



E-K WATERHOUSE

E. K. WATERHOUSE

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CECIL GEORGE SAVILE, 4TH EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

THE HOUSE OF CORNEWALL,

BY

THE RIGHT HON.

CECIL G. S., 4TH EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

*F.S.A., Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household,
etc., etc.,*

AND

COMPTON READE.

HEREFORD:

JAKEMAN AND CARVER, HIGH TOWN,

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TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

(AS DUKE OF CORNWALL),

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION,

WITH THE GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

OF THE AUTHORS.

P R E F A C E .

I HAD hoped and expected that my learned and most sympathetic collaborator would have written the preface to this book. That, alas, was not to be. While the earlier sheets were yet in the press he was called away, to the profound regret of all who enjoyed the happiness of knowing a man of rare amiability and modesty, of sailorlike simplicity, of singular unselfishness and gentleness. I shall ever remember our partnership of nearly four years with feelings of reverence. It was indeed an honour to be associated with one so capable and so enthusiastic in a self-imposed task.

As things are, it falls to my lot to render an explanation in a degree personal, for the initiative rested with me. I had already written two genealogical works, viz., on the family of Reade and on that of Smith. There was much to attract me towards the Cornewalls of Burford, because, not only were there five intermarriages between that family and the Reades, between the reigns of James I. and Charles II., but it happened also, owing to a family difference, that Burford Castle afforded a home to my lineal ancestor and his descendants for two generations, whereby the Burford Registers of that period contain no less than twenty Reade entries. My first act was to consult an ever congenial friend, the late Dr. Marshall, *York Herald*, who proffered his assistance with a warning that I must allow myself ten years to accomplish the work. As a matter of fact, it has occupied nearly half that period—this with two compilers, so that his forecast was not much at fault. Then my kind neighbour, Sir George Cornwall of Moccas Court, placed at my disposal the pedigree laboriously drawn up by his father-in-law, the late Judge Bayley, and Miss Isabel Cornwall of Burghope not only lent me that compiled at the expense of the late General Cornwall, Equerry to the Prince Consort, but further also a number of references to the Patent Rolls and her own able monograph on Lord Fanhope. Dr. Marshall supplied me with some MS. notes of his, relating chiefly to the Barons of Burford. The Rev. Albert P. Cornwall of Chichester volunteered his aid in researching

that mine of information, *The Gentleman's Magazine*; and I worked up Mathew Paris and other authorities.

I had already written the two biographical essays, whereto I have assigned separate chapters, viz., on Earl Richard, King of the Romans, and on Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, who married a sister of King Henry IV., when unexpectedly I received an offer from Lord Hawkesbury (as he then was) to forward his researches on the Berrington line of Cornewalls, whereof, as representing Speaker Cornwall, he was the senior representative in the female line. My researches had been confined to the Barons of Burford, my own ancestors; and following the Heralds and all the pedigrees, I regarded the Berrington line merely as distinguished collaterals, concerning which more presently. I was rejoiced, therefore, at the prospect of my task being lightened, but after a brief correspondence perceived at once that if I closed with Lord Hawkesbury's generous offer, I should virtually be putting my name to his elaborated research. Briefly, I ventured with no small diffidence to suggest that we should work in collaboration, and to my satisfaction this proposal met with his acquiescence, subject to the condition that I would write the text. In consequence he visited me on more than one occasion, besides corresponding almost daily and making pilgrimages to Burford, to Mrs. Baldwyn Childe of Kyre Park, who had already written on the Barons, and lastly to High Legh, where Colonel Cornwall Legh, the senior representative of the Barons in the female line, possesses two ancient pedigrees—one by Vincent, Rouge Croix, temp. Jac. I., the other by Townshend, together with an invaluable pedigree of the Wogans, by his kind permission herewith reproduced.

Before enjoying the help of Lord Liverpool I had awakened to the fact of the tall Tree containing a number of exceedingly tough knots. Among these may be mentioned first the problem of a legitimate descent from Earl Richard. This engaged our immediate attention. We were both impressed by the argument of Sir Thomas Cornwall with Vincent, that up to that date, 1623, illegitimacy had never been urged. On the other hand Mr. Barron of *The Ancestor* had warned me against this view, and my collaborator, to whose thoroughness I bear testimony, consulted Mr. Horace Round, whose opinion coincided with that of Mr. Barron. There was more to be said on the side of legitimacy than its opponents presupposed, but also very much more against it than I for one anticipated. The case has been stated judicially, and after a prolonged sifting;

while candour compels me to add that the balance of proof tells fatally against the legitimate theory.

Our next knot proved eventually soluble—albeit, it came as an unwelcome surprise to the descendants of the senior, or Berrington, line of Cornewalls. The published and M.S. pedigrees asserted that Sir Rowland Cornwall was either father of Sir Richard Cornwall of Berrington, or identical with him, the said Sir Rowland* having been the 4th son of Thomas, the attainted Baron of Burford, temp. Hen. VI.—Edw. IV. This theory presupposed that Sir Thomas Cornwall of Berrington and Thonock died without issue, whence his estates, after eight generations, reverted to the attainted Baron, who settled them on Sir Rowland, his youngest son! The marvel is that such a legend should have been endorsed by the visiting Heralds, and it was aggravated otherwise by making the attainted Baron knighted at the Battle of Tewkesbury. This last error aroused my suspicion. It appeared evident on the surface that it was Sir Thomas of Berrington, and not the attainted Baron, who fought at Tewkesbury on the Yorkist side; and in consequence I requested Mr. Sherwood, the Record Agent, to search for the Will and Inquisition p. mortem of the said Sir Thomas Cornwall, alleged to have died s.p. The result settled the question finally. Sir Thomas was shown to be the father of Sir Richard Cornwall of Berrington, and Sir Rowland, whose will cannot be found, vanished into the realm of myth. Thus the Berrington line of Cornewalls, in lieu of being collaterals of the Barons of Burford, became the senior Cornwall line, tracing back direct to Sir Edmund De Cornwall, the elder grandson of Earl Richard. I add in deference to Lord Liverpool—though contrary to my own view—that the first wife of Sir Thomas Cornwall may have been a daughter of Sir Rowland Cornwall, in which case the Berrington, Moccas, and Delbury Cornewalls would descend in the female line from the Baron of Burford. The only Cornwall surviving in the direct male line is the poor little boy, who, but for the extravagance of an uncle, would now be Squire of Delbury.

There were many other knots more or less puzzling†, but none of such importance as that of the legitimacy of Humphry, son of Sir George Cornwall of Berrington, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and

* A pedigree certified by The Heralds has inscribed over Sir Rowland Sir Richard, thus identifying the former suggestively with a man at least forty years his junior. Confusion worse confounded!

† Including the devolution of Hampton Court from its founder, Sir Roland Lenthal, not settled as yet.

Elizabeth. This problem had been handled incisively by Sir Harris Nicholas, and in the text of the book we have been content to follow him.

Among the many services rendered to this volume by Lord Liverpool I may reckon that of obtaining the permission of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to accept our dedication as the chiefest. The Heir Apparent is also Duke of Cornwall, and the Cornewalls derive the name they bear from the Duchy. If I may be permitted, on behalf of one who "has gone down into silence," as well as for myself, I would express our fullest sense of the honour conferred on this book and its authors. May it serve as the memento of a House that has contributed a long series of worthies to Court and Camp, to Church and to State, for more than five centuries.

It remains for me to express our cordial obligations to very many, over and above those already mentioned, who have rendered valuable aid in one way or other. Among their number to Mr. R. E. P. Norman, who shares the Cornwall blood, and has not only relieved me of the labour of compiling an index, but further expended much time in research; to my former colleague, Rev. W. D. Macray, Fellow of Magdalen; to G. E. Cokayne, Esq.; R. B. Croft, Esq., of Fanhams Hall, Ware, for several valuable escheats; Professor Oman of Oxford; Professor Tout of Manchester; W. E. Lenthal, Esq., of Boar's Hill, Oxford; Rev. W. H. Hutton, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; R. F. Scott, Esq., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mr. Eliot of Tenbury; Mr., and Mrs. South, née Cornewall, for the use of the Delbury deeds; The Earl of St. Germans, for his pamphlet on Cornwallis; the Rev. C. Moor, the Historian of Gainsborough, for the loan of MS. notes relating to Thonock; Rev. E. E. Lea, Vicar of Eastham; Rev. E. C. L. McLaughlin, Portioner of Burford; Count Bodenham Lubinski, for permission to make extracts from his illuminated pedigree at Bullingham Manor; H. F. J. Vaughan of Humphreston, Esq.; Rev. R. B. Burton, Rector of Bitterley; The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Lyttelton; Mr. Cornewall Jones of the War Office; Rev. E. Gedge, Vicar of Marden; Mrs. Leather, Castle House, Weobley; Mr. W. R. Woolrych; Rev. W. H. K. Ward, Vicar of Asthall, Oxon; Rev. W. E. Carter, Vicar of Shipton-under-Wychwood; Rev. H. L. Kewley, Rector of Presteigne; and among others in a marked degree, to Mr. E. T. Sherwood, our indefatigable Record Agent. Last, not least, to Mr. E. Sledmere, the Publishers' manager, whose assistance has been as generously accorded as it is here gratefully acknowledged.

As regards the illustrations, the most ancient surviving Cornewall portrait painted actually from life is that of Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall. This, with that of her husband, Sir Compton Reade, the Cavalier Baronet, by Mrs. Beale, the Court painter of the Restoration period, was in the possession of the late Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart., of Shipton Court, Oxon. The portraits of the last Baron of Burford and his wife are from High Legh Hall, the seat of Colonel Cornwall Legh. From Delbury Hall come those of The Speaker, the Bishop, Captain Frederick and Captain James Cornewall, as also the Lords Folliott and Mr. F. Herbert, now in the possession of Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan of Humphreston. The portrait of Sir Velters Cornewall is taken from that in the Civic Buildings of Hereford, and I am indebted to Sir George Cornewall for the portrait of Lady Cornewall by Gainsborough. Lord Liverpool possessed other of the Delbury Hall portraits, but as they could not be identified we decided not to reproduce them. The picture of Lord Fanhope having been painted a century after his decease is, it need not be said, unauthentic—at best only a traditional likeness. It has been reproduced for what it may be worth, *i.e.*, as the only reminiscent presentment of the greatest of the Cornewalls.

COMPTON READE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE DEVOLUTION OF THE EARLDOM OF CORNWALL.

INASMUCH as the Cornewalls, Barons of Burford, with the senior branches of the family seated at Berrington, Delbury, etc., derive from Richard, King of the Romans, a man in every respect the most distinguished among the illustrious holders of the Earldom of Cornwall, it may not be uninteresting to give a succinct account of the twelve Earls of that fief, from the Conquest to the reign of King Edward III., when, in favour of The Black Prince the title was elevated to a Dukedom, and at the same time constituted the appanage of the eldest son of the reigning Sovereign. It was at the outset an Earldom conterminous with the County of Cornwall, the Earls being territorially "Counts" in the Norman sense of the term, and enjoying within their demesne the privileges, and indeed the rights, of reigning Princes. Add to this the vast mineral resources of Cornwall, and its importance in the middle ages can hardly be over-estimated. Suffice it that during Earl Richard's tenure its value became largely enhanced owing to his organising capacity and business aptitude. Whatever he touched turned to gold.

The Earldom itself from the first had been held by investiture, being also terminable at the pleasure of the Crown. Although in some few instances a son succeeded his father as Earl, this was not as of right but by favour, and we remark, that of the twelve Earls nearly all were more or less of royal blood. Soon after his entrance to the Kingdom, *i.e.*, 1068, William the Conqueror bestowed the Earldom on (1) Brian de Bretagne, but in 1075 removed him in favour of his own half-brother, (2) Robert, Count of Mortain in the Avranchin, Normandy, a title granted by the Conqueror in 1051. This Robert was one of the two sons which Herleve, or Herlotte, mother of the Conqueror, bore to Herluin de Conteville, and throughout retained his Norman, in

preference to his English, title, being known only as the Count of Mortain. His own brother, son of Herlotte, was the fighting Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, created by the Conqueror, Earl of Kent, who died s.p., February, 1097. Robert was born in 1031, and married before 1066, Maud, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, by Mabel, his first wife, daughter of William, Count of Belesme. At the time of Domesday, he was possessed of 797 Manors in various counties, besides the borough of Pevensey in Sussex, &c. He joined his episcopal brother in rebellion against King William Rufus in 1088, espousing the cause of Robert Curthose, but obtained a pardon and retained the Earldom until 1095, when he is said to have been slain in Northumberland.

Robert Count of Mortain was succeeded in the Earldom by (3) his son and heir, styled variously William Fitz Robert and William de Mortain. After the tenure of a decade he followed his cousin Robert de Belesme in rebellion against King Henry I., and being taken prisoner, April 24th, 1106, at Tenchebrai, was attainted, his eyes put out, and his honours forfeited. He died, later than 1140, as a Cluniac Monk in the Monastery of Bermondsey.

Apparently the Earldom having thus escheated to the Crown, was held by the King until the decease of William Fitz Robert, or de Mortain, when King Stephen invested (4) *Alan of Bretagne in the Earldom, but withdrew

*The following is the Bretagne pedigree so far as it relates to the Earldom of Cornwall:—

EUDO, Count of Penthièvre=AGNES, dau of Alan Caignard, Count (d. 7 January, 1079, aged 80), younger son of Geoffrey, Count of of Brittany, by Hawise, sister of Richard II., Duke of Normandy		of Cornouaille in Brittany
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BRIAN DE BRETAGNE, Earl of Cornwall.	ALAN DE BRETAGNE, Count—surnamed Le Roux—3rd son, had a grant of the Honour and Castle of Rich- mond, Octr., 1069, d. unm. 1089. Buried at Bury St. Edmunds. Founded St. Mary's Abbey, York, before 1080.	ALAN, Count of Brittany, called le Noir, next brother. Suc- ceeded to the Honour of Rich- mond, 1089, d. 1093.	STEPHEN = HAWISE, Countess succeeded of Guingamp. to the Honour of Richmond, 1093, m. before 1115, d. 13 April, 1137.
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ALAN, second son of STEPHEN, = BERTHA, heiress of Brittany, dau. of his second born before 1116. Invested cousin, CONAN III., called Le Gros (who died with the Earldom of Corn- 1148, aged 59), by Matilda, illegitimate daughter wall 1140, and with the of Henry I. She m. (2) about 1148, as Earldom of Richmond 1144. his 1st wife, Eudo II. Vicomte de Porhoet, He m. before 1137, and d. who in her right was recognized as Duke of in Brittany Sep. 15, 1146. Brittany. She died about 1163. Her 2nd hus- Buried at the Abbey of band was living in 1185, having married (2) Begar. Eleanor, daughter of Guiomar V., Vicomte de	Leon.
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the grant in 1141, bestowing it upon (5) Reginald de Dunstanville—although Alan de Bretagne survived until March, 1146. This Reginald* was third of the fourteen illegitimate children of King Henry I., his mother being Sibell, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Alcester, which lady subsequently married Henry Fitz-Herbert, the King's Chamberlain, who was said thereby to have rendered his master a signal favour.† He married Beatrice, daughter and heiress of William Fitz Richard, and dying at Chertsey, December, 1175, was buried in Reading Abbey, being succeeded in his Earldom by (6) Baldwin, styled *Consanguineus Regis*, and supposed to have been a son of Reginald. He died in 1188, when in the following year, 1189, King Richard bestowed the Earldom on (7) his brother, afterwards King, John, who, from his accession to the throne in 1199, to 1215 retained it. In the latter year he bestowed it upon (8) Reginald Fitz Count—sometimes written Fitz Earl—a natural son of Reginald de Dunstanville, the fifth Earl, by Beatrix de Valle or de Valletort. It was confirmed to him by Henry III. 7th February, 1216-17, by patent dated at Gloucester. In 1220 this nobleman resigned the Earldom in consequence of taking the Cross, and died during the Crusade in 1222. After a vacancy of five years King Henry III. on 13th February 1224-5, invested his brother Richard (9) with the Earldom, assigning to him the whole of the County of Cornwall with the whole of Poitou. Of him and his son and successor (10) Earl Edmund, who was invested with his father's Earldom 13th October, 1272, a full account will be given in the succeeding pages. On the decease of Earl Edmund s.p. in 1300, the King was served his heir, and seven years later, viz., 6th August, 1307, King Edward II., immediately upon his accession, invested with the Earldom his favourite (11) Piers de Gaveston. He died without male issue in 1313, when the Earldom was declared to have reverted to the Crown, and so remained until December 1, 1330, when King Edward III. created his younger brother (12) John of Eltham, he being then fourteen years of age, Earl of Cornwall, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. As he died s.p. at Perth, October, 1336, the newly created title became extinct, to be revived as a Dukedom in the year following, when Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, was so created, *i.e.*, March 17th, 1337, the title to descend to his heirs, viz., the eldest sons of the Kings of England. This, the first Dukedom created in the Peerage

* Reginald, sometimes styled Fitz Henry, had a sister Rohese who married Henry de Pomeroy.

† He endeavoured to reconcile Henry II. and Thomas à Becket.

of England, has followed precisely the terms of the patent to the present day, remaining still as of yore, a territorial honour, the estates of the Duchy being attached irrevocably to the title, and forming a handsome endowment for the Heir Apparent. It is perhaps needless to add, that the powers of the Dukes of Cornwall have been abridged and limited, and that the present Prince of Wales does not rule the County of Cornwall as a petty prince like Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. In the thirteenth century the natives of Cornwall retained their own language, whereof now not a vestige remains. To-day in every detail the Duchy is as English as Yorkshire or Kent, and far more so than the titular Principality of Wales. In 1225 Earl Richard, whose mother tongue must have been Norman-French, could only communicate with his Cornish subjects through an interpreter, and it speaks volumes for his tact and judgment that he should have assimilated so excellently with a tribe differing from him alike in blood and in speech. Of the twelve Earls who reigned in that remote and isolated angle of the island he and his son alone seemed to have brought prosperity in their train, a condition of things without a parallel, until our present gracious Sovereign succeeded as Heir Apparent to the Dukedom, when, in Lord Portman (who was from 1840 a member of the Council for the Duchy of Cornwall, and from 1865 to his death in 1888 Lord Warden of the Stannaries) a firm and liberal hand was found to administer its vast estates. For these great services Lord Portman was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount in 1873. The same sound business principles continue to prevail under the present Heir Apparent in the administration of the Duchy.

THE HOUSE OF CORNEWALL.

CHAPTER I.

RICHARD, KING OF THE ROMANS.

AMONG the many picturesque figures which the ages of chivalry present to the eye, few display a more gracious front than the second son of King John, by Isabella, daughter of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulesme. Born in the Palace of Westminster, Jan. 5, 1209, he was left an orphan at the decease of his father in 1216, and, his mother's dower-house being at Newark, his early education was entrusted to Peter de Mauley at Corfe Castle. His elder brother, King Henry the Third, displayed some of the characteristics of a weak and unlovely sire, among others, indecision and lack of backbone; whereas Richard took after his mother, and very early in life obtained the mastery over the feeble king, who on one occasion confessed, that he had rather perpetrate an injustice than brave the ire of his brother.*

At the death of King John, William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, became Regent of the realm and guardian of the royal brothers. He was succeeded, on his decease in 1219, by Hubert de Burgh the Justiciar, who was created for his services in 1226-7 Earl of Kent. Attracted doubtless by the manly disposition of the boy Richard—then heir to the young king—he exerted all his influence in order to provide him an income adequate to his position.† In 5 Hen. III. (1221) Richard had a grant of the Honour of Eye to

* Hume makes the prime cause of dissension between the Royal brothers to have originated owing to Waleran de Ties having laid claim to the Earldom of Cornwall, which claim Earl Richard resisting, Waleran carried the matter before the King, who gave judgment against his brother. Mathew Paris, however, makes the ground of quarrel to have consisted in the withdrawal of the Princess Eleanor's dowry. Probably the King had resolved to curb his powerful brother, but very soon found more than his match, for not only did Waleran de Ties gain nothing by the King's verdict in his favour, but the verdict also was set aside. Similarly, when the King's chief partisan against Earl Richard, viz. Earl Siward, appealed against a sentence of banishment, the King had to plead dread of his brother as an excuse for betraying his best friend.

† It has been alleged that the young Prince Richard, while yet a child, was betrothed to Rohese De Dover, one of the richest of heiresses. She married another Richard, viz. a natural son of King John. Hence the confusion with Earl Richard.

Mr. Baring Gould has narrated how at the very outset the young Earl set to work to develop the mineral resources of Cornwall, and a little later those of Devon, his area of operations extending as far as Dartmoor; and when Lysons catalogues the numerous benefits he bestowed upon what was then literally "The County," of Cornwall, he omits to mention, that among them some at least were very much a matter of self-interest. Thus he constituted Lostwithiel the sole market for tin, erecting for himself a palace there, and enfranchising the borough. He went further, and transferred the Assizes from Launceston to Lostwithiel, until a strong Cornish remonstrance induced him to permit them to be retransferred on payment of a fine. Then, in order to escape the charge of undue partiality for Lostwithiel, he showered benefits on other boroughs. Bodmin was granted the right of "Guild Merchant" for all Cornwall, i.e., the privilege of buying and selling free of toll. Camelford was made a free borough with a market every Friday, and a fair on the festival of St. Swithin. He enfranchised Launceston, assigning a plot of ground for the erection of a Guildhall by the annual render of 11lb. of pepper; also Helston, and Liskeard, where he founded a nunnery of poor Clares. According to the standards of that epoch he was regarded as a man of religious temperament, and in truth throughout displayed a singular liberality towards the Church. Thus, for the benefit of the Prior and Convent of Marazion, he permitted the fairs, held by statute at Marges-Bigau, to be held at Marchadyon on their own land. These fairs brought in a considerable revenue, lasting for two days each at Mid-Lent, Michaelmas, and on the Festival of the apparition of St. Michael on the Mount, which event occurred in 495 A.D. Lysons further records his numerous residences, among others Tintagel Castle and Restormel, both of which he enlarged, utilising the former as a refuge for the rebel Prince David of Wales; and the Valletorts' stronghold of Trematon. If his earldom enriched him, he also enriched his earldom with a more than princely munificence.

In an age when valour was esteemed the loftiest among Christian virtues, a Prince of the Blood owed it to himself and his rank to display prowess in the field; and this the young Earl accomplished fairly to his credit. In company with his uncle, the Earl of Salisbury, he set sail on Palm Sunday, 1225, in order to recover revolted Gascony* for the Crown of England. Here he found himself unexpectedly thrown on his own resources. Robert De

*In the Index of Petitions preserved at the Record Office there is one from the mariners of the ships arrested for the passage of Earl Richard to Gascony.

Dreux and Peter, Count of Brittany, who had both promised aid, failed him, while the Earl of Salisbury returned home. It speaks volumes for his virility and force of character that single-handed, and while yet *imberbis juvenis*, he should have conducted the campaign to a successful issue. Among the Royal letters in the Record Office, is one dated May 2—probably 1226—from St. Macar, wherein he informs his brother, King Henry, concerning the surrender of Bazas, stating that all Gascony, except La Reole, had been cleared of his enemies. He remained in command of the English army until May, 1227, when the King, the entire Province having been subjugated, recalled him home. In the following August a Parliament was held at Northampton, and Henry, after publicly announcing his successes, bestowed upon the young and victorious Earl the lands of the treacherous Peter of Brittany with the custody of the sequestered lands of the Count of Dreux. As so often happened in the middle ages, when estates were taken from one man and bestowed upon another, the beneficaire only retained possession until the sequestered proprietor had made peace with his overlord, but the *ad interim* revenue must have been considerable.

Three years later King Henry undertook a further expedition to France, being incited thereto by Peter of Brittany, to whose son he had restored the forfeited lands. Accompanied by Earl Richard he landed in France, and wasted time, blood, and money. The expedition indeed would have proved an abject failure, but for the strong measures adopted by Earl Richard in order to secure the allegiance of Anjou, Poitou, and Gascony. This military episode, as it happened, was rendered eventful mainly by the death of Gilbert De Clare, Earl of Gloucester, whose Honour, stretching as far as Northamptonshire, was one of the wealthiest in the Kingdom. On 30 March, 1231, Earl Richard wedded this nobleman's widow, a daughter of William Earl of Pembroke. Isabel De Clare was already united with royalty by the marriage of her brother, the Earl Marshal, to the Princess Eleanor, sister to King Henry and Earl Richard. In all likelihood this beautiful lady, whose golden tresses the chroniclers upheld to the admiration of future ages, brought Earl Richard a considerable fortune, but unhappily their union, otherwise so auspicious, produced a rupture between the bridegroom and his royal brother. The latter had refused to pay the Princess Eleanor her dower, and Earl Richard had now a double motive for espousing his sister's cause. Remonstrances remaining unnoticed, he summoned to his side those of the barons who were his allies, and by way

of reprisal for the unpaid dower harried the lands of Basset and Siward, the King's chief supporters,* who in turn ravaged his lands around Wallingford. In 1234 the young Earl Marshal died and the royal brothers became reconciled. Siward was temporarily banished, and by way of solatium, Earl Richard was constituted custodian of Bramber Castle, besides being granted the Honour of Knaresborough. Further he obtained license to amerce his tenants in Bucks, Beds, and Rutland, so as to recoup himself for the cost of an imbroglio, wherein he had been practically victorious.

King Henry had married, on 14th January, 1236, Eleanor, 2nd daughter of Raymond, Count of Provence, by Beatrice, daughter of Thomas, Count of Maurienne, a woman of remarkable beauty. Eleanor's sister had also married the King of France, and now the monarchs of Western Europe were united in blood by the marriage of Frederick the Second, Emperor of Germany, to Isabel, sister to King Henry. Notwithstanding, at that, as at the present, date, matrimonial alliances afforded no guarantee of peace, and the first act of the Emperor after his wedding was to invite Earl Richard to join him in invading France,† all of which jars with the ordinary canons of good feeling, not to say of common morality. Fortunately the Emperor's sinister proposal met with a diplomatic refusal, on the ground that his brother the king not as yet having issue, Earl Richard was heir to the English throne. Apparently, it was King Henry himself who interfered for reasons of state, inasmuch as it directed the eye of Earl Richard towards Germany.

It may be conjectured that the King's embargo could not have gratified his brother. Anyhow a fresh cause of difference cropped up, and one of more serious import. Queen Eleanor brought in her train from France a crowd of hungry foreigners, and already had induced her feeble husband to provide places of emolument in church and state for these adventurers. Conspicuous among this needy skein stood a man of character and resolve in Simon De Montfort. In order to secure a footing in the country with the leverage of a solid income he obtained the King's consent to his union with Eleanor, the royal widow of the Earl Marshal.

The Queen indisputably had been the abettor of De Montfort, and as the nation was growing indignant because of the favours showered on foreigners,

* Hubert de Burgh, Justiciar of England, took the King's side at the time of the breach between the brothers.

† Another account affirms that the invitation of the Emperor related to his wars in Italy, and not to France, but we have followed Mathew Paris.

when Earl Richard took up arms he might easily have become a popular leader. He was joined by Gilbert, the young Earl Marshal, and the Papal Legate in vain strove to pacify him. Eventually a compromise was effected, as Mathew Paris hints, per the leverage of Earl Richards' purse—*Crede mihi, res est ingeniosa dare*. Simon de Montfort humbled himself to the Earl, and undertook to obtain the Pope's sanction for his marriage, as indeed was necessary, inasmuch as on her husband's death the Princess Eleanor had taken a vow of perpetual celibacy. Nevertheless, the Earl shared the general discontent caused by the action of the King in pushing foreigners over the heads of the Norman-English, and even more by the subsidies granted so profusely to his brothers-in-law, the Emperor and the King of France. According to Mathew Paris, he is alleged to have said: "England has become a vineyard without a wall, wherein all who pass along the road pluck the grapes"* Inasmuch as his opinions were openly expressed, the Emperor sought by every means in his power to conciliate him. We find him inviting his sympathy when the Pope placed him under anathema. To both royal brothers he sent presents in 1236, and at the conference of Vaucouleurs Earl Richard was asked to represent England. The Emperor went even further when, in lieu of addressing King Henry, he indited a letter to Earl Richard, informing him of his victory over the Milanese, and announcing the birth of an heir to the imperial throne. Lastly, it was the Emperor who, when in 1236 the young Earl was despatched on a special Embassy to Germany, directly incited him to join the projected Crusade. In that year Edward the First was born, and we read of Earl Richard having been one of those who "lifted" the Royal infant from the font—an indirect evidence of baptism by immersion. There being now an heir to the Throne of England, Earl Richard's hands were freed. He was more than dissatisfied with the condition of affairs at home, and when on 19th January, 1239-40, his beautiful Isabel de Clare died in childbed of jaundice—the chroniclers narrate sorrowfully how her golden tresses had to be sacrificed—he decided definitely to take the cross. He was strongly imbued with the religio-chivalric spirit of the age. His vast wealth enabled him to enter on a crusade under highly advantageous conditions. He had already proved himself to be a strange blend of soldier and financier, while a cool judgment, and much force of character augured not unfavourably for the success of a rather hairbrained enterprise. Moreover, the dark shadow of

* Mathew Paris states that in 1237 Earl Richard reproached the King sharply for his extortion and subservience to the Papal Legate.

bereavement had rendered life less worth living ; hence, as soon as he had consigned the mortal remains of Isabel de Clare to their last resting-place in the Abbey of Beaulieu* he was ready to accept the cross as his portion. With the design of setting an example of devotion he went so far as to order his woods to be cut down in order to raise an adequate sum—probably a mere *brutum fulmen*, inasmuch as he was rich enough to join the King in entertaining the Emperor of Constantinople, who visited England in the hope of obtaining largesse ; nor indeed was disappointed, King Henry giving him 500 marks, and Earl Richard, according to Mathew Paris, a large sum—indeed at every turn we perceive ample evidence of the young Earl's colossal wealth.

A Crusade had thus been contemplated in 1236, but it was not until three years later that the project was realized. In 1239, on the morrow of St. Martin, the Crusading Lords met at Northampton to swear fidelity to the Cross, and the first to take an oath which bound him to lead the expedition was Earl Richard. Not until the year following did he leave for the Holy Land, for we find him pressing successfully the claim of Baldwin de Redvers (or Rivers), 7th Earl of Devon, his stepson (who had married Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, by Isabel, daughter of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, his late wife), to be Lord of the Isle of Wight.

About Eastertide 1240 a Parliament assembled at Reading. Thereunto came Earl Richard to take a solemn farewell of his peers and to commend himself to the prayers of the Church. The Bishops with one accord implored him not to leave the country, where his presence was sorely needed. According to Mathew Paris he replied to the Archbishop, " My Father and Lord, of a truth, even if I had not assumed the Cross I would still absent myself, so that I might not behold the desolation of the Kingdom, which it is believed I am able to prevent, though I cannot really do so." Not content with the prayers of the Episcopate, Earl Richard hied him to the great Abbey of St. Albans to beg the intercession of its Religious. Then, having secured the favour of the Church upon what had been considered, even by men of such Puritan temper as St. Bernard, in the light of a Christian Mission, he set sail with his brother nobles from Dover, being accorded a valedictory benediction by his former enemy, the Papal Legate, who possibly may not have felt chagrined at the

* Her heart, enclosed in silver, was placed by her special request in Tewkesbury, whereof her brother was Abbot.

departure of a strong man who had proved the only capable corrective of a system of criminal wastefulness. Earl Richard took with him as adviser Theodoric,* Prior of the Hospitallers, who is stated by Mathew Paris to have already fought for the Cross in Palestine. On landing in France the Earl was received with open arms by the French King, who loaded him and his comrades with presents, and accompanied the party as far as the Rhone. Here, however, an unpleasant incident occurred. The citizens of Vienne were much attracted by the boats the Earl had provided for his transit by water and wished to purchase them. On the Earl point-blank refusing their request, stating proudly that he was no huckster, they seized them by force, and the band of Crusaders, humiliated at the outset of their expedition, were fain to pursue their journey to Arles on land. In the meanwhile the citizens of Vienne began to repent of their brutality, the Count of Toulouse loudly expressing his indignation at such lack of hospitality. In fear of reprisals they despatched the boats in all haste to him at Beaucaire. His response was to burn them! This action displays more than any circumstance in his career the temper of the man.

Earl Richard was before all things magnanimous, the counterpart in many particulars of his illustrious uncle, the Lionheart. Nor did he condescend to vindictiveness. When in the face of this situation the Count of Provence hurried to Tarascon in the hope of inducing him to join forces and chastise the Count of Toulouse, he met with a cold rebuff. The Count and his people were equally beneath the notice of a Soldier of the Cross. Instead of turning aside on a petty feud, the Earl hastened to St. Giles there to implore the favour of the Saint against marine risks. At this point he found himself confronted by a Papal Legate with a prohibition from the Pope against his setting sail. He replied that his preparations had been made, that he had wished farewell to England, and had despatched in advance both money and arms. He was next advised not to embark from Marseilles. This interference he rejected, and in defiance of the Church set sail accordingly.

Earl Richard had been preceded to the Holy Land by Theobald of Navarre, who apparently underrated the enemy, and came ill-equipped. The result was a crushing defeat of the French at Gaza. When therefore the English

* We follow Mathew Paris. This Theodoric may have been Thiérri de Nussa.

Earl landed at St. Jean D'Acre he was welcomed rapturously — albeit, as soon as the Knights Templars discovered that he had identified himself with their rivals, the Hospitallers, they turned cool. He had, however, learnt the power of money, and as soon as all comers willing to serve were offered liberal pay, the Templars rallied round him. Moreover, with the design of influencing the Saracens, he boldly gave out that he was a son of Cœur de Lion—a diplomatic falsehood not redounding to his credit, but carrying weight with an enemy who had in remembrance the prowess of the great English King. The deception moreover proved to have been unnecessary, for the Saracens had already anticipated his arrival by casting lots in order to discern the immediate future, and the die went against them, the necromancer whom they consulted stating that Earl Richard was grandson, not son, of the Royal Crusader who struck terror into the Saracen host. This augur further told them that, while equal in valour to Cœur de Lion, his prudence was greater, and that his force was daily augmenting. In the same breath he warned them not to despair, because the Christians would be entangled in their sins and so lose the favour of their Master.

How far the result was attributable to Earl Richard's prestige, how far to the omnipotent leverage of his purse, can only be surmised. Enough that it proved to be a Crusade without a battle. The Sultan of Damascus sent messengers to meet the Earl on his arrival at St. Jean D'Acre, where also were assembled the Bishops and such Knights as survived of the King of Navarre's beaten army. Their astonishment must have been overwhelming when they learnt that the Sultan avowed himself ready to restore to the Christians all the country from Jordan. He, however, was not, as it will appear, plenipotentiary, nevertheless, his missive showed the Saracen temper. The enemy indeed proved less formidable than false friends. The King of Arragon, the Count of Brittany, and the French nobles generally displayed jealousy and contempt for the fame of Earl Richard. They accused him of effeminacy, ridiculed his English birth and lack of experience, but none the less accepted without scruple the English gold he tendered them on leaving. It is not impossible that he was glad to see their backs; nevertheless, in a letter addressed to the Earl of Devon, the Abbot of Beaulieu, and other friends at home he complained bitterly of the perfidy he had experienced. The King of Navarre and Count of Brittany had patched up a ten years' truce with the Sultan Nadir, and then abruptly retired. This truce was vitiated by

their departure and Earl Richard states that he went to Joppa and made a fresh treaty with the Sultan of Babylon, under the provisions whereof Jerusalem was surrendered to the Christians, as well as Beyrout, Nazareth, Mount Tabor, Bethlehem, and all the villages lately belonging to the Knights Hospitallers. It is pleasant for the descendants of Earl Richard to reflect that—albeit but for a few short years—the Holy City was recovered for The Cross by their ancestor, who indeed exerted himself to the utmost in order to render the Christian tenure permanent, his followers being permitted to erect fortifications, while as a preliminary, the great Treaty having been formally ratified at Candlemas, he set to work to fortify Ascalon strongly.

The Saracens moreover released their French prisoners,* and Earl Richard caused the bodies of the Frenchmen slain at Gaza to be rescued from the vultures and accorded Christian burial within the walls of Ascalon. *Veni, vidi, vici*, might have been his motto, though his victory was peaceful. Between Michaelmas and May he had accomplished either by prestige, largesse, or by both, more than any Soldier of the Cross, save only one. He left as Governor of Palestine Ralph, Marshal to the German Emperor, and setting sail landed in Sicily, where at the moment the Emperor was residing, and at his request journeyed to Rome in order to obtain reconciliation for that Monarch with the Holy See. In this mission he failed, but his reception in Italy resembled that of a triumphant conqueror, and he came attended by many of the French nobles and knights whose release he had effected. He landed at Dover Jan. 7th, 1242, and London was decorated to welcome him.

In the meanwhile the King of France had seized his fief of Poitou. King Henry indignant, and relying on the aid of the Comte de la Marche—who had married, as her second husband, Isabella his mother, who none the less intrigued against her own sons—headed an expedition to Bordeaux in the hope of recovering the lost territory. The Earl accompanied his Royal brother, but the affair ended in disaster, indeed he would have been taken prisoner but that, in consideration of his services to the French prisoners, he was granted a truce which enabled him to reach Bordeaux. Here King Henry was vainly striving to win over the Poitevins by bribes, while quarrelling with his own English followers. In sheer disgust Earl Richard quitted Bordeaux, and during the voyage home narrowly escaped shipwreck. While thus in the extremest peril of waters he registered a vow to found a monastery, whereof

* The total consisted of 33 Nobles with 500 Knights and Pilgrims.—Mathew Paris.

more anon. The King soon followed him to England, in his train Beatrice, Countess of Provence, who brought her third daughter, Sanchia, as a bride for Earl Richard. The marriage at Westminster on 23rd November, 1243, was signalled by a prodigious banquet, no less than 30,000 dishes being provided for the guests. At Christmas festivities were held in Wallingford Castle, the King being present.

Directly after this his second marriage, Earl Richard set to work in good earnest to fulfil his vow of founding a monastery. The spot selected was Hayles, lying under the Cotswolds, a manor which had formed part of his mother's dowry. Here he lavished resources, creating a Cistercian foundation worthy his princely reputation, and an edifice of great beauty. So enthusiastic was he over this work that he is reported to have regretted his folly in having expended on Wallingford Castle treasure which might have been better devoted to religion. The Church of the Monastery was precisely the same length as that of Gloucester—now the Cathedral—viz. : 320 feet, if we exclude the Lady Chapel of the latter, the style being partly Early English, partly transitional. It was consecrated* but by no means completed, in 1251, in the presence of King Henry and Queen Eleanor, Earl Richard and his consort Sanchia, twelve prelates,† and a host of nobles and knights.

The ruins afford the archæologist sufficient evidence of the lines of this superb and most costly structure, destined to attract pilgrims from all quarters, inasmuch as in 1267 Earl Richard's heir, Earl Edmund, presented to the Abbot a portion of the Holy Blood with a fragment of the true Cross, relics certified by Pope Urban 4th when Patriarch of Jerusalem.‡ The Shrine erected

* The Chronicle of Hayles—British Museum—fixes the date of consecration at 1246.

† The Bishops present were Ely, Lincoln, Worcester, London, Norwich, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Bath and Wells, St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph.

‡ THE HOLY BLOOD OF HAYLES.

FROM DR. GASQUET'S "HEN. VIII. AND THE MONASTERIES," II, 536.

The following portion of a letter from the Abbot of Hayles to Cromwell (E. of Essex) upon the subject of the celebrated relic preserved in his Abbey is of considerable interest :—

"It is not unknown unto your honour how that there is in the Monastery of Hayles a 'blood,' which has been reputed as a miracle a great season. And now I come to tell your Lordship plainly that I have a conscience putting me in dread lest idolatry be committed therein, giving the very honour of the blood of Christ to that thing, which I cannot tell what it is. For to put it away of my own private authority I feared to do, lest I should condemn myself to be guilty in misusing of it, as changing and renewing it with drake's blood, wherein I offer myself to suffer the most shameful death, if ever it may be proved that it was either changed or renewed, or even looked upon to try what it is, to my knowledge ; but it is there still, as far as ever I can learn or know, as it was brought thither."

[After this protestation the Abbot—apparently to adapt himself to Cromwell's mood—begs him to "send hither his commission, sc. of enquiry."]

In reply to the above communication the King's commission to examine the relic was, Oct. 4, 1538, directed to Bishop Latimer, the Prior of Worcester, and the Abbot. On the 28th

to cover these objects of adoration is said have been an ark-like structure with a vaulted roof and adorned with canopied figures. It was a coincidence that within four years of this donation the Church was all but destroyed by fire, and not until 1277 was it finally consecrated by Godfrey, Bishop of Worcester. In consequence of this relic of the Holy Blood having brought great riches to the Abbey, the foundation excited the extreme wrath of the reformers, and a vessel of stone was recently discovered, which had been used for melting down the lead of the roof. Hence, while fragments of the beautiful tomb of Earl Edmund have been discovered, not the slightest trace exists of the last resting-place of the Founder. Tiles alone among the ruins perpetuate his memory—albeit, what remains of a foundation, once the glory of Gloucestershire, reveals his more than princely munificence. Unlike Tintern or Netley, the ruins themselves convey the notion of pure wreckage rather than the grace of decay, but to one standing

they went, together with Richard Tracy, to the Abbey and viewed "a certain supposed relic called 'The Blood of Hayles,' which was enclosed within a round beryl, garnished and bound on every side with silver, which we caused to be opened in the presence of a great multitude. And the supposed relic we caused to be taken out of the said beryl, and have viewed the same being within a little glass. We judged the substance and matter of the said relic supposed to be an unctuous gum coloured, which being in the glass appeared to be glistening red, resembling partly the colour of blood. And after we did take out part of the said substance and matter out of the glass, then it was apparent glistening yellow colour, like amber or base gold, and doth cleave to as gum or birdlime."

Baker follows this account verbatim. Speed says "Time proved it a mere counterfeit"; but, speaking of the relic of Christ's blood at Ashridge College, Bucks (really the larger of two portions of one great relic) he gives the same account as Hollinshed (*i.e.*, clarified and coloured with saffron). Later historians take a different line which does not agree with the real facts. In substance the story, variously embellished is this:—"The Holy Blood was really the blood of a duck renewed every week. It was kept in a crystal very thick on one side, and thin and transparent on the other. If it was a wealthy person who had to confess, the thick side was turned to him, and when he had paid for a sufficient number of Masses, 'One in a secret place behind the altar, near which the relic was placed, turned the thin side, and then the blood appeared.'"

This account is given by Lord Herbert and Burnet on the authority of William Thomas's *Il Pellegrino Inglese*. What Thomas says is interesting. The relic was brought, he tells his readers, "many years ago out of the Holy Land of Jerusalem," and adds "see here the devilish craft of these soul-quellers, for these Monks every Saturday killed a duck, etc."

Hollinshed (p. 275) gives an accurate account of the first coming of the relic. The Annalist of the House of Hayles, who was contemporary of the event which he chronicles, writes under the year 1267, in regard to his founders and patrons (Pertz, Scriptt xvi. p. 483), that it was they who enriched the Abbey with the relic. Richard of Cornwall, the founder, was King of the Romans, and he and his son Edmund were in a position to obtain in Germany for such an object even a relic held in the highest veneration. We may be quite sure that for the great relics of their houses of Hayles and Ashridge they would do the best that in them lay. I have been unable to identify the locality from which Edmund obtained the relic. It is called by the Monk of Hayles Doilaunde (so the M.S.; Pertz prints Dilaunde) but in all probability he never saw the name written but took it down from the lips of others. Still we may conjecture that the relic of The Holy Blood obtained by the Earl of Cornwall was one of the numerous relics, the spoils of the Imperial Chapels and great Sanctuaries of Constantinople, brought into Germany after the sack of that city by the Latins in 1204. It may be mentioned that Conrad von Krosigk, Bishop of Halberstadt, one of the chiefs of the Latin host, brought back, as apparently the chief of the relics, *Sanguis Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi*, till then preserved in the Church of St. Sophia, and that this relic was *not* among those which on his resignation of the See in 1208 he bestowed on his Cathedral.

Knowing thus how the relic was obtained by the Monastery, and that, whatever may be thought of the blood, the relic and reliquary were known to the Monks of Hayles as a venerated trust and memorial of their founders, there can be no doubt among reasonable men that the object which was opened and examined by Latimer was the same which had been placed in the Monastery by Edmund of Cornwall and his father, and that it was no "craft of devilish soul-quellers."

beneath riven arches on broken and bestrewed ground, it might well be whispered concerning forgotten Earl Richard, *Monumentum si quæris circumspice*. There he sleeps by the side of those nearest and dearest to him, we know not where, but memories of the glories that were protest silently against the cruel vandalism that could deprive the realm of England of one among her noblest edifices, and in the sacred name of religion desecrate the tombs of royal personages, who followed the inner light at least as faithfully as those who broke down all their carved work with axes and hammers.

It should be noted that prior to the commencement of Hayles Earl Richard had displayed his zeal for the Church by completing the Cistercian Abbey at Beaulieu, where lay the mortal remains of Isabel de Clare. From that Foundation he selected the first Abbot of Hayles, who took with him twenty brethren of Beaulieu, and dedicated the daughter Foundation to the Blessed Virgin. On the day of consecration the Earl handed to this band of ecclesiastics 1000 marks, with an earnest wish that all his expenses on Wallingford Castle had been as wisely bestowed.

In the meanwhile, *i.e.*, 1239, the King, doubtless impressed by his brother's splendid munificence, added yet more to the grants he had already given, in the valuable forest of Dartmoor, with the Manors of Bensington, Lechlade, and Oakham. As for the Earl, he verified the proverb "There is that scattereth yet increaseth." He bestowed £1000 on the military orders in Palestine, and when he paid a visit in 1250 to Pope Innocent 4th* at Lyons, the magnificence of his train and equipage excited both the admiration and the envy of the French. He let them see that he could afford the loss of Poitou, a poverty-stricken fief which he had never valued. This was true. His wealth accumulated rapidly owing to a bargain struck with the King, whereby for a sum down he was granted the privilege of amercing the Jews. The evidence of his having utilised this leverage harshly is untrustworthy and altogether foreign to his character, indeed Mathew Paris accuses him of sheltering the Jews, especially those who were falsely accused of crucifying an infant at Lincoln. On the other hand the sorely oppressed Children of Israel were always more than ready to display gratitude for protection in a practical form, so that the good Earl's clemency must have proved in the long run profitable. They had fared worse under the thumbscrew of impecunious King Henry.

* It was probably in consequence of the impression thereby created that in 1254 he was offered the Throne of Sicily by this Pope—a worse than barren honour which he wisely declined; but the King accepted it for his son Edmund (Crouchback), then only nine years of age.

The time approached when that uxorious King and his Barons came into collision. The occasion, as described by Mathew Paris, reads like a repetition of the scene at Runnymede, and Earl Richard, as a possible heir to the Throne, had to profess allegiance to the great Charter. We next, *i.e.*, 1253-4, find him acting as Regent of the realm during the absence of King Henry in Gascony. These were but preludes to a grander episode in his career, one that invested him with a picturesque, if somewhat shadowy sovereignty.

In 1250 the Emperor died and was succeeded as King of the Romans by William Count of Holland, who indeed had been crowned at Aix by Conrad, the powerful Archbishop of Cologne, two years before the Emperor's death. His reign proved by no means tranquil, and at length he was killed in an attempt to subdue the Frieslanders. At this juncture the wily Archbishop, aided by the Archbishop of Mayence, resolved to sound Earl Richard. An emissary accordingly having been despatched to England met with a gracious reception from the Earl, who however with becoming caution sent the Earl of Gloucester on a diplomatic mission to Germany in order to learn whether the electors could be manipulated. He was quite astute enough to realise that his success depended on largesse rather than on personal preference. The French failed in an attempt to capture Earl Richard's envoy, and their hostility evaporated in the mordent sarcasm :

Nummus ait pro me; nubit Cornubia Romæ.

In the end the Archbishop of Cologne accepted 12,000 marks for his vote ; the Archbishop of Mayence, 8,000 ; the King of Bavaria, 12,000 ; and similar sums went to the other electors. That was in Dec., 1256. Thus *Nummus ait*, but the Archbishop of Treves with a few other electors chose Alfonso of Castille, who in consequence styled himself King of the Romans, but was never more than a *roi faineant*—indeed later on, when the King of Spain threatened force and appealed to the Pope, he received the sarcastic reply, that as soon as Alphonso had been crowned at Aix, like Earl Richard, His Holiness would be in a position to decide their rival claims. As King Richard—to give him his title—was at the moment in Rome, and invariably acted on the principle *res est ingeniosa dare*, we may surmise that the Vatican may have benefited. The Pope had previously met with a rebuff, when he tried to borrow from Earl Richard, who however, while unwilling to lend without a chance of repayment, may not have been indisposed to give. To give indeed seemed his fate ; *e.g.* when

the Archbishop of Cologne with other prelates and the Regent of Holland came to do homage, they were loaded with presents, Conrad being awarded a mitre stated by Mathew Paris to have been of pure gold. After he had landed at Dort his progress was signalled by lavish largesse. He was crowned at Aix, with his Queen Sanchia, on Ascension Day, 27 May, 1257.

Concerning his rule in Germany, he may be said to have purchased a temporary popularity. His chief minister was Archbishop Conrad, his military adviser a veteran warrior, John d'Avesnes. The King of Spain in the meanwhile striving to detach his supporters, in order to secure the Archbishop of Mayence he had to pay 10,000 silver marks, when that prelate had been taken prisoner by the King of Saxony, after having invaded Gottingen. That he was a wise ruler appears chiefly from his attempt to put down brigandage, while endeavouring to introduce into the German cities, which were hopelessly in debt, a sounder system of finance. His loans, however, indirectly proved a source of peril to himself, inasmuch as if he could be got rid of, they might be repudiated. Moreover Conrad's gorge could not be satisfied, and when he demurred to subsidising that most avaricious of prelates, he found in him a double-faced friend. His crown in two short years had become already insecure, when in 1259 events in England summoned him home. Shortly after his return his Queen Consort died at Berkhamstead, 9 Nov., 1261, and was buried at Hayles. Thus once more he found himself a widower.

King Henry had now become almost the serf of his Barons, who objected to the King of the Romans coming to his brother's assistance. He contrived to reassure them, and though watching the trend of events, occupied himself chiefly in raising money to support his German Crown and preserve the countenance of the Pope. His ambition was to become Emperor, but in spite of the grace of his gold, French intrigues and the pride of the German Princes, who looked down on England, thwarted him. True, he performed a single sovereign act by investing the King of Bohemia in the Duchies of Austria and Styria, but mere money could not outweigh a sentiment of patriotism, and he returned utterly impoverished to England to find a crisis between the King and his lieges imminent. At once he set to work by his usual diplomatic methods to avert civil war, but the arrogance of his nephew, afterwards Edward the 1st, precipitated it. The citizens of London wrecked his Palace at Westminster and plundered his Manor of Isleworth. Early in 1264 we find

him fighting at Northampton, where Simon de Montfort's son was taken prisoner, and a month later commanding a wing of the Royal army at the fatal field of Lewes. Defeated, he sought shelter in a mill,* and from that hiding-place found himself ignominiously dragged forth to lie in the Tower† for a year and a half. De Montfort captured his Castle of Wallingford, imprisoning his son by Isabel de Clare, Henry of Almaine, as he was styled, and his nephew, the future King Edward, in Dover Castle.

Thanks to the prowess of that valiant young Prince the victory at Evesham and death of de Montfort released him from captivity in August, 1265. At once he displayed a chivalrous spirit—destined to be requited with the basest ingratitude—by befriending‡ the young de Montfort, and as an act of thanksgiving for the fortunate turn of events founded a Nunnery at Burnham. Peace however was not yet restored, the Earl of Gloucester heading the malcontent Barons and Burgesses, and with the consent of the latter assuming possession of London. This Earl however proved easier to manipulate than

* According to Leven—"Barony of Burford"—an offer of £30,000 was made to Earl Richard, if he would reconcile the King and the Barons, but that he demanded a higher price. Now Professor Thorold Rogers put the multiplier of the *valor Ecclesiasticus*—Hen. viii.—at 20. Dating back to Hen. III., it could scarcely have been less than 30. The offer therefore, from whichever side it came, approximated a million sterling, and, inasmuch as peace was the highest of his own interests, it seems incredible that he should have haggled over so beneficial a bargain. Be that as it may, the winning party produced from the pen of some North-country scribe a scurrilous ballad reviling Earl Richard in the coarsest terms. We subjoin three of the stanzas of this, said to be the earliest piece of satiric verse in the language:—

Sitteth all stille and herkneþ to me,
The kyn of Alemaigne, by mi leaute,
Tritti thousand pound askede he
Forte make the pees in the countre
And so he dude more.
Richard, thah thou be euer trichard,
Trichen shal thou neuermore.

Richard of Alemaigne, whil that he wes kyng,
He spende al his tresour opon swyuyng.
Haveth he nout of Walingford oferlyng
(i.e., He has not one furlong left of the honour of Wallingford)
Let him habbe, as he brew, bale to dryng
Maugre Wyndesore.
Richard, thah thou, etc.

The kyng of Alemaigne wende do ful wel
He saisede the mulne (mill) for a castel
With hare sharpe swerdes he grounde the stel,
He wende that the sayles were mangonel
To help Wyndesore.
Richard thah thou, etc.

We remark also that Robert of Gloucester, in his poem, tells the same story, "The King of Alemaigne was in a windmule inome," etc.

† Another account makes Kenilworth the place of his imprisonment, but was that Castle built in 1264?

‡ He also interceded on behalf of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, who had fought against the King.

Simon de Montfort, and once more Earl Richard could cry, *Nummus ait pro me!* The Earl of Gloucester surrendered, promising to join the 7th Crusade, and the King of the Romans, virtually master of the situation at home, felt strong enough to levy a tax on his numerous tenants, the upshot being that he returned to Germany with a full purse, and to secure the powerful interest of the Archbishop of Cologne, married 16th June, 1269, as his third wife, Beatrice, daughter of Thierry de Fauquemont* (Valkenberg, near Maastricht), by Jane his wife, daughter of Arnoul Count of Looz, and niece of Conrad's successor, Engilbert de Fauquemont, Archbishop of Cologne. The result amounted to utter disappointment, and in sheer disgust he turned his back for ever on Germany and the Germans, a poorer and a wiser man.

From 1268 to 1272 he occupied himself in acts of benevolence. The young Prince Edward with his own sons Henry and Edmund having assumed the Cross, he became guardian of the sons of the former during his absence in the Holy Land. Unhappily, as his own heir, Henry of Almaine, was on his way home and engaged in devotions at Viterbo, he was assassinated by Guy de Montfort in revenge for the death of his sire at Evesham. The young man's heart was consigned to the tomb of Edward the Confessor, his body being buried at Hayles. Edmund, however, reached home safely to become his father's heir and Earl of Cornwall. On April 2, 1272,† the King of the Romans, "Semper Augustus," as he is styled on his seal, passed away. He was stricken by paralysis at Berkhamstead, where two of his three wives had breathed their last. They carried his body to Hayles for interment, but his heart was consigned in 1280 to the Monastery of the Grey Friars Minor in Oxford. In Capgrave's Chronicle we find the following brief description of the actual cause of the King of the Romans' departure, almost in his prime. "And in this year Richard Emperoure (?) of Almayn died in this Maner. He was let blede for the agu, which he had; and that blod lost smet him in paralise, and after that he dyed and lith at Hailes." According to Ingram (Memorials of Oxford) the King of the Romans by will bequeathed enough to found a Monastery for three secular priests to pray for his soul. Earl Edmund exceeding his father's instructions, created a large Cistercian Abbey under the shadow of the greater Abbey of Oseney. The sole relic of that foundation is a gateway,

* Commonly, but erroneously, styled Von Falkenstein.

† According to Dugdale's Baronage he died on the 4th of the nones of April, 1272, which would be the 8th of April.

the major portion of the site of Rewley Abbey being absorbed by the L. & N.W. Station.

Beatrice de Fauquemont could not have proved acceptable to her step-children, for she was compelled to sue Earl Edmund for a portion of her dower. She died s.p. on the Vigil of St. Luke, 1277, and was buried at the Friars' Minor in Oxford.*

Earl Richard, prior to his kingly dignity, elected to bear the arms of Poitou, viz.: Arg: a lion rampant gu, crowned or, within a bordure of the ancient Earls of Cornwall, viz.: sa. besantée.† He thus included the ensigns of either Earldom in a single escutcheon.‡ The wreckage of the Reformation and civil war destroyed monuments of all kinds and stained glass windows. There remain for identification encaustic tiles which religious vandalism overlooked. Thus we have a tile at Tintern in red and yellow giving the arms borne originally by Earl Richard, and at Worcester Cathedral in chocolate and yellow the same, except that the lion rampant is not crowned. Doubtless others of the same type, if not of the same pattern, could be found in village Churches were a diligent search made. Tiles with the Imperial arms are rarer. Such exist in Exeter Cathedral, among the ruins at Hayles, and at Great Malvern Abbey, while at Warblington, Hants, the coat of the Earl of Cornwall is impaled with the Eagle displayed of the Roman Empire, and in Dorchester Church, Oxon, the original coat of Richard as Earl may be seen in a stained glass window, and also at Harwell, Berks, but whether these refer to Richard Earl of Cornwall, or to his son Edmund, also Earl, can only be surmised. The latter showed himself as munificent to the Church as his father, and withal being childless had ample resources.

We have before us an imperfect catalogue of the possessions of Earl Richard. It is not easy to fill up the blanks, which obviously exceed the total of those

* Another account makes her burial-place to have been S. Ebbe's Church in Oxford.

† This coat is in the Chapter-House and Nave of York Cathedral, and also given as "*Argent ung lion de goulz cronne or, ung borde de sable besant d'or*," in a roll of arms of the reigns of King Hen. III. stated to have been in the hands of Mr. Harvy of Liecestershire, A. D. 1586.—Reprinted. London, 1829.

‡ In the Cottonian MSS.—Julius C. VII., fo. 239—is the following with an illustration of the banner, the border whereof bears alternately the arms of England with those of the Earls of Cornwall and Provence.

Rot. Claus. 28 Henry III.

The King sendeth to Richard Fitz Odo a certain cloth of silk starred with gold. To whom it is commanded, that he do cause the border thereof to be made of green cendal with the arms of the King and the arms of Earl Richard, and the arms of the Earl of Provence. So that when the Church of Westminster shall be ornamented, it shall hang at the back of the Cross. Tested at Reading, 1st Feb.

given. Briefly the following list may serve as an index to show the extent of possessions which yielded 400 marks per diem :—

Bedfordshire.—Bychendon.

Berks.—Stanford, Harwell, the Honour of Wallingford with the Manors included therein.

Bucks.—Hartwell, Horton, Ashridge, Burnham, Quainton.

Cornwall.—Helston, Launceston, Lostwithiel, Brannel, Restormel, Tintagel, Trematon, St. Wendron, and many other Manors, besides mineral royalties.

Devon.—The great Forest of Dartmoor, Exeter, King's Nymphet, Exmouth, Lydford, and mineral royalties.

Dorset.—Fordington, Forsall, Knighton, Whitwell.

Essex.—Newport.

Gloucester.—Lechlade, Longborough, Hayles.

Hants.—Deepdene, Norton, Warblington, Beaulieu.

Herts.—Aldbury, Berkhamstead, Hemelhempstead.

Hunts.—Glatton, Holm, Yateley.

Lincoln.—Ingoldsby, Kirton in Lindsey, Thonock, Laughton.

Middlesex.—Isleworth, Whitton, Twickenham.

Norfolk.—Baketon, Hemmings, Witton.

Northants.—Rockingham, Cosgrave, Carleton, Althorpe.

Oxon.—Beckley, Asthall, Mixbury, Dorchester, Nettlebed, Erdington, Bensington, Studley, Cassington, Honour of St. Walery, Henley.

Rutland.—Casterton Parva, Oakham, Wrangvike.

Somerset.—Ilchester.

Suffolk.—Hadleigh, Wangford.

Sussex.—Old Shoreham, Bramber.

Wilts.—Corsham, Mere, Stourton, Wilton.

Yorks.—Knaresborough, with the Manors included under that Honour.

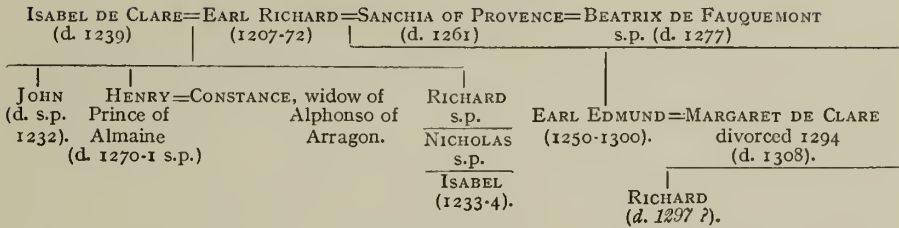
To this must be added the profits of farming the mint, and of amercing the Jews. Moreover, when the Saracens broke the truce or treaty he had concluded with them, and a new Crusade was launched to recover Jerusalem, many Knights applied for a dispensation from their vow of the Cross. For a sum down the Pope farmed these dispensations to Earl Richard, who is said to have profited largely by his bargain.

It remains for his descendants to turn a deaf ear against such scurrilities as the doggrel quoted by Levien, and to meet with reserve other legends reflecting on his conduct and character. The custom of the period tolerated patriarchal relations with the opposite sex on the part of a Prince of the blood. Hence the legend of Joan De Valletort, whereof more anon, and that of a fair German Fräulein of Gutenfels by Caub on the Rhine.* But to accuse a Crusader of cowardice, and that in order to bolster up the cause of Simon De Montfort, is to outrage probability. From such a distorted portraiture we turn to the romantic devotion displayed towards Isabel De Clare; to the piety which founded the magnificent monastery of Hayles; to the sublime truth, that the Holy City of Jerusalem was won for the Cross by the prowess of the heroic progenitor of The House of Cornwall.

* This legend is embodied in a Volkslied of contemporary origin, called "Der Grausame Bride," e.g., A Pfalsgraf on the Rhine finds that his sister, though unmarried, is in the throes of parturition. He kills her under circumstances of the most revolting barbarity, but the child, a boy, is spared. Then there appears on the scene the King of the Romans, styled in the song, King of England, who pierces with his sword the Pfalsgraf's heart, and carries the new-born babe to England. Mr. F. P. Weber (1893), commenting on this Volkslied, printed with others under the title "Jungbrunner", in the Library at Aix, writes, "Considering that (Earl) Richard, in addition to his own, inherited some of Cœur de Lion's popularity and fame; that his power was chiefly on the Rhine; that even in this century he has been spoken of (e.g., by Goetz and Cappe) as King of England; it seems not unlikely, that the people among whom this Volkslied originated introduced an English Prince into it by reason of confused tradition of Richard, King of the Romans, and his actual power on the Rhine, and Richard I. with his widespread reputation. Jean De Notre Dame in "*Les Vies des plus célèbres et anciens poètes Provençaux*," published at Lyons, 1875, falls into the same error, inasmuch as he commences a Chapter (p. 139) thus:—Richard, *sur-nommé Cœur de Lyon, qui fut fils de Henri, Roy d'Angleterre et Empereur (sic) des Romains*." Whatever may be the actual fact, Earl Richard apparently was accredited with an intrigue, which lent credence to the charge of "swyuing" hurled by the anonymous author of the English ditty quoted above by Levien.

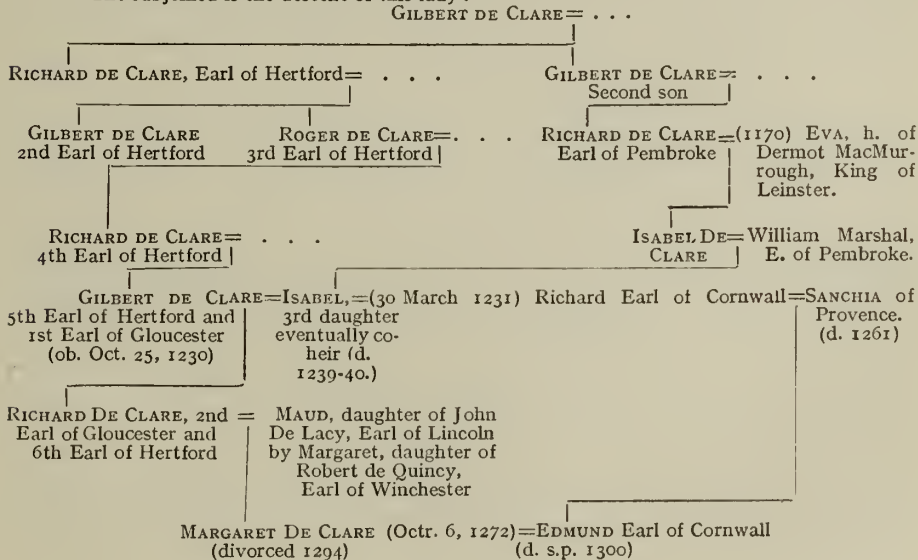
CHAPTER II.

THE ISSUE OF THE KING OF THE ROMANS.



WE have already disposed of the error which gave Earl Richard for his first wife Rohese de Dover. The first love, and first wife of the Earl-King was Isabel De Clare* a young widow endowed, as the chroniclers assure us, with singular beauty, whose decease in early middle life was the cause of her sorrowing husband taking the Cross. By her he had (1) John, who died s.p.

* The subjoined is the descent of this lady :—



1232, (2) Henry, (3) Richard, s.p., (4) Nicholas, who survived his mother only a few hours, (5) Isabel, said by Sandford to have been born in 1233 and to have died 1234, and to have been buried in Reading Abbey by the side of her brother John. Of this family Henry, Prince of Almaine, alone reached maturity, giving the highest promise of distinction in court and camp. He commanded as his father's lieutenant the left wing of the King's army at the battle of Lewes; and after the battle of Evesham married, *i.e.*, March 6th, 1269, Constance, eldest coheiress of Gaston de Moncade, Count of Bearn, the widow of Alphonso, son of James I., King of Arragon, shortly after joining his half-brother Edmund in the 7th Crusade. On his return he was assassinated while at his devotions in the Cathedral of Viterbo by Guy de Montfort in revenge for his father's death. His body found a resting-place before the High Altar in the Abbey of Hayles; his heart was placed in the Shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey—*Lo cuor che'n sul Tamigi encor si cola*—Dante's *Inferno*, xii. This was on the 13th March, 1270-1, and the terrible blow would seem to have hastened the end of his sire.

By Sanchia of Provence Earl Richard had two sons, Edmund, who succeeded him in the Earldom of Cornwall, and Richard. Born Dec. 5, 1250, the former doubtless was present with his sire and half-brother at the fatal battle of Lewes, inasmuch as he shared their subsequent captivity. The victory of Evesham set him free, and he and Henry followed the example of the Earl-King in taking the Cross. After the cruel tragedy of Viterbo he hastened back to find his father a dying man and himself heir to all such of his vast estates as had not been bestowed merely as life-grants, the Earldom of Cornwall alone affording a princely revenue. On his homeward journey from the Holy Land he obtained a portion of the Cross of Calvary—a relic presented to the Monastery of Hayles—and it may be that simultaneously, with or without his father's assent, he added the relic known as the Holy Blood of Hayles, of which mention has already been made. In 1295 he gave a similar relic to his religious foundation at Ashridge, styled in consequence *Collegium S. Sanguinis Christi*, and his zeal was further manifested by his foundation at Rewley, where he would seem to have enjoyed the co-operation of his step-mother. To this latter House—consisting of fifteen Religious—he gave, according to Dugdale, lands in North Oseney by Oxford, with the Manor of Erdington and mills at Karsington,* his woods in Nettlebed, and sixty

* Possibly Cassington, or Garsington.

shillings yearly, payable by the Monks of Thame out of the Manor of Stoke Talmage—all in Oxon. Item, an acre in Bel juxta Roffen, divers houses in the Parish of St. Thomas Apostle, in the City of London, the advowson of St. Wendron in Cornwall, and certain lands in Wylandston.

Shortly before his father's death, *i.e.* 6th October, 1272, Earl Edmund married Margaret de Clare, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by his second wife, Maud, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. One of his first acts was to enlarge the Castle of Trematon, which Reginald de Valletort had ceded to his father—a circumstance which conduces to the supposition that Cornwall may have been the chief residence of the illustrious pair, but William of Worcester (temp. Edw. IV.) mentions the Castle of Moresk as having been the residence of Earl Edmund, and that it was then in a ruined condition; moreover, he would appear to have dated his grants from the Castle of Berkhamstead during his twenty-eight years of Earldom. The Cotton MSS. (Julius C. VII., fo. 235) narrate another instance of his pious regard for Holy Church, *e.g.* "Edwardus (*sic.*) Comes Cornubiæ, with the assent of Margaret de Clare, his consort, conveys to the Abbot and Convent of Stoneley in Arden the custody of the lands in Cubington, which belonged to William de Simily, until the lawful age of Geoffrey, the son of the said William. Dated at Berkhamstead on the Feast of St. Edward, anno 7 Edw. I. Seals (1) Cornewall (2) Cornewall and Clare." His benefactions to religion were indeed ubiquitous, and it seems certain that they included gifts to Dorchester Abbey, Oxon., while in The Calendar of Wills, 1258-1688—"quoting Rock's Textile Fabrics"—we find this—"Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, gives to St. Paul's Cathedral a Cope of a certain diaper of Antioch colour, covered with trees, and diapered with birds, of which the heads, breasts, and feet, as well as the flowers on the trees, were woven in gold thread." This treasure, in all probability, he had brought from the Holy Land, *i.e.*, on his return from the 7th Crusade. In 1277 we find a Sir Richard de Cornewall performing military service for Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. Thus: Parly. Writs, vol. i., p. 197, Orig. in Turr. Lond. 5 Edw. I. 1277—"The roll of Summons of the army of King Edward, son of King Henry, at Worcester in the Octaves of S. John Baptist (1 July) anno 5 Edw. I. against Llewellyn ap Griffith and his accomplices, the King's rebels, who have committed homicides, depredations, burnings, and other enormities against the peace of the King, whereby the Prelates, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights

and others, who owe service to the King, proffer and acknowledge the service under-written before Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, by whom it was proclaimed that no one who owed service to the King should conceal his service under a heavy forfeiture. . . . Suffolk. Edmund Earl of Cornwall proffers the service of fifteen Knights' fees, which he doth by himself, and (among fourteen others) Richard de Cornewall."*

According to Lysons, the Manor of Court in Brannel was granted by King John to his second son—then an infant—later Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who gave it to Richard de Cornubia, or Cornewall, his natural son by Joan de Valletort, widow of Sir Alexander Okeston.

In the *Calendarium Rot. Pat.*, p. 61, we find this entry: Anno 18 Edw. II. m. 23. "Confirmation granted to Walter de Cornubia, brother of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, of £18 rent in the Manor of Branel." Concerning this Walter more presently. Suffice it that in 1297, *i.e.*, in the lifetime of Earl Edmund, he was summoned to perform military service beyond seas.

In 1287, during the absence of the King, Earl Edmund acted as Regent of the Kingdom, in recognition of his status as Prince of the blood royal. In 1280, presumably as a reward for military service, Earl Edmund bestowed upon Richard, described as his brother, the Manor of Thonock. This deed of gift is confirmed in the inquisition, 33 Edw. I. held after the decease of Sir Edmund de Cornewall, the said Richard's elder son, concerning the same Manor.

Margaret de Clare† was childless. Divorced, 1294, and condemned "vitam vivere cœlibem," she survived her husband, who died in 1300,

* From the Cotton MSS., Julius C. VII., it appears that there was a Joan De Cornewall, wife of Sir John Howard, and ancestress of the Dukes of Norfolk, *e.g.*, "Richardus de Cornubia to William Rudham, his attorney in Norfolk—Know ye that I have granted to Sir John Howard and Joan his wife, my sister, that they may inhabit and dwell in the Manors, which I have of the gift of the said John in the County of Norfolk, so long as it please them."—Undated.

Again, Folios 236-7. "The arms of Howard and Cornewall are in Ferfield, Tendering Hall, in the Parish of Stoke Newland, and in the Chapel of Stoke Newland," *i.e.*, Nayland.

This Joan could not have been the sister of Sir Richard, inasmuch as he died in 1297; neither could she have been identical with Joan, daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Cornewall, since in the "Howard Memorials" of Mr. Howard, of Corby Castle, it is stated that Sir William Howard was married 2 Edward II., 1308-9, *i.e.*, before the birth of the said Joan. Mr. Howard speaks of the above Joan as eventual heir of her brother, Richard. Mr. Horace Round affirms that the only Richard De Cornewall of that date, *i.e.* 1308, was a priest described as King's kinsman and Clerk of the Market, to whom Edward II. gave a prebendal stall in York Cathedral.

† There is an engraving in Sandford of her coat of arms *i.e.*, Cornewall dimidiated impaling Clare, also dimidiated, the latter coat 3 chevrons, thus resembling 3 bendlets (owing to its dimidiation).

till 1308. In the year following his decease, at the Parliament of Lincoln, she was allowed by the King a dowry of £500 a year for life, including the Manor of Kirton in Lindsey, with its hamlets. By chirograph dated Feb. 13, 1294, Earl Edmund had assigned to her for her lifetime lands to the value of £800 a year, viz. : in Norfolk and Suffolk £382 10s. 8d. ; Kirton valued at £368 15s. 9d. ; and other lands, saving to himself the advowsons and sundry other rights. She was barred the right of aliening these lands, but the Earl bound himself not to disturb her possession. This deed with Margaret de Clare's acknowledgement in Norman-French was entered on the Patent Rolls. After her husband's death she acquired the advowsons, presenting to Heapham, Pilham, and Springthorpe, all in Lincolnshire.

Earl Edmund was buried in the Abbey of Hayles, his wife erecting a pyramis or canopied tomb to his memory—this on the south side of the High Altar, where when her time came she also found a last resting-place. In the Museum at Hayles are very many fragments of this beautiful tomb, including, with portions of the two effigies, the arms of Earl Richard. The tomb itself is said to have borne a strong resemblance in regard of ornamentation to that of King Edward II. in Gloucester Cathedral. There have been found among the ruins encaustic tiles bearing the Earl's arms—"A lion rampant with a bordure besantée," and those of Margaret de Clare, "3 chevrons." Earl Richard's tomb, with that of Sanchia of Provence, was on the north side of the High Altar. Of this there remains not a trace, but tiles have been discovered bearing the Eagle-displayed of Almaine. This wholesale demolition may be attributed to the fanaticism of Bishop Latimer, a zealot as ready to preach a sermon when a harmless monk was burnt alive for conscience sake, as himself to face with defiant intrepidity the fire and stake at Oxford. But the Traceys must share the blame for having plundered the ruins repeatedly. Their part in the assassination of S. Thomas of Canterbury brought with it the curse : "The Traceys have always the wind in their faces ;" while their acquisitiveness—shared with other great Houses—evoked a local distich :

"The Lacys, the Traceys, and the Fettiplaces,
They own all the woods and the chases."

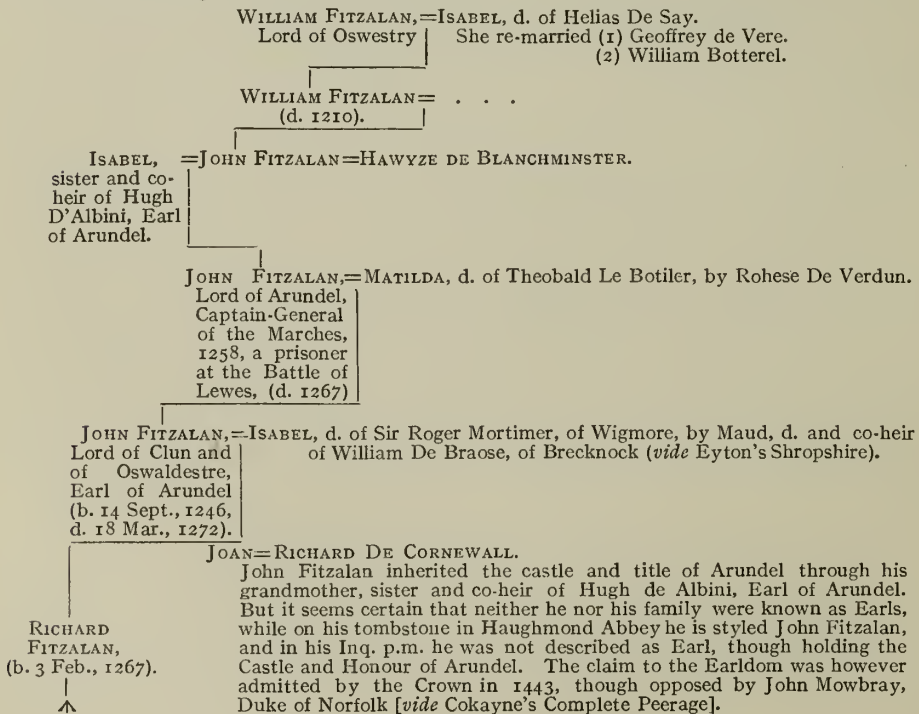
Of Richard, the second son of the great Earl-King by Sanchia of Provence, little is known. He was born probably in 1251-2, and has erroneously been styled "Earl"—a title at that period territorial, whereas he was never accorded

the disposition of a province like his sire and brother. According to the Visitation of Salop, 1623, a Richard de Cornwall married Joan, daughter of John Fitzalan, Lord of Clun, by Isabel Mortimer his wife*, who are buried in Haughmond Abbey, and we may assume that there was issue of the marriage, but of this more anon.

In the Patent Rolls under date April 1, 1305—*i.e.*, five years after the decease of Earl Edmund, we find a grant to "Edmund de Cornwall, the King's kinsman, son of Richard de Cornwall, sometime King of Almain." But later in the same patent are mentioned "Richard, father of the said Edmund; Edmund, sometime Earl of Cornwall; and Richard de Cornewall," *i.e.*, two Richards, viz.: the Earl-King and another Richard, so that the previous lines appear to be an error of the clerk who drew the patent.

A Sir Richard fell at the siege of Berwick, 1296-7. Thus Leland's Collectanea, vol. i., p. 180: "Anno Di. 1296. *Edwardus Rex occupat villam*

* The following shows the Fitzalan descent:—



de Berwic. Richardus de Cornubia, frater Edmundi Comitis Cornubiæ, occisus spicula in villa de Berwic."

Again vol. i. p. 473 : "Edward (I.) got Berwic. There were xxv.M. and seven C. Scottes slayne. At this siege was Syr Richard of Cornewall, a noble Englishman, slain by a Fleming shooting a Quarel oute of the redde Haul," he was therefore almost thirty-four years of age when he died, and probably husband of Joan Fitzalan.

By Beatrix De Fauquemont the Earl-King had no issue, but by Joan, daughter of Sir Reginald de Valletort, he had an illegitimate family, consisting of at least two sons,* Richard and Sir Walter, with apparently Sir Lawrence, and as is affirmed two daughters, Isabella and Joan. The date of this prolonged *liaison* cannot be determined. It was probably early in his career, but the evidence adduced by authorities is slender, and their statements contradictory. It seems, for example, uncertain as to whether Joan de Valletort was widow of Sir Alexander, or Sir Andrew, Okeston when she is said to have been mistress of Earl Richard, or whether after the Earl tired of her, she married Sir Alexander, to whom she bore a son and successor. The Valletorts were Norman. We find numerous references to them in Lysons, Carew, and Gilbert's histories of Cornwall, while in *Notes and Queries*, 1875, there was a prolonged correspondence concerning them, as is usual in such cases, bristling with inaccuracies, among others that they were styled Counts. They, or rather one of them, variously named Roger, Reginald, and Ralph, was summoned as Baron of Hurberton or Harberton. In a printed pedigree of the family of Edgcumbe (Earl of Mount Edgcumbe) we find a Hugh de Valletort, whose daughter Eglina married Oliver Champeronne, with a reference to Harl. MSS. 5185, quoted in Vivian's "Visitations of Devon." Also among old deeds at

* In a pamphlet by the Earl of St. Germans, entitled "The Origin of the Cornwallis Family," proof is advanced of another son, viz., Philip le Cornwaleys, als Philip de Sancto Austolo (St. Austell), e.g., "Papal Register in the Rolls Series—Indult. (dated March 30, 1248) at the petition of the Archbishop elect of Lyons, to Philip, son of the Earl of Cornwall, Clerk, to hold an additional benefice with cure of souls." (Papal Regesta, Innocent IV., vol. xxi., fol. 518, d.)

In 1301 licence was granted to this Philip to convey a messuage and 30 acres in Menkudel for the maintenance of three Chaplains of the Chapel of St. Michael in St. Austell. He became Archdeacon of Winchester, 1294, and held the Prebend of Rintone in Lichfield Cathedral in 1303. In 1280 Archbishop Peckham deputed him to complete the Visitation of the Diocese of Exeter (Register Peckham, fol. 256). In 1285 the Patent Rolls contain a safe conduct for Philip de Sancto Austolo, Clerk, going to the Court of Rome. Similar letters were granted him in 1294, and also in 1296, when he was going abroad with Bishop Pontissara (Rot. Pat., 24 Edw. I., m. 15 d.) He seems to have held in plurality the benefices of West Meon, Hants, and St. Just, Cornwall, and mention is made of his Nephews Walter and John, both in Holy Orders. He died in 1304, and is stated, on the high authority of Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, to have been a son of Earl Richard by Joan de Valletort. That would point to the Earl's *liaison* having occurred prior to his marriage with Isabel de Clare, indeed, while yet under age.

Mount Edgecumbe mention is made of Ralph Valletort of Maker, 1345; James (1367—70) of Vautordisparck in Sutton; Richard of Maker, 1426; and John, 1433, of Milbrook. It is also stated in the above pedigree that a Ralph de Valletort is said to have married Joan, daughter of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. This, as will appear, seems impossible, the more so because it is further alleged, that their daughter Joan married Richard Champernonne. We note however that a Ralph—query de Stonehouse?—received a grant of land from Roger de Valletort, and his son Thomas, in 1226, from Reginald and John de Valletort. The following gives an outline of the Valletort descent:

Reginald de Valletort (temp. William II.), witness to a Charter of the Monks of Plympton.

Ralph (temp. Hen. II.)

Roger, seized of Trematon Castle, held under the Earldom of Cornwall. He gave 100 marks for livery of the honour of that Castle, 33 Hen. II., and answered for 42 Knights' fees for the honour of Mortein (d. 5 John).

Reginald=Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Bassett, of Hedendon. d. s.p. 30 Hen. III.

Ralph, brother of Reginald. d. 43 Hen. III.

Reginald, son of Ralph, in the ward of the Queen. d. s.p. 54 Hen. III.

Roger, brother of Ralph and Reginald, d. 18 Edward I., having sold or surrendered nearly all his lands to Richard Earl of Cornwall, to the detriment of his heirs, Henry de Pomeroy and Peter Corbet,* whence a lawsuit compromised by the mediation of the Black Prince.

This account does not supply us with Sir Reginald de Valletort, Baron of Harberton, who married the heiress of Walter de Dunstanville by Ursula, daughter of Reginald Fitz Henry, whose daughter Joan, widow of Sir A. Okeston became mistress of Earl Richard. He is stated to have been Sheriff of Cornwall, 5 Henry III. and Governor of Totnes Castle; further, to have held 59 Knights' fees with the Manors of Silverton and Bideford in Devon. We have moreover no record of the death of Joan de Valletort, and the legend of her connection with Earl Richard does not appear to have come to the

* For Peter Corbett vide *infra*—Chapter III.

surface until some three centuries after the event. Having regard to the scanty records of the intervening period we might fairly expect discrepancies, and they certainly abound.

We now come to the alleged issue of Earl Richard by Joan de Valletort. In the Harl. MSS., No. 154, fo. 75, we find the following :

“Richard, 2 son of K. John, King of the Romans, died at his Castle of Berkhamstead, Anno 1272.”

“Richard, a base son, died 1272. He died at Berkhamstead Castle, and ma. Joane, da. of . . . and was buried in the Abbey of Hayles.”

SIR JEFFERIE CORNEWALL.

EDMUND, 2nd son.

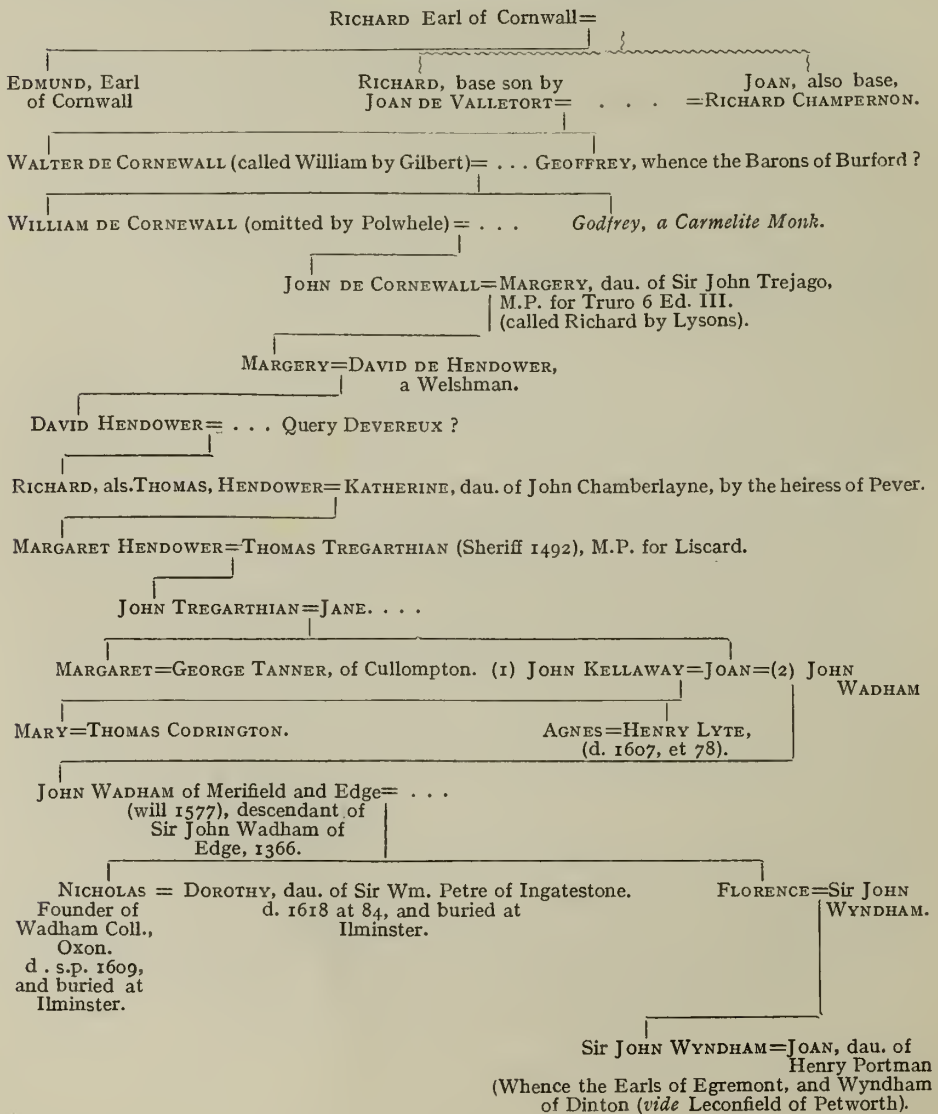
(3) SIR WALTER CORNEWALL.

This dubious entry makes Sir Jefferie ancestor of the Barons of Burford ; Edmund, the second son of Kynlett ; and gives Sir Walter for issue William, father of John, whose sole heir, Isabel, married Hendar (Hendower). But the Cotton MSS. Claud C. VIII. make William de Cornubia brother and heir of Walter, not son.

Of Richard, the base son, little is known. Lysons, who draws a distinction between the Manor of Brannel, and its Sub-Manor of Court in Brannel, states that Richard, King of the Romans, gave the former to Richard de Cornubia or Cornwall, his natural son by Joan de Valletort, widow of Sir Alexander Okeston. But in the Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 61, we find Confirmation granted in 28 Edward I., to Walter de Cornubia, brother of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, of 18 *libratas terræ* in the Manor of Brannel, and undoubtedly the said Walter's descendants held the Manor of Court in Brannel ; while in the Cotton MSS., Claud, c. ii., fo. 64—dated 24 May, 25 Edw. I. (1297), is a writ addressed to the Sheriff of Cornwall, commanding him to make a return of all persons within his Bailiwick holding lands of the yearly value of £20 and upwards, who had previously been summoned to repair to the King at London on Sunday, July 7th, 1297, with horses and arms, in readiness to go abroad with him. In the Sheriff's return we find the name of *Dominus Walterus de Cornubia* ; and Gilbert—*History of Cornwall*—states that in 1311 he was summoned to Parliament for the County of Cornwall. According to the Cotton MSS.—Claud c. ii., fo. 102—Sir Walter bore “Arg. 3 lozenges in bende vi cross-crosslets sa. But while this was given as the coat of the Cornish Cornewalls, for those of Devon we find “Arg : crosse paty sa. 5 bezants or.”

And in the Roll of arms of Peers and Knights in the reign of Edw. II.—from a contemporary MS.—published or edited by Sir Harris Nicholas, 1828, under the heading “Cornewaille a Devengshire,” we have “Sir Wauter de Cornewaille,” De argent a une crois de sable besante de or,” and in Harl : MSS., 1386, fol. 40, the coat is “arg. : a cross gules with 5 bezants.” Whichever coat he bore it seems evident that he did not, like Sir Edmund and Sir Geoffrey, assume the coat of Earl Richard.

In the pedigree of Tregarthian the following descent is given :—



In the above pedigree the family of Hendower, who, coming from Wales, settled at Brannel after the marriage of David with Margery de Cornwall, was probably identical with that of the historical Glendowers. Arms, "a lion rampant between an orle of escallop shells or." The Henders of Bottreaux Castle, a younger branch of the same stem, intermarried with the great Cornish Houses of Robartes, Molesworth, Hele and Cotton. Their arms granted by Cooke Clarencieux, temp Eliz., were, "az. semée of escallop shells, a lion rampant, or." Godfrey, the Carmelite Monk, is not included in the Trevarthian pedigree, but has been inserted on the authority of Lysons, who states that he was born at Court in Brannel circa 1300, and wrote many learned works. Of this family may have been Thomas, Chancellor and Canon of York, appointed by Edward I. paymaster to the forces during the Scotch war, and later to the same office in Ireland. We note also in the Rotulus Romæ, 6 Edw. II., a letter from the Pope to the King respecting the promotion of Richard De Cornwall to a Prebend in the Church of York. In his will Earl Edmund bequeathed a ring of gold for the use of the Archbishop of York. This was duly delivered to Archbishop Greenfield, August 4th, 1303. [Fasti Eborac, vol. i., p. 360.]

We find moreover certain references to a John de Cornwall who can scarcely be identical with John, son or grandson of Sir Walter de Cornwall in the above pedigree. The first is 22 Edw. I. appointing him one of the Commissioners to levy the tenths due to the King in Lancashire,—this in Rot. Pat. of that date. The next is in the Close Rolls of 25 Edw. I., addressed to John de Cornwall, and informing him that the King, before his departure abroad had enjoined on his son Edward, his lieut. in England, to transact certain affairs respecting which he would hold conference with the said John; and commanding him by his love and fealty to be with his said son with horses and arms at London in the Octaves of St. Michael next, Oct. 6, 1297. "And this as ye love our honour and welfare."—tested by Edw. Prince of Wales at St. Paul's, London, Sep. 16, 1297.

It may be well perhaps at this point if mention be made of Sir Lawrence de Cornwall, who may have been a brother of Sir Walter, and *who bore precisely the same arms**—albeit, his name has never been included in any of the published pedigrees of the Cornwall family. Thus, Cotton MSS., Nero c. viii., fo. 92.

* But in Harl: MSS., 1386, folio 44, the coat given is arg: a cross patonce gu. with 5 bezants.

"Wardrobe account of the year 5 Edw. II. On the 19th day of May Sir Lawrence de Cornwall, Knight, was admitted to receive the King's fee and robes as a simple Knight of the said King's household, the intelligence being communicated on the King's behalf by Sir Edward de Mauley." Sir Lawrence, however, does not appear to have treated the widowed Lady Giffard of Heneton in knightly fashion, inasmuch as in 8 Edw. II., 1314, she petitioned Parliament (*vide* Parl. Rolls, vol. i., p. 292) for redress, alleging that he with others came to the Ville of Heneton and took from her 4 horses, 2 silver cups, 16 silver spoons, "napes," towels, cloth of miniver, robes, and gold and silver to the amount of £200. So a Commission of enquiry was appointed, with what result does not appear. His arms, albeit, he perpetrated the above outrage in Cornwall, are entered under the head of Westmoreland in the vol. edited by Sir Harris Nicholas.

Before entering more fully into the moot problem of Earl Richard's descendants, it may be well to quote the various accounts given. First, Gilbert : "Of this family (*i.e.*, of Brannel), which descended from a natural son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by Joan de Valletort, was Walter de Cornwall, who served the County in Parliament in 1311; John de Cornwall, served as Member for Truro in 1332. The elder line of this noble family became extinct in the latter part of the fourteenth century, when an heiress carried the estate in marriage to Hendover, whose heiress married Tregarthian." Next, Lysons : "The Manor of Brannel was granted by King John to Richard, Earl of Cornwall and Rex Romanorum, who gave it to Richard de Cornubia, his natural son by Joan de Valletort (widow of Sir Alexander de Okeston). From the Cornwalls it passed to the Hendowers, etc." Further, Carew : "Court in this Parish appertained to the Earls of Cornwall. King John settled them (query, why plural ?) to his second son, Richard, in 1209, who had issue by his concubine, Jone de Valletorta, widow of Sir Alexander Okestin, a base son named Richard de Cornwall, and a daughter Joan married to Champernonne." More to the same purport might be added, but we now turn to Sandford (1677), who has this to say, differing *toto cælo* from the others as regards the parentage of Walter : "Natural children of Richard, King of the Romans; Richard de Cornwall, one of his natural sons. Walter de Cornwall, another base son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to whom his natural brother, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, granted 18 *Libratas Terræ* in his Manor of Brannel, by the name of *Waltero de Cornubia fratri suo*. These two brethren (Richard and Walter) *nothi erant*

saith my authority (Vincent apparently) and (you will know his reason) *Quia Rex fuit consanguineus et hæres propinquior dicti Comitis* (sc. Earl Edmund) which, if they had been lawfully begotten, they had had a right of succession in the Earldom of Cornwall. But it seemeth the King was by an Inquisition found to be his heir. Thirdly, Isabel de Cornwall, a natural daughter of Richard, King of the Romans, whom the King Henry III. called niece—she was wife to Maurice, Lord Berkeley, and said King, by warrant dated St. Paul's, 10th August, in the 48th year of his reign, commanded the Sheriff of Kent to deliver the Manors of Harrietsham and Horcliffe, *Isabellæ uxori Mauritiî de Berkeli nupti ad sustentationem suam liberorum suorum*. Concerning the fourth, Joan, there is a little discrepancy, but in certain deeds relating to Meodbury I find as follows :—‘Meodbury was the ancient lands of the Valletorts, Barons of Harberton, Roger de Valletort conveying it amongst other lands unto Sir Alexander de Oakston which had married Joan, a woman which was concubine of Richard Erle of Cornwall and King of Almayne, which Sir Alexander left Sir James de Okeston, which died without issue. With command of King Edward hee conveyed Meodbury and other lands formerly granted unto his father by R. de Valletort, unto Sir Richard Champernonne (*De Campo Arnulphi*) and Joan, daughter of Joan above mentioned, whom Edmund Earl of Cornwall calleth by the name of sister in a grant made by him unto the said Richard and Jone (the Assize of Bread and Ale, dated 12th of King Edward). The said Richard the father was younger sonne of Sir Henry Champernon of Clyst Champernon.’”

Passing over for the moment the question of Sir Walter's paternity, we turn to the statements concerning the alleged two daughters of Joan de Valletort, viz. :—Isabel and Joan.

First as regards Isabel and her alleged union with Maurice de Berkeley, John Smyth of Nibley has somewhat to reveal. He was tutor to Thomas, heir of the 17th Lord Berkeley and with him entered Magdalen College, Oxford, 1589. In 1597, appointed Steward of the Manor of Berkeley, he became an enthusiastic antiquarian. As such he was employed to collate the MSS. in Berkeley Castle by the then Earl, who, after the custom of the day, employed among his staff of retainers, a jester. This person perpetrated a piece of folly so ponderous as to be not unworthy of a German origin. In a word he collected all the ropes he could find to tie Berkeley Castle to the Church, lest

forsooth John Smyth should cart it off to Nibley with the Berkeley muniments. [See "Dict. Nat. Biography," and "The Smith Family."] It had been a tradition at Berkeley that they shared the Cornwall blood, and Sandford, as we have seen, iterates it. The error originated with Abbot Newland, 1490. The Roll of his Abbey is now in the possession of the Kingscotes of Kingscote, and therein is a document styling itself the "pedigree of William, Marques Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham and great Marshall of England, A.D. 1486." It was translated by John Newland, "Abbot of St. Augustins, by Bristowye," and the alliance between Berkeley and Cornwall is presented in double columns. The error of the good Abbot may be partly excused because the arms of Cornwall are found in Berkeley Castle. Thus :—

"Isabell, the wife of Morice, Lord of Berkeley, was the daughter of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, the son of Richard, King of Almayne and Jerusalem, wiche Richard was the sone of John, Kinge of England. And this said Ladye, Dame Isabell, died 7 day of Julye.

Morice, the eldest sone and hyre of the said Thomas had bi Isabell his wife issue as it followingly apperith. and decessed the 4th day of Aprile, and is buried in the arch next to Seint Morice."

This Richard, Grauntefader of the foresaide lady Dame Isabell, first Erle of Cornewalle and son of King John ; and after King of Allmayne and of Jerusalem ; funded the Abbey of Hayles, where he lies buried honourably. And also he funded Askerugge."

The following is John Smyth's trenchant criticism of the worthy Abbot's legend :—

"About the parentage of the Lady Isabel, wife to this Lo. Maurice, a longe question (or rather a two-fold error) hath bene amongst the genealogists of this family.

Newl. Ped.

1.—Abbot Newland in his Pedigree often before mentioned, written in the fifth yeare of Kinge Henry the Seventh, and three others, gathered in the tymes of King Henry the Sixth, and of King Edward the fourth, in the Castle of Berkeley. Mr. Carew in his description of Cornwall, Stow, and divers others, make her the daughter of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, sonne of Richard, King of Alemaine and

Carew, fo. 79.
Stow, fo. 296 and 313.

Hayles MS. in
Robte. Cotton, fol. 42.

Esc. 28 Edw. I.
in Arce Lond.

Jerusalem, younger brother of King Henry III., sonnes of King John. And some of them make her the base daughter of the said Edmund. But the ancient manuscript of Hayles Abbey in the County of Gloucester, whereof the said Richard was founder, plainly sheweth the birth of this Edmond to bee in the five and thirtieth yeare of Henry III., Anno 1250; longe before which tyme this Isabell was maryed and had children by this lord, and so not possible to bee his daughter lawful nor base. And further the office found after the saide Edmund's death in the 28th of Edward I., sheweth that he died the first of October without issue.

Rot. claus. 48 Hen. 3,
m. 4 Code in dorso in
Com. Essex.

2.—Others will have her to bee the base daughter, not of the sayd Edmond, but of the sayd Richard, Kinge of Alemaine, Edmond's father, and soe Niece to Kinge Henry III., elder brother of the said Richard, and insist upon the authority of the Manuscript rithmicall Chronicle of Robert de Glouc., who in the tyme of H. 6 wrote thus :

Robt. de Glouc. MSS.
cum Robt. Cotton.

Sr. Richard le fitzroy of whom we spoke before
Gentleman he was enough, tho' he was the last I bore,
For the laster daughter of Warren his good Moder was,
And his Fader King John, that begat a princes.
Sr. Maurice of Berkeley wedded such bycas,
His daughter and begat on her the good Knight Sr. Thomas.

Chron. de Hayles
predict., fol. 40.

But this may not pass for truth, for all histories agree that this Richard was borne in the yeare 1210 (*i.e.*, Jan. 5, 1209-10) the xii. yeare of Kinge John, and proofs and records are playne, that this Isabell was maryed and had issue by this Lord Maurice her husband in the yeare 1240, the 25th of Hen. III., which space of thirty yeares, all men will hold too short a tyme for Richard (a Kinge's sonne) to bee so mangrowne as in fifteen years to have a base daughter borne, and shee in fifteen more to be lawfully maryed and bare issue. Neither was the saide Earles' daughter of Warren mother to the sayd Richard, as Robert our poet rhymeth. But Isabell Aymer's daughter and

Speed, fol. 507,
Brook Herald.

Claus. 48, Hen. III.,
m. 4.

Dated 12 July.

Dated 10 Aug.

heire, as now followeth. But certainly she was a daughter of Maurice de Credonia, als. Croun in the County of Lincolne and of the Lady Isabell, his wife, sister of William de Vallence, Earle of Pembroke, which Isabell and Earl William were the children of Hugh de Brun, Earle of March, and of the Lady Isabell his wife, daughter and heire of Aymer, Earl of Angloisme (*sic.*) grandchild of Lewis the Gross, King of France and widow of Kinge John, father by her of this King Henry III. And soe was this Isabell, wife of this Lord Maurice, neece to the sayd Kinge Henry, as being daughter of the sayd Isabell, his half-sister. As in his graunts to her of land in Essex appeareth, wherein hee styleth her, in one, by the name of *dilecta consanguinea nostra*, his wel belove kinswoman; and in the second, *dilecta neptis nostra*, his well belove neece.”*

After perusing this we are led to the conclusion that the base-born Isabel is a myth. Isabel, the daughter of Isabel de Clare, as we have already shown, died as a child in 1234.

We now come to Joan, the other alleged illegitimate daughter of Earl Richard—for we may fairly dismiss the allegation that Earl Edmund had a daughter born out of wedlock, as suggested in the Mount Edgcumbe pedigree and elsewhere. The following extract from Prince’s Worthies, entitled, “Survey of Devon in Modbury” may throw some light on this Joan. The writer deals with the Champenonne family:—

“The occasion of the settlement of the family of Champeron at Modbury, County Devon, I find was thus: these lands were anciently the Valletorts’, Barons of Harberton near Totnes, from whom they came to Sir Alexander de

* That local opinion did not coincide with John Smyth’s view may be inferred from the following monumental inscription, of the date 1628, in Down Ampney Church, *e.g.*:

Christus est Resurrectio Mortuorum.
Hic jacet Maria Domina
Hongerford nuper uxor
Johannis Hongerford de Downe Ampney Militis,
Filiaque Richardi Barkly (*sic*) Militis, Qui a
Mauricio Domino Barkly Per Dominam
Isabeleam, uxorem ejus, Filiam Richardi
Plantaginet (*sic*) Comitis Cornubiæ ac Regis
Romanorum, Filii Johannis, Regis Angliæ
Linealiter discendebat (*sic*).

Here follows a catalogue of the Lady’s virtues, and the whole bears the signature of Willielmus Platt, possibly Vicar of the Parish.

Okeston, who married Joan, widow of Ralph Valletort, who, as is probable, had been concubine unto Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, younger son to John, King of England, by which Earl she had a natural daughter called Joan, married unto Richard, the younger son of Sir Henry Chambernon of Clyst Chambernon, as is aforementioned. Sir Alexander de Okeston and Joan aforesaid left issue Sir James de Okeston, who, dying without issue, by commandment of K. Edw. I., conveyed Modbiry (*sic.*) and all other lands formerly granted unto his father by Roger de Valletort, unto Sir Richard Champernon, the son of Richard Champernon and Joan, the natural daughter of the King of the Romans aforementioned. This, we may suppose, was the ground upon which Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, King of the Romans, in a grant made by him to the said Richard and Joan, Anno 12 Edw. I., 1248, calleth her sister. Where by the way we may observe, that this family hath flourished in this place upwards of 400 years, and from the match with Valletort's daughter proceeded the occasion of those royal attributes which Richard Champernon took unto himself in a certain deed, which my author (query Vincent ?) says he saw running in this style :

"Ego Richardus de Campo Arnulphi, Rex Romanorum, semper Augustus."

The remarkable feature in this account is the statement that Joan was not born de Valletort, but married as her first husband Ralph de Valletort, becoming after that mistress to Earl Richard, and finally wife to Sir Alexander Okeston. Truly an inexplicable tangle ! Moreover, we note according to the pedigree cited above that Ralph de Valletort died 43 Hen. III. If the writer in Prince's Worthies be accurate as regards this detail, then Earl Richard's *liaison* with Joan de Valletort must be dated circa 1261, *i.e.*, immediately after the decease of Sanchia of Provence. This sounds impossible, for in the first place the writer offers no proofs—merely bold assertion—and next, if the Harl. MSS. entry be correct, how, on such an hypothesis, could Richard, the base son of Joan de Valletort, born not earlier than 1261, have been married and had issue on his death in 1272 ? The entire problem seems to be hopelessly insoluble.

We have focussed our attention on Sir Walter and his sister or sisters, with Sir Lawrence, his probable brother, because their illegitimacy seems to need no proof. He bore a coat of arms totally distinct from that of his father, Earl Richard, and his uncle Earl Edmund, or if you date him a generation later, of his grandfather and great uncle. There is no evidence to show his

proper place in the pedigree, except that of the devolution of the Manor of Brannel. This, if Lysons be correct, was given by Earl Richard to a Richard, *i.e.*, either a legitimate or an illegitimate son, and by Edmund confirmed to Sir Walter. It may be argued that he must have been granted the Manor by his father, presumably the illegitimate Richard, but, as we have seen, Sandford, in the main a sound authority, makes him son of Earl Richard, and brother of the base born Richard by Joan de Valletort. So far as the Cornewalls, of Burford and Berrington, are concerned, this scarcely comes into the calculation. He was at best a collateral, and apparently illegitimate by birth or by origin. His being styled Earl Edmund's brother, which confirms Sandford's view, does not establish legitimacy. According to Norman law, or custom, the sons of Princes when base born, were always accorded blood-relationship. Judge Bayley—"MS. Cornwall pedigree"—has this valuable note: In Normandy there was no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children of Princes and Nobles until 1660—*ils partageaient également la succession du Père*. [*"Nobiliaire de Normandie*. National Library. Paris, Cabinet des Titres. No. 753].

We now come to the crucial difficulty of this Chapter. The parentage of Sir Walter and his sister Joan—setting aside that of Sir Lawrence and the Isabel demolished so successfully by John Smyth—has been established so far as meagre records permit. There remains the more important question of the parentage of Sir Edmund of Kinlet and of Sir Geoffrey, *jure uxoris* Baron of Burford, who carried forward the Cornwall strain. Were these two brothers base-born or legitimate—the sons of the bastard Richard, or of Richard, son of Sanchia of Provence, slain at the siege of Berwick, 1297?

Inasmuch as this question was never raised formally prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and then by Brooke, the Herald who was notorious for his inaccuracies, and did not come up for decision seriously until the following reign, when, as will appear, it received the consideration of two capable members of the Herald's College, Milles and Vincent—the latter *primus inter pares*—we will revert to what occurred between 1619 and 1624. Sir Thomas Cornwall, the then Baron of Burford, in the former year would seem to have engaged the services of Vincent, Rougecroix Pursuivant, to draw up his pedigree, placing at his disposal the archives preserved at Burford Castle*—a very valuable

* Brilliana, Lady Harley, styles it Burford Lodge, but the traditional site is styled The Castle Mead. Mrs. Baldwyn Childe possesses a Cornwall pedigree of the date 1615, *i.e.*, earlier than that at High Legh ascribed to Vincent. Both give the legitimate descent, *i.e.*, from Sir Richard, second son of Sanchia, the second wife of Earl Richard, King of the Romans.

collection of ancient documents. Vincent accordingly drew up a pedigree which he caused to be emblazoned, which pedigree remains in the possession of Colonel Cornwall Legh of High Legh, the representative, in the female line, of the Barons of Burford. In that pedigree Vincent stated, in opposition to Brooke, that Sir Geoffrey de Cornewall was son of Richard, who was the youngest son of Earl Richard, King of the Romans, by his second wife, Sanchia of Provence. Shortly after Milles appears to have entered a protest, and it may be assumed that the subject came under the review of the College. Anyhow, Milles stated plainly that the Richard, father of Sir Geoffrey and of Sir Edmund, was not the legitimate Richard, son of Sanchia, but the illegitimate Richard, alleged in the Harl. MSS. to have died at Berkhamstead Castle in 1272, and to have been buried at Hayles.* Not unnaturally, Sir Thomas, who apparently had never heard of Brooke, or of any doubt having been cast on his direct and legitimate descent from the King of the Romans, felt aggrieved, the more so because Vincent had been converted to Milles' view, and as a matter of fact—at the instance doubtless of the Heralds—the descent of Sir Geoffrey was marked with a wavy line in the Visitation of Salop.† The consequence was a very indignant letter from Sir Thomas addressed to Vincent as to a friend. This, as it states the case from his point of view, we give in extenso. It is by no means strictly accurate in every detail, but the Baron brings out some of the salient points in favour of a legitimate descent, if not with force at all events with the force of conviction. No doubt he and his fathers before him, had asserted their descent in true blood from the Royal House of England, and the rejection of a claim until, as it were yesterday, never disputed, placed him in a false position alike with his friends and neighbours, and with the Court, to which he had been attached. It is necessary to state all this as a preliminary in order to account for a display of temper on his part, which under less provocation would have been inexcusable in regard to what after all was no more than a question of fact. He writes to this effect, as appears from a copy preserved in the Heralds' College, the object being to persuade Vincent to confirm, by citing the deeds produced, the pedigree he had already drawn :

“It is sett down in my pedigree that Sir Richard Cornewall, brother to Edmund Earl of Cornwall, took the Duke of Brittanie prisoner in service,‡

* Richard the ancestor of the Cornewalls had the grant of Thonock 1280 from his brother Edmund. He could not, therefore, have been dead at the date.

† The Visitation of Salop 1623, printed by the Harleian Society, vol. xxviii., pp. 145-8. But the Cornewall pedigree is omitted in the original Visitation at the Heralds College.

‡ This appears to amount to confusion between Sir Richard and Sir Geoffrey.

for which he had given him in reward the field of his coat of armes ermyne, whereas before it was argent, which field without the lyon and border was the Duke of Brittanie's coat. There being a chamber at my house in Burford, and one of the fairest in the house, which to this day retaynes the name of Montfort's Chamber, which hath continued to us by tradition ever since that time, where, it is supposed, he kept him as a prisoner. And it appeareth by record that one Mountford was Duke of Britanie about that time, which I would be glad to see warrented by some Record. And whereas it appeareth by record that Johan was wife to the said Sir Richard Cornewall and mother of the first Geoffrey, I should be glad to know whose daughter the said Johan was; and that there was such a woman called Johan, the wife of the said Richard, it appeareth by two several records, the one being a license of alienation dated the 9th of Edward the Second unto Geoffrey Cornewall and Margaret his wife to enfeoffe the said Johan, which was wife to the said Richard Cornewall, of their Manors at Amberdon, Stepleton, and Burford, with the appurtenances, and by the said license it was granted to the said Johan, that she might reinfeoffe the said Geoffrey and Margaret of the said Lordships and Mannors, and by an inquisition taken at Amberdon in the Co. of Essex 2d. die Octobris anno regni regis Edw. 3 nono, after the death of the said Geoffrey Cornewall, that the said Geoffrey and Margaret his wife did jointly hold the Mannor of Amberdon, in the Co. of Essex by the gift of feoffment of Johan Cornwall. Now I would therefore know of Milles what record he hath to prove that there was any such base sonne? If he have any such records, then further to know of him, who was his mother, and with whom he matched, and when he lived, which if he cannot produce I must needs think and alledge, that he hath laid a very scandalous imputation upon my house and family, of which I require to be satisfied at his hands, and to be righted of these things he hath done me, if he fail in the said prooffe; for which purpose I would entreate you, Mr. Vincent, being one of the officers of armes yourselfe, to deal with him accordingly, or else I meane to seek remedie otherwise.

And further to prove what a gracious respect King Ed. I. did beare unto the said Sir Geoffrey Cornewall, being second brother unto Edmund, and both being sonnes unto Richard, which Milles pretends to be a bastard, but being sufficiently by the records before recited to be the legitimate sonne of Richard, Earle of Cornwall, and second brother to Edmund, Earle of Cornwall—first it appeareth that the said King Ed. I. did grante a pardon dated at Strivelin the

20th of May, anno 32d of his reigne, unto this Geoffrey Cornewall for the death of one William de Hoo, in consideration of the great service the said Geoffrey had done him in Scotland. And not long after the said King Ed. I. did grant unto the said Geoffrey the wardship of Margaret, the second daughter and co-heyre of Hugh Mortimer, Lord of Burford and Richard's Castle and Stepleton and divers other lands, which Hugh Mortimer died about the 32d yeare of Ed. I., as it appeareth by an *Inspeximus* of an Inquisition taken att Stepleton, in the County of Hereford, dated the 32d yeare of Ed. I., which Margaret the said Geoffrey shortly after took to wife, as appeareth by writt of partition for the said Sir Geoffrey and Margarett being then his wife, of all the Manors that the said Hugh Mortimer died seized of, as also of the Knights' fees holden of the said Hugh Mortimer as of his Barronage of Burford, which writt of partition beareth the date at Langley *decimo octavo die Septem : anno regni regis Ed. Secundi tertio*.

Also it appeareth that Ed. II. did grante unto Sir Geoffrey Cornewall by his patents dated at Yorke *Vicessimo Secundo die Nov. anno regni sui decimo* free warren in all his demesne lands of Stepleton, in the County of Hereford and Salop, and of Burford in the said County of Salop, and of Norton in the County of Northampton, and of Amberdon in the County of Essex, and of Nimington Regis in in the County of Devon.

And further the said King Ed. II. gave to Sir Geoffrey Cornewall, being his cozen jerman but once removed both by fathers and mothers, and to his heyres, the moyety of the Hundred of Overs in the Co. of Salop, by his letters patents dated at Windsor *decimo Maij anno Ed. II. decimo in hæc verba :*

'Edwardus Dei gra : Rex Angl : etc. omnibus ad quos presentes venirint saltem sciatis qd. pro bono qd. dilectus consanguineus et fidelis noster Galfridus de Cornubia nobis hactenus impendit concessimus pro nob. et heredibus nostris eidem Galfrido qd. ipse medietaem nostram hundredi de Overs cum p'tns. in Com. Salop teneat sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris ad feodi ffermam in perpetuum.'

By this deed it plainly appeareth that this Geoffrey was not sonne of any bastard, as Milles untruly doth allege, for if he had soe beene King Ed. II. would never have called him *Consanguineum nostrum*, being but an Esqre. at that time, and soe did Ed. I., in his Patente *anno tricessimo tertio* of his reigne which is here before sett doune, call Edmund, the elder brother of this Geoffrey

likewise *Consanguineum nostrum*, which could not have been, had they been sonnes of a bastard ; and to prove that the said Geoffrey was *Consanguineus* unto King Ed. II., vidt. his cozen jerman but once removed both by fathers and mothers, and that the said Edmund was *Consanguineus*, that is to say cozen jerman to Ed. I., removed but on one side, it appeareth in the Petigree in this manner :

King John had issue two sonnes, King Henry III. and Richard Earle of Cornwall, which two sonnes married with Elinor and Xanthia, two daughters and coheyres of Raymond, Earle of Provence. King Henry III. had issue by Elinor his saide wife, King Ed. I., who had issue King Edward II. Richard, Earle of Cornwall had issue by Xanthia his wife, Edmund, Earle of Cornwall and Richard de Cornwall, slain at Berwick as aforesaid, and this Sir Richard had issue Edmund Cornwall and Geoffrey Cornwall now last-mentioned, which Pedigree appeareth by Milles' own booke, folio 134, 145, 553, and divers other ancient records.

And further to prove the great trust and confidence that King Ed. II. reposed in the said Geoffrey Cornwall, he by his letters patents dated at Yorke the xvith. day of October, in the 13th yeare of his reigne, granted the Mannors of Maklesfield and Overton in Com. Cestr. unto the said Geoffrey for the maintenance of the two sisters* of the saide King.

Mr. Vincent, I have sent you this collection (sc. of archives), being an exact compendium of the prooffes I have to prove the legitimacy of Richard, the father of Geoffrey Cornwall my ancestor, being all drawn and compiled out of evidences and records which we have sent under their severall seales, the copies whereof you have in your custody, and alsoe the which I conceive, and soe all other men of judgement that have seen the same doe not see how it can be contradicted ; and therefore I desire you to proceed in my Pedigree accordingly ; so doe rest

Your true loveing friend,

† THOS. CORNEWAILE

Burford,

This 25th of October, 1623.

* It should be "brother and sister."

† The Cornwall pedigree which appears in some copies of the Visitation in 1623, was omitted, or possibly removed, as a result of the above correspondence, from the original MS. of this Visitation, and no pedigree of the family is to be found in the College.

Here follows : “ a note of such letters, Patents, and evidences as are sent up to London for Mr. Vincent to peruse for confirmation of my pedigree the 27th April, 1621.

- 1.—Deed of Hugh de Saye, Lord of Burford.
- 2.—Proof that Robert Mortimer, Lord of Richard's Castle was Lord of Burford, and to confirm Mr. Vincent's opinion that the coat of armes set upon the monument of Lady . . . supposed to be the coat of Engellram, Lord of Cousley (de Couci) was the true coat of Mortimer of Burford. Seal of Robert Mortimer to a deed leaving Spertrey, still in Sir Thomas Cornwall's possession.
- 3.—Grant of Hugh Mortimer to the free Burgesses of Burford, and of land in Deane. Seal differing from the former seal.
- 4.—Deed of Release by Johane wife of Richard Talbot to Margaret her sister, wife of Geoffrey Cornwall, as to the Manor of Carkedon.* Deed of said Margaret. In the former an inescutchan with the Mortimer arms.
- 5.—Grant of Thonock by Earl Edmund to his brother Richard.
- 6.—A Confirmation granted 33 Edw. III. to Edmund his Cousin of the liberties of Thonock, etc.
- 7.—Deed of Earl Edmund to Geoffrey, his Nephew, sonne of Richard, his brother, of the Manor of Cornwall Ever—26 Ed. I.
- 8.—License of alienation granted 9 Edw. II. to Geoffrey Cornwall and Margaret his wife to enfeof Johan wife of Richard of Cornwall —‘ which Richard was slain at Barwick ’—being brother to Earle Edmund, and father to Edmund and Geoffrey. Item, the said Johane enfeofed Geoffrey and Margaret with the Manor of Amberton, Essex ; Inq : 9 Edw. III. proved that Geoffrey held that Manor.

N.B.—Mr. Rowland Hall hath my exemplification after the death of Hugh Mortimer. And in the latter and thereof this office (*i.e.*, inquisition) concerning the death of said Geoffrey is still extant.

* *i.e.* Carton, a sub-manor of Mamble in Worcestershire.

- 9.—Deed of free warren granted to Geoffrey, 10 Ed. II.
- 10.—Exemplification of the grant of the moiety of the Hundred of Overs.
- 11.—Pardon to Sir Geoffrey Cornewall for killing of Hoo, 32 Ed. II.
- 12.—Pardon to Sir Bryan Cornewall, 7 Rich. II.
- 13.—To prove that Sir Bryan Cornewall had Richard a brother and heir and Ellen his sister, appeareth by annuity of £10 made by him to them, 14 Rich. II. Richard had to wife Cicely, daughter of Sir Jo. Morbury, as appeareth by license of alienation, 9 Hen. IV., where Richard enfeofed one Mr. Whitton and others of the Castle of Stepleton to the use of Cicely and her Children.
- 14.—Exemplification of the restitution of Thomas Cornewall, 12 Ed. IV., and his bond of 1000 marks to save the bailiff of Ludlow harmless from the Duke of York.
- 15.—To prove that Edmund, father of Thomas Cornewall that was attainted, had Alice a former wife, before Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Barre. It appeareth by a deed dated 4 Hen. V. of the Manor of Norton, Hom Castle, and Carendoun* to the said Edmund and Alice his wife, that this Thomas who was attainted, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Leynthall as appeareth by the office taken after the death of Richard Cornewall, his grandfather, 21 Hen. VI. Further an old deed of release from Robert Constance to . . . Stuterville, as also another of John de Burgoe, son of Hubert, some tyme Earl of Kent. And the Sale of Cornewall Ever by Sir Thomas Cornewall, 1 Hen. VIII.
- Lastly.—The deed of Edward II., committing to the charge of Sir Geoffrey the Prince John and Princess Elinor, for which service and for their maintenance he assigns the Manors of Macclesfield and Overton, in Cheshire, during wardship, with the full assent of Queen Isabella. [Prince John was known subsequently as John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall,

* *i.e.* Carton

and the Princess Elinor married the Duke of Guelders.] This deed is lengthy and written in mediæval characters with contractions somewhat difficult to decipher. The Trustees named were Richard Damory, Robert de Mauley, the Seneschal, and Nicholas de Hengate.

Other evidence was overlooked by Sir Thomas, *e.g.*, a fine of Edw. II. whereby Johanna, mother of Geoffrey, enfeoffed him and his wife with the Manors of Burford and Stepleton. And another, 14 Edw. II., where the same Johanna pays two marks for license to grant a fee in Asthall and in Asthall Langley, Oxon., to the Prior of the Hospital of St. John de Bereford, *i.e.*, Burford in Oxon.

But for Sir Thomas' case by far the most telling record is that of 26 Edw. I., 1297-8, wherein Edmund, Count of Cornwall, grants "*omnia—terras et terrementa—in villa de Ever—Galfrido de Cornubia, filio quondam Domini Ricardo de Cornubia nepoti nostro, i.e.*, just after Sir Richard was slain at Berwick.

Obviously, as we have already learnt from Sandford, writing some fifty years after Vincent, the main reason why the Heralds of 1623 decided against the legitimate descent was because in more than one Inq. p. mortem held after the decease of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, King Edward I. was served as his *Consanguineus et hæres propinquior, i.e.*, nearest heir. This has been endorsed by others than Sandford, indeed quite recently by the late Judge Bayley, who brought to bear, in addition to research and the highest judicial acumen, a desire to sift the problem thoroughly. In his MS. Cornwall pedigree he wrote, that, if the elder son of the above Richard had been legitimate, he would have succeeded to the Earldom of Cornwall. *Pace tanti viri*, we may plead, that his inference is by no means as necessary as he would have us believe. That Earldom had—*vide* Introduction—been granted by Investiture, *i.e.*, by the gift of the reigning sovereign, and at his pleasure, not by any right of succession, indeed it may be questioned whether the Inquisitions referred to dealt at all with the Earldom. They seem to have been held to determine generally the estates of the deceased Earl. It may be added that under Edward I. the Crown was autocratic, and, inasmuch as he was impecunious, the vast estates of Earl Edmund may have proved a temptation to override

the rights of blood. Earl Edmund may have anticipated what would happen when he bestowed on his brother Richard—assuming this Richard to have been his brother in blood and not in base-blood—the Manor of Thonock, and after Richard's death the Manor of Ever, or Iver, on Sir Geoffrey.* Be that as it may, King Edward I. never filled up the Earldom of Cornwall, appropriating its revenues to his own purposes, while it was not until Edward II. mounted the Throne that it was bestowed on his favourite, Piers de Gaveston.

We now approach the question of arms, which may have influenced Vincent and Milles. Undoubtedly in quarterings the Cornewall arms are found with the baton or bend. The arms of Sir Edmund on his wife's tomb in Burford Church bear no baton, neither do those of his son, Sir Edmund, in Gainsborough Church (*vide Holles' notes* taken A.D. 1640). On the other hand in a Roll of arms, reprinted by Sir Harris Nicholas from a document in the possession of Mr. Harvy of Leicestershire, 1580, we find this: *Monsire Jeffrey de Cornwale, d'argent, une lyon de Gules, coronne d'or; une baston de sable, charge de trois mullets d'or.* And *Monsire Symon* (query *Esmon?*) *de Cornwale pert d'argent, une lyon de Gules, coronne d'or; a une baston de sable charge de trois besants.* These entries are dated Edward III. (*i.e.*, 1327-1377). And again, under the heading Oxon., we have *Sire Edmon de Cornewaille* (*i.e.*, in right of Asthall) *de argent a une lion de goulles corone d'or odla ben de sable besaunte de or*; while in the Harl. MSS (No. 1386, folio 32), the bend is broadened so as to cover the major part of the lion, and also engrailed; again, the seal of Sir Edmund de Cornewall, elder brother of Sir Geoffrey *jure uxoris* Baron of Burford, displays a bend, albeit the coat on his wife's monument in Burford is devoid of any such mark.† Here, perhaps, in order to clear the air, it may be well to quote from Boutell's last edition of his able work on English Heraldry, premising that his view respecting the bend or baton at that early date is shared by all modern Heralds. On page 190—chapter on "Cadency"—he writes: "Differences of illegitimacy, which rightly and indeed necessarily are included under the head of Cadency, do not appear at any time to have assumed a definite or decided character, and yet

* We remark further that Sir Edmund was granted the custody of the De Brampton heiresses, who were themselves heiresses of the Corbets, who again claimed the Valletort estates as joint-heirs with the Pomeroyes. This may have been no more than accidental, but it indirectly links the Salop Cornewalls with the Cornish Valletorts.

† The bend—whatever its significance—was soon discarded; e.g., the seal of Sir John Cornewall of Kinlet, attached to a deed at Burwarton in the possession of Viscount Boyne, has no bend.

they bring before the student of Heraldry much curious matter for enquiry and investigation. Early in the true heraldic era illegitimate sons are found to have differenced their paternal arms as other sons lawfully-born may have done, and it does not appear that any peculiar methods of differencing were adopted palpably for the purpose of denoting illegitimacy before the XIVth Century had drawn near to its close. . . . Towards the beginning of the XVth Century a peculiar kind of differencing for illegitimacy gradually prevailed throughout Europe—thus, illegitimate children either altered the position of the charges in their paternal shield, or they marshalled the entire arms upon a bend or fesse, or they composed for themselves a fresh shield, either using their father's badges, the actual charges of their shield, or adopting devices evidently derived from the paternal bearings, or they bore the paternal shield differenced in a peculiarly suspicious manner with certain marks by which they might be readily and certainly distinguished. . . . In the more recent Heraldry of our own country the bendlet or baton sinister is generally regarded as the most appropriate and decided difference of illegitimacy.”

On these lines the bend in the coat of Sir Edmund de Cornwall at that date meant no more than to denote descent from a second son. On the whole the evidence of arms tells in favour of the legitimate theory, although it has been assumed to be proof against it.

The illegitimate theory would seem to have originated with Brooke, the Elizabethan Herald of doubtful fame, to have been endorsed positively by Milles and adopted by Vincent, who nevertheless left no record of his opinion in the Heralds College. It may be that he was influenced by the menace of Sir Thomas Cornwall, or he may have felt some uncertainty owing to the very positive terms of the grants of Thonock and Cornwall Ever. Sandford did but echo the judgment of these eminent officers of the College, his plea being—as doubtless theirs also—that King Edward I. was served heir of Earl Edmund. We may remark *passim* that on this hypothesis the Sir Richard, slain at Berwick, must have been illegitimate, inasmuch as the Heralds themselves regarded him as father of Sir Edmund* and Sir Geoffrey (*vide* the Harl. Soc. Visitation of Salop, 1623, where the wavy line denotes his illegitimacy).

* As an *argumentum ab silentio* it may fairly be urged that the fact of Richard, the own brother of Earl Edmund, son of Sanchia, never having been accorded a position adequate to that of a Prince of the blood and first cousin of the reigning Sovereign, remains to be explained. We might go further and surmise, that the absence of any such provision by Earl Richard argues that the legitimate Richard died in his father's lifetime. He may have been the Richard who is said to have died at Berkhamstead in 1272, and to have been buried at Hayles.

After considerable search we have been unable to discover Earl Edmund's will.* He had enjoyed the friendship of his cousin King Edward I., and the allegation that he left his entire possessions to him may be correct. Sandford, however—as had been already shewn—affirms that the King took Earl Edmund's estates—except such as were settled on Margaret de Clare, for life—after a series of Inquisitions, as *Consanguineus et hæres propinquior*. Whatever may have been the nature of the King's claim, the fact itself is of the greatest weight, and for this reason :

In vol. I. of the Calendar of Charter Rolls, there are Charters of dates 25th Dec., 1243, 11th Nov., 1244, and 31st May, 1252, granting several manors to Richard Earl of Cornwall and to *his heirs by Sanchia, his wife*, such manors on the failure of such heirs to revert to the King. These manors were :—

Bradninch, Devon. This was in the King's hands in 1303, on account of the decease of the Earl of Cornwall; *i.e.*, in manu Domini Regis per mortem Comitum Cornubiæ.

Lechlade, Glouc. Assigned in 1309 to Piers Gaveston (Close Rolls).

Oakham, Rutland. June 19, 1308. Held by the Countess of Cornwall.

Princes Risborough, Bucks. This in 1303 was the King's demesne.

Glatton, Hunts. This in 1303 was held by the Countess of Cornwall, and in 1316 had reverted to the King.

An entry in The Close Rolls, Aug. 5, 1309, shows that Piers Gaveston had been granted much of Earl Edmund's lands.

Other estates, mentioned as belonging to Earl Richard, are stated to have been settled upon the heirs of Sanchia, *e.g.*, Newport, Essex; Fordington, Dorset; Corsham, Wilts; Mere, Wilts. Perhaps the most important of all, as confirming Sandford's statement, is an entry of May 29, 1309, being a memorandum which vouched the late King (Edw. I.) to warranty as next heir of Earl Edmund.

Again, while in the grant of Thonock Sir Edmund is described as nephew of Earl Edmund, and son of Earl Edmund's brother, this according to the

* The Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1292-1301, p. 603, shows that Earl Edmund left a will, *e.g.*,
 Date of Patent, Assignment to Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, Hugh Abbot of Hayles,
 Aug. 2, 1301, William De Bereford, and Walter De Aylesbury, Exors. of the will of
 29 Edward I., Edmund Earl of Cornwall, the King's kinsman, in part payment of the
 dated at Peebles. King's indebtedness to the Earl of 9840½ marks 10½d.; of the custody
 from Sept. 8 next and during the minority of heirs, of 2 parts of the lands
 of Hamo De Gatton, tenant in chief, except that of the Park of Gatton,
 etc., etc.

Norman rule or custom of the period cited by Judge Bayley (*vide supra*) may have meant either in base or in true blood. Having regard to the fact that Sir Edmund and Sir Geoffrey did not succeed to the estates settled on Sanchia and her heirs, the presumption lies in favour of the former. Moreover, Sir Edmund is described as "the King's Yeoman," a designation scarcely applicable to the son of a Prince of the blood royal.

We remark further that Professor Tout, in his article on Earldoms (temp. Edw. I.) twice speaks of Earl Edmund dying without issue, and refers to the importance of the lapse of the rich Earldoms of Norfolk and Cornwall to the Crown (*Ad manus Edwardi mirabiliter devolutis*, as says a Chronicle in a vol. edited for the Rolls series by the late Bishop Stubbs of Oxford).

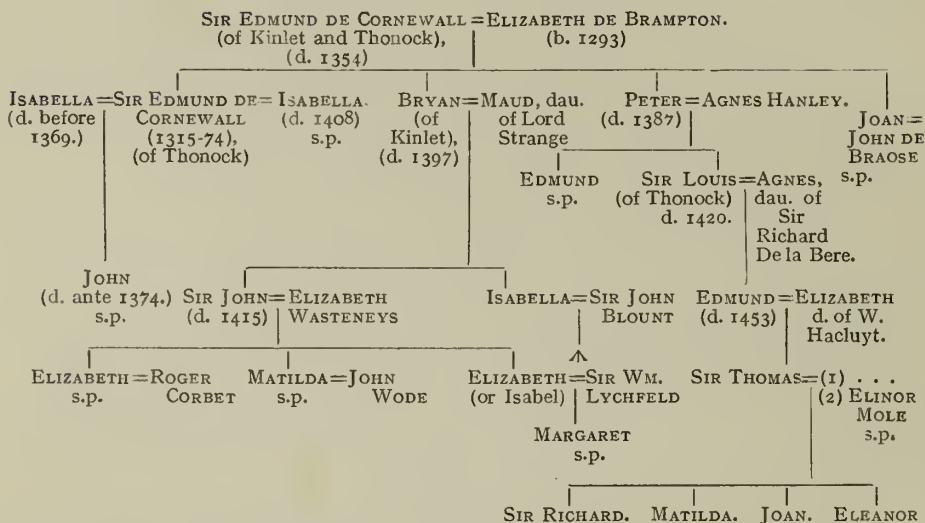
Reviewing the evidence of the Charters, and admitting that it is so strong as to be almost conclusive, we remark incidentally some confusion as to the various manors settled on Sanchia and her heirs, inasmuch as of the total number three at least were held by Margaret de Clare, Earl Edmund's widow. This, doubtless, was by license of the Crown during Earl Edmund's lifetime.

The entire problem could only be solved finally by the production of Earl Edmund's will, since he may have regarded the estates which came to him under the Charters as having vested in himself.

There remains the question of the legitimate Richard, supposing that Sir Richard slain at Berwick was illegitimate; here on the terms of the Charters Earl Edmund could not have settled any manors on Margaret de Clare, inasmuch as at his decease they would have reverted to his brother Richard, if living, and to his heirs. It would appear that one of two things happened, viz., either the said Richard died prior to 1294, when the settlement was effected on Margaret de Clare, or that being childless, he resigned his reversionary interest. The latter seems improbable, hence we are driven to infer that Richard died prior to 1294 and s.p. Perhaps we may best sum up the entire problem by leaving it *sub judice*, with an admission, that the evidence here adduced tells mostly in favour of the illegitimate theory.

CHAPTER III.

THE KINLET AND THONOCK LINES.



SIR Edmund de Cornewall (styled in error by Baker "Sir Bryan") was the elder of the two sons of Richard de Cornewall by Joan his wife. The Harl. MSS., 15475, give the following order of descent, viz.: Sir Jefferie; Edmund; Sir Walter. Obviously this must be incorrect, inasmuch as Sir Walter belonged to the previous generation. Apart from that, the fact of Sir Edmund having inherited, as heir in tail male, the Manor of Thonock, Lincoln, bestowed by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, on his brother, "Richard de Cornubia," proves his seniority. Thus, "*Anno Domini 1304-5 (33 Edward I.) Quia accepimus per Inquisitionem quam per vice Comitem nostr. Lincoln fieri fecimus, quod Henricus de Munden, Ricardus quondam Rex Alemann; Edmundus quondam Comes Cornubiæ, et Ricardus de Cornubia dudum Domini Manerii de Thunnayke in Com. predicto, et etiam dilectus Consanguineus noster, Edmundus de Cornubia, postquam idem Manerium per Mortem predicti Ricardi de Cornubia, patris sui, ad manus suas jure hereditario devenit, habuerint in eodem Manerio, viz.: quilibet eorum suorum libertates subscriptas, etc.*" (Vincent, 75, II. Cal. Gen. 672).

This Manor of Thonock is styled in Domesday the "Land of Roger of Poitou," who was the third son of Roger de Montgomery, and created Earl of Lancaster. Having espoused the cause of Roger Courthose he forfeited this, with his other estates, and it was granted by Henry I. to Stephen, Count of Mortain—afterwards King—who assigned it, under the Honour of Lancaster, to Roger de Montbegon, a Norman who is recorded to have bestowed lands on the French Monastery of St. Martin at Seez. Three Rogers de Montbegon held Thonock, the wife of the third being a Fitzalan.* On the decease, in 1225, of Roger de Montbegon an Inquisition *post mortem* served Henry de Munezdene, or Munden, as his right heir. A lawsuit followed and de Munden, possibly regarding his tenure as insecure, aliened the Manor to Richard, Earl of Cornwall. In the hundred Rolls, 1273, we find the following: "The Jurors say that Henry de Munden sold to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, father of Edmund, the present Earl, the Manor of Thunyak (*sic.*) worth £20 per annum." They further reported that the Earl's tenant was Dom. Henry de Perepunt, who had accepted a bribe of five marks to release a certain felon on bail.

A further proof of Sir Edmund having been the elder of the two brothers, sons of Richard de Cornubia and Joan, is furnished by the circumstance of his having been sued for a portion of her dower by Margaret de Clare, widow of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. Thus: "*Anno Domini 1302-3 (31 Edw. I.) Patent M. 20 Dorso, Margareta, uxor Edmundi Co. Cornubia, petit dotem suam versus Edmundum filium Ricardi de Cornubia, viz.: tertiam partem manerii de Esthall (Asthall) et versus Johannam quæ fuit uxor dicti Ricardi.*" See also Patent M. 7, *Anno 32, Edw. I.*, wherein Edmund de Cornubia is styled "*Consanguineus Regis.*"

We are unable to fix the date of Sir Edmund's birth. It could not have been later than 1282—probably earlier—inasmuch as in an Inquisition *post mortem* held 28 Edw. III., 1355, it was alleged that his son and heir, Edmund, was then forty years of age. The same Inquisition showed that he died March 22, 1354, seized of the Manors of Thonock, Lincoln, with Laughton; Asthall, Oxon—held under the Prince of Wales—and Ashton Stonive, Herefordshire, with Stannage, in the Marches of Wales, held under

* It is not generally known that Walter Fitzalan who died in 1177, served the office of Steward to the King of Scotland, founding Paisley Abbey. His descendants assumed the name of Steward, *Scotice* Stewart or Stuart. In 1371 Robert Stuart ascended the Throne of Scotland, and was founder of the ill-starred Stuart dynasty in either Kingdom.

Richard de Mortimer.* In his early days he seems to have served with the army in Scotland,† for we find, in the account of moneys paid for the robes of Knights, February 27, 29 Edw. I., (1300), two entries—viz., to Edmund de Cornubia for his winter robe, by account made with him at Berwick on Tweed, £2. And again, for his summer robe, by account made at Lincoln, the same sum. He sat in the Parliament of 1324 as one of the Knights for Lincolnshire, viz. : for Lindsey.

On January 2, 1304, a grant was made by the King to Edmund de Cornubia, the King's yeoman and kinsman, of the custody during minority of Maud and Elizabeth, daughters of the late Bryan de Brampton. He married about 1313-14 Elizabeth, younger of these co-heiresses.

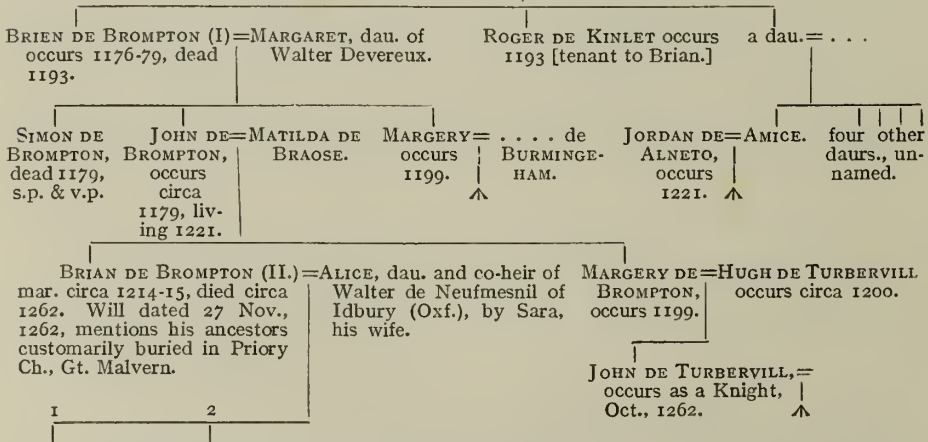
The following Pedigree of De Brampton of Kinlet and Brampton Bryan is taken from Eyton's "Salop," Vol. ix., p. 244:—

PEDIGREE OF DE BRAMPTON KINLET AND OF BRAMPTON BRIAN.

RICARDUS, Domesday Lord (under Mortimer) of Kinlet, Brompton, Nene, Wall-Town, and Pedwardine, Salop; of *Elburglega* and Burley, in Herefordshire; of Waltone, co. Somerset; of Grimsby and *Sualum*, co. Linc.; and of *Aldritone*, and *Sirendone*, co. Wilts.=

BERNARD FITZ UNSPAC, living in 1074—1080 and 1100—1135, succeeded= . . .
to Kinlet and many of the above estates, probably having married a daughter and co-heir of Ricardus.

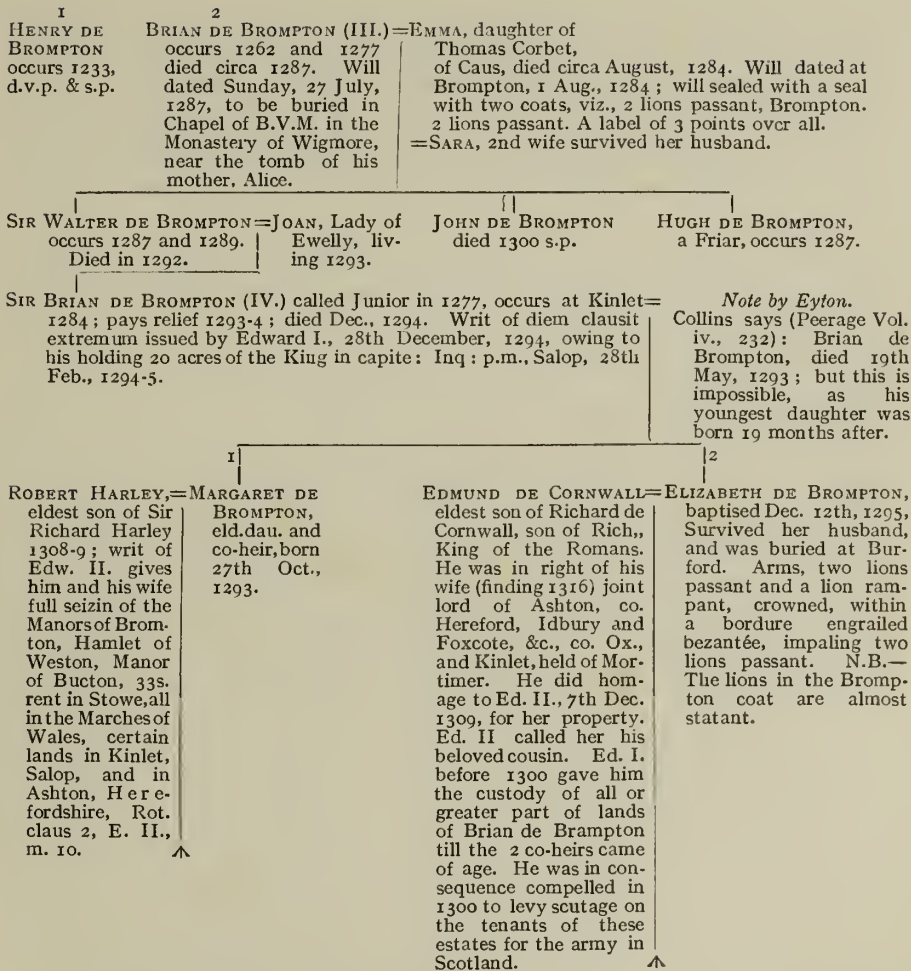
BRIEN UNSPAC, Lord of Kinlet, circa 1157-8= . . .



* He is further stated to have held the Manors of Idbury and Foxcote, and the Sub-Manor of Langley under Wychwood, Oxon.

† The following entry is from the *Liber quotidianus Garderobe anno regni*, Edw. I. 28—A.D. 1299-1300.

Vadia Balistanorum servientium ad arma, scutiferorum, etc. : De Cornubia. Edmundo de Cornubia pro vadiis suis et duorum sociorum scutiferorum, etc., £3 6s. od.



The above pedigree by Eyton is more reliable than the one at the Heralds College, "Philipot, 16—102—17b," or that in Harleian MSS., 1545, fo. 25.

The main differences between the above and the other pedigrees are as follows:—A Sir Bryan de Brampton, who married Maud, heir of Sir John St. Valerie, is said to have been son and heir of Bryan, son of Bernard de Brampton. Then another Bryan de Brampton is inserted as heir of the Bryan who married Alice Neufmesnil, and is said to have married Alice, daughter and co-heir of

Walter de Remevyle, Lord of Bottley and Candover, Hants. He is made the father of Sir Bryan, who married Emma, daughter of Thomas Corbet of Caus. Again the descent is appended of the De Braose family from Bernard Newmarch and his daughter Sybil, who married Walter, 2nd Earl of Hereford; and also from Gilbert de Clare, William Marshall, who married Isabel de Clare, and their daughter Eva, who married William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock, father of Maud, wife of John de Brampton.

It will be noted that in the inquisition on Beatrice, widow of Thomas Corbet, of Caus, the ages of Margaret Harley and Elizabeth De Cornwall are given respectively as 46 and 42. Inasmuch as Beatrice died 1347 this is impossible, for the father of these ladies died in 1294.*

Brampton Bryan Castle, a stronghold destined to be defended for the Parliament by Brilliana, Lady Harley, daughter of Viscount Conway, James 1st Minister, and wife of the lineal descendant of the senior co-heiress of Sir Bryan de Brampton, was probably built by the Harleys. For her portion Elizabeth, the junior co-heiress, received the Manors of Kinlet, Worthen, Overgorther, Bachaltre, with other lands in Salop (see Eyton's *Antiquities of Salop*, Vol. IV.,

* The following Chancery Inquisition post mortem, 3 Edw. II., No. 72, gives the date of Elizabeth de Brampton's birth.

"Hereford. Proof of age of Elizabeth, second daughter and other heir of Bryan de Brampton, deceased, made at Ayston (Ashton Stonive) before the Escheator of the Lord King on Wednesday, the morrow of St. Martin, in the third year of our Lord King Edward (1309) by the oaths of the underwriters :

John de Mickleton, aged 45 years, sworn and examined, says, that the said Elizabeth was born at Ayston and baptised in the Church of the same town, and was aged 14 years on the Wednesday next after the Feast of S. Nicholas last past, and this he knows because the same John is godfather of said Elizabeth, and carried her to the font.

Hugh de Carswell, aged 50 years, says, that said Elizabeth was aged 14 years on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, and this he knows, because on the same Wednesday the same Hugh married his wife and saw said Elizabeth at the door of the Church in baptism.

Adam Julian, aged 60 years, says, that the said Elizabeth was aged 14 years on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, and this he knows because the mother of him, the said Adam, was buried on the same day, in the Cemetery of the Church of Ayston, and in returning from Church he met on the way the Godparents carrying the said Elizabeth to be baptized.

John Hasand, aged 40, agreed as to day and years and places with aforesaid jurors, and this he knows because Philip, his father on the same day enfeoffed him of all his lands in Ayston.

Henry de Cornwaille, aged 55, agreed with aforesaid jurors. This he knows because the same Henry had a daughter who was baptized on the same Wednesday, in the Church of Ayston.

Adam Osbern, aged 60, agreed also, because the same Adam was building a room within his place, which is next to the Manor of said Bryan, father of said Elizabeth, and in building heard her, Elizabeth, crying.

William de Fraxino at that time was houseservant with said Bryan, and saw said Elizabeth lying in a cradle in the room of her nurse.

Richard Faber, aged 60, knows the day etc. : because one William Drayton, then in his household, was killed at Ayston, and in following the felon he saw said Elizabeth at the door of the Church in baptism. Other witnesses testified likewise."

Elizabeth de Brampton therefore was baptized Dec. 12, 1295.

For the inquisition post mortem of her father, Bryan, see Appendix.

It is impossible to identify the above Henry de Cornwaille, who must have been born in 1254, and may have been one of the numerous illegitimate children of Earl Richard. His name occurs in the MSS. p. m. of Bryan de Brampton as one of the jurors.

pp. 244-254). In Rot. Origin., 21 Edw. III., Salop, "The King having ascertained by Inquisition that Peter Corbet* lately held the Manors of Caus, Minsterley, etc., in chief, by 2 Knights fees, and that Ralph de Stafford as to one moiety, Margaret wife of Robert Harley and Elizabeth wife of Edmund de Cornewall, as to the other moiety, etc.,—to be equally divided. They are his cousins and he has received their fealty." This was because Sir Bryan de Brampton the elder had married Emma, daughter of Thomas Corbet (ob. 1274) by Isabel, variously stated to have been sister and daughter of Reginald de Valletort,† and widow of Alan de Dunstanville. She was one of the co-heiresses of her nephew, Peter Corbet, whose wife was Beatrice, daughter of John, first Lord Beauchamp of Hache. By her Sir Bryan de Brampton the elder, had Walter, father of Sir Bryan de Brampton the younger, whose elder daughter, Margaret, by Robert Harley, had two sons, (1) Sir Robert Harley of Willey, who married Joan, daughter of Robert, and by her had an only child Alice, wife of Hamon de Peshall—their daughter Elizabeth married Sir Richard Lacon of Willey; and (2) Sir Bryan Harley of Brampton Bryan, who married Eleanor, daughter of Roger Corbet. Their son, Bryan, married Isolde, daughter of Sir Ralph Lingen, and by her had Richard, ob. s.p., Geoffrey, who married, first Joan, daughter of John ap Harry, by whom he had a daughter, and secondly, Joan, daughter of Sir John Burleigh. Their son, Sir John Harley was Knighted on Tewkesbury field, May, 1471. His wife was Jane, daughter of John Hacluyt of Eyton, and by her he had Richard, who by Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan of Tretower, had a son John. This John married as his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Crofts of Eldersfield, and by her had as son and successor, another John, whose wife was Maude, daughter of Richard and sister and co-heir of James Warnecombe. Their daughter, Catherine, married, first John Cressett of Upton Cressett, and secondly, Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford, of whom anon. It may be added further, that the above-mentioned Thomas Corbet was one of the Lords Marchers, temp. Hen. III., and that his son, Peter, was found by Inq. p. mortem, 27 Edw. I., to be one of the next heirs of Roger de Valletort. His daughter Alice married Robert de Stafford, who thus obtained a moiety of the Corbet estates.

* See Chapter II.

† The fact of Elizabeth de Brampton's grandmother having been Isabel de Valletort, and Peter Corbet (*vide supra*—chapter ii.) having been one of the coheirs of the De Valletort estates, tells somewhat in favour of the illegitimate descent of her husband, Sir Edmund de Cornwall; but the association with the de Valletorts may have been no more than coincidence.

Sir Edmund de Cornwall must have been a good son, for we find in the Cotton MSS. (Julius 7, folio 233) that he granted to his mother, the Lady Johanna, a messuage in Asthall* in return for a red rose to be rendered on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Dated the Feast of the B.V.M., 10 Edw. III. Seal, a lion rampant on a bar, 3 bezants. Legend—S. Edmundi de Cornubia. His wife, Elizabeth de Brampton, who died in 1354, a few months after her husband, lies in the Chancel of Burford Church, Salop.† On a dark grey slab is the brass of a lady resting on a flowered cushion veiled. A cordon on each of her elevated hands. From her neck-band close-mittened sleeves buttoned on wrist. Two slate-like pockets in front of the petticoat. On each side of the head shields charged with the arms of Cornwall impaling two lions passant, Brampton.‡ Two shields under this gone. On the tiles below the altar the arms of Cornwall (argent a lion rampant gules crowned or within a bordure sable bezantée), Mortimer, etc. Legend, “*Ici gist Dame Elizabeth feme (sic.) a Mons. Esmon de Cornewayle.*” The brass is life-size and full length.

By this lady Sir Edmund de Cornwall had (1) Sir Edmund, described variously as of Thonock, Lincolnshire, and of Kentwell, Suffolk. (2) Bryan, whose share was Kinlet and the bulk of the estates of Elizabeth de Brampton. (3) Peter, who had for his share lands in Ashton Stonive and Buriton, with Stannage in Radnor, and eventually, as heir of his elder brother, Sir Edmund, Thonock with Laughton, Linc.; and (4) Joan. We will take them in their order of descent.

(1) As has been stated, Sir Edmund the younger, was found by Inquisition in 1355 to be forty years of age, and must therefore have been born

*In the Church of Asthall is a splendid monument of about the date 1400. Above it are three heraldic shields in a stained-glass window. Of these one is the Cornwall coat with a bend besantée. This monument, by tradition, has been assigned to a Countess of Cornwall. It may probably be referred to Sir Edmund de Cornwall's mother, Joan, daughter of John Fitzalan, Lord of Clun, and widow of Sir Richard de Cornwall, which lady held the two manors of Asthall for life. At her decease, circa 1330, they went to Sir Edmund, her elder son, then to his elder son, Sir Edmund, then to his second son, Bryan de Cornwall, from whose heirs it passed to the Blounts. The monument has also been attributed to Constance, Countess of Arundel, daughter of Sir John de Cornwall, K.G., Lord Fanhope, who however had no connection with Asthall, neither had the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. Hence the probabilities seem in favour of the Asthall monument having been erected, probably by her grandson, Sir Edmund, to Joan Fitzalan, widow of Sir Richard de Cornwall. The manor of Asthall had been held by Earl Richard as part of the Honour of Wallingford.

† To her and her husband may be attributed the beautiful 14th Century additions to the ancient Church of Kinlet, whereof the Chancel and N.E. Transept Chapel are dated by architects between 1310 and 1330.

‡ In the Parkinson collection of Seals—British Museum—are several of this lady's seals with the arms as on her monument. One seal is attached to a deed, dated the Feast of the Circumcision of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 20 Edw. I., wherein she acknowledges Ralph, Earl of Stafford, as her lord.

in 1315, or probably rather earlier, inasmuch as we find in Sir Harris Nicholas' "History of the Orders of Knighthood" the following entry under the heading "Bath":—"Sir Edmund de Cornewall, son of Sir Edmund de Cornewall, received the robes for his Knighthood with the Cereimonial of bathing, as a Banneret, A.D. 1330." His first wife was Isabella (Esch. 50 Edw. II., N. 15) and from indirect evidence we may assume that she was the daughter of David de Strabolgi, eleventh Earl of Athol, and sister of David, the last Earl. Hodgson, in his history of Northumberland, has presented in vol. ii., part 2, the Athol descent in full, from whence, as from other sources, we gather the following details.

David de Strabolgi, eighth, or as some have it, ninth Earl of Athol (d. 1269), married Isabella, daughter of Richard de Chilham, a natural son of King John, by Rohese, daughter of Fulbert de Dover, whose sister Lora married William Marmyon. She died in 1292, having remarried Alexander de Balliol, and by her first husband had John de Strabolgi, ninth Earl, executed Nov. 7, 1306. His wife was Margery, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar, and sister of Isabel, the first wife of King Robert Bruce. The mother of these sisters was Helen, daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. John Strabolgi was succeeded in the Earldom by David, who married Joan, elder daughter of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, by Joan, daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, 4th son of Hugh le Brun by Isabella, widow of King John. The brothers of Joan de Valence—William and Aymer, who succeeded his father as Earl of Pembroke, died s.p. Her sister Agnes married (1) Maurice Fitzgerald, (2) Hugh de Balliol, and (3) John D'Arvennes, while Isabella, another sister, married John Hastings, Lord Bergenny. Yet another sister, viz., Elizabeth, married Sir Richard Talbot. By Joan Comyn David Strabolgi had a son, David, born 1307-8, who married Catherine, daughter of Henry de Beaumont (4th son of Louis, the second son of John, King of Jerusalem, nephew of St. Louis) by Alice Comyn, (April 19, 1326-7), Countess of Buchan, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander Comyn, 4th Earl Buchan. This brave lady defended Lochindorb Castle, Nov., 1335, and again in Aug., 1336. In the former year her husband was slain at the siege of Kildrummy Castle, 30 Nov., 1335, in his 28th year. By him she had, with David, the last Earl, a daughter Isabella, who apparently became the wife of Sir Edmund de Cornewall. David, who fought in France under the Black Prince, married Catherine (or as some authorities say, Elizabeth), daughter of Henry, second Lord Ferrers of Groby

by Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Theobald, Lord Verdun. She died in 1375, twelve days after her husband, leaving by David Strabolgi, last Earl, co-heiresses, consigned by the King to the custody of Earl Percy, who married them to his two sons, viz., Sir Thomas Percy, whose wife was Elizabeth, the senior co-heiress, and Sir Ralph, who married Philippa, the junior co-heiress.

The former by Elizabeth Strabolgi had Sir Henry Percy, who left as co-heiresses Elizabeth (who married (1) Sir Thomas Burgh of Gainsborough, a family extinct in five generations, (2) Sir William Lucy), and Margery, wife (1) of Lord Grey of Codnor, and (2) of Sir Richard de Vere. Elizabeth de Strabolgi on the decease of Sir Thomas Percy, re-married Sir John Scrope, and by him had an only child, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Clarell of Aldwark, York, born 1394. Their daughter Elizabeth married in 1340, Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, of Wadworth, co. York, who died 1478, leaving by her Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Alwark, M.P. and Speaker (1448-95), whose wife was the Lady Lucy Neville, fourth daughter of John, Marquess of Montagu, brother to Warwick, the King-maker, co-heir of George, Duke of Bedford. By her he had Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwark, born 1486, who fell at Flodden, 1513, having married Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Pagenham, a lady who re-married Sir William Sidney. With other issue they had Alice, wife of Sir James Foljambe of Walton, Derby, whence the Foljambes of Aldwark. Reverting to Philippa, second co-heiress of David de Strabolgi, last Earl of Athol, and wife of Sir Ralph Percy, she re-married Sir John Halsham, by whom she had a son, Sir Hugh Halsham, who died s.p., 1441, and a daughter Johanna, who married Sir John Lewkenor, of Goring, Sussex.*

As has already been stated, the first wife of Sir Edmund de Cornewall, son of Sir Edmund, was Isabella. By her he had an only son, John, who died, *vit. patr.* and s.p. In an Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, held 34 Edw. III., 1360, the King sought to ascertain if it would be to his damage or to that of others, if Sir Edmund de Cornewall, Isabella, his wife, and their son John, were to retain the Manor of Kentwell, which had been granted them by David, Earl of Athol without the royal licence. The Manor in consequence was confirmed

* Their daughter Sibella became wife of Sir William Scot of Scots Hall, ancestor of the Scots of Charlton Hall, Salop, whence descended, through his mother, elder daughter of Major Scott. M.P.—who assumed the additional name of Waring—Charles Reade, D.C.I., Novelist and Dramatist.

to them and the heirs of their son John, the holder to be tenant in chief of the King.

A further Inquisition was held, 47 Edward III. (1374), when it appeared that Sir Edmund had held in fee tail by gift of David, late Earl of Athol, to him and to his wife Isabella, the Manor of Colynbourn Valence, Wilts., with remainder to the said Earl and his heirs, who were shown to be the daughters of the Earl's son, David, who had died *vit. patr.*, and further that these ladies, being under age and in the then custody of the King (who afterwards assigned them to that of Lord Percy in wardship) claimed to be the next heirs of Sir Edmund and Isabella, who had died without surviving issue. A further Inquisition in 1377 proved that John had died prior to 1374. Additional light is thrown on the subject by two entries in the Rot. Origin.: First, "6 Edw. III. Wiltes. Edmund, the son of Edmund de Cornubia, paid a fine of £10 for license to purchase the Manor of Colynbourn, Wilts." And secondly, 48 Edw. III. "The King grants to Henry, Lord Percy, the custody of Colyngbourn, which belonged to Edmund de Cornewall, deceased, and which by the minority of the heirs of David de Strabolgi, late Earl of Athol, deceased, etc.—he to hold until the lawful age of the heirs, rendering yearly 20 marks."

Sir Edmund de Cornwall would seem to have resided mostly on his Manor of Thonock, Linc. The following from Leland's Itinerary, as regards the date is obviously erroneous, but otherwise not inaccurate: "*In paroch. Ecc. de Gainesburghe, Dominus Edmund, dominus de Thonak jacet boreali parte ecclesiæ, et instituit ibidem Tres Cantuarias. Ob. Anno Dom. 1322. 16 Die. Dec.*" He further speaks of Thonock as "a great motid Manor place in a wood."

Concerning the foundation of these Chantries, and also regarding the Strabolgis Earls of Athol, Mr. Moor, the learned historian of Gainsburgh, has given a very full and exact account, whereof we append the subjoined excerpts:

"Sir Edmund de Cornwall took steps towards the foundation of a Chantry as early as 1369, and himself erected the Chapel on the North side of the Church (*i.e.*, Gainsborough). There was a considerable delay before the Chantry was completed. By deed of August, 1369, he intended to give to the Chantry his Manors of Asthall, Oxon., and Colyngbourne, Wilts., with lands and tenements in Gasseline and Holewell, Herts., but the endowment was after-

wards changed, and in 1371 an Inquisition was held as to whether his Trustees could without prejudice to the King grant an Endowment of £20 per annum from the Manors of Thunnack and Laghton, and other lands in Gaynesburgh (and elsewhere). The Chantry was for three priests to celebrate divine service daily for the health of Edmund de Cornwaill, Knight, and Isabella, his wife, during their lifetime, and for their souls after they have departed this light (*sic*) and for the souls of the father and mother of Isabella, late wife of Edmund, and of his children, progenitors and heirs and of all the faithful at the altar of Blessed Mary, on the North side of Gaynesburgh Church.* The Jurors having reported of the solvency of Sir Edmund's Trustees, he paid £40 license in mortmain to enable the Trustees to assign £20 per annum—this in the Originalia Rolls. And on August 2, 1398, the gift was completed, he, prior to his decease, having added a more precise list of those to be prayed for. They were for himself, Isabella, his second and living wife, Isabella, his deceased wife, Sir William Willugby, John Breus and Johanna his wife, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Vicar of Gainsborough, and others." If we compare the dates of the various Inquisitions, it will appear that Isabella, the first wife, was living in 1360, but had deceased prior to 1369, at which date Sir Edmund† was husband of Isabella his second wife and expectant of issue—wherein, as will appear from the devolution of Thonock he must have been disappointed. There is no evidence to show the surname of his second wife.

This lady was living as late as 1408, and is styled "Lady of Thonnack," so she must have held the Manor for life. She presented as Patroness of the Chantries in 1390 on two occasions, and in 1408, conjointly with her husband's nephew, Sir Louis de Cornwall, who is styled "Lord of Thonack." To anticipate—in 1412 Sir Louis presented by himself, so Isabella must have passed away, and again in 1418. But in 1420 the King presented during the minority of Sir Louis' heir; and in 1451 Sir Walter Deverose (Devereux), Edmund Cornewayle, and Edmund Redyng presented jointly, and Thomas Cornewayle in 1468. In 1471 Sir Thomas Cornewalle presented, and again in 1473, 1493, and 1499. In 1506, 1507, 1511, 1521, the patronage was exercised by Richard Cornwall, armiger, and 1531 by Sir Richard Cornwall, as also in 1533. In

* A Confirmation of this benefaction is entered in the *Calendarium Rot. Pat.* under date 12 Rich. II.

† 'Edmund de Cornubia, Knight, Lord of Thonnek, acknowledges that he owes to Cambinus Fulbert of Florence (probably a Jew), 20 marks, to be levied in default of payment on his goods and Chattels in Co. Lincoln. Cancelled on payment.'—Close Rolls.

1538 George Cornewall, armiger, presented, and 1543 Johanna, widow of Richard Corwell (*sic*), Knight. In 1541 the Chantry was suppressed.*

According to Holles' *Church Notes*, p. 201, among the arms on the tomb of Sir Thomas Burgh, in Gainsborough Church are those of Cornewall, *e.g.*, "Arg. a Lyon rampant G. Crowned or. A bordure engrayled sa Besantée." But the relationship remains an insoluble problem.

In the Lay Subsidy Roll, 1 Edw. III., 1327-28, Edmund de Cornwayle paid 10 shillings and 7½ pence; Johanna de Cornwayle four shillings and eight-pence, for the Manor of Thunayke. Johanna was Sir Edmund de Cornewall's only sister [*vide infra*] and it would thus appear that she held for life a charge on the Manor. But in a similar Subsidy, 6 Edw. III., 1332-3, while Edmund de Cornewall pays nine shillings and 10d., Johanna's name is absent. Probably she had forfeited her rights by marriage. At the decease of Isabella, widow of Sir Edmund de Cornewall, and Lady of Thonock, circa 1408, the Manor of Thonock passed to her husband's nephew, Sir Louis, eventual heir of Sir Edmund's youngest brother, Peter de Cornewall, [*vide infra*].

(2) The second son of Sir Edmund de Cornwall by Elizabeth de Brampton was Bryan† de Cornewall, of Kinlet, who was granted by his mother the manors of Worthen, Overgorther, Baughaltre, and part of Abberley. The precise date of his birth cannot be determined, but it could scarcely have been earlier than 1315. In 25 Edward III. an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* was held to decide whether it would be to the King's damage if he were to license Elizabeth, mother of the said Bryan de Cornewall, to convey her Manors in Salop to Henry de Mortimer the elder and Reginald De la Hay,‡ and for them to regrant the said Manors to her for life with remainder to her son, Bryan de Cornewall and his heirs? This licence apparently was granted.

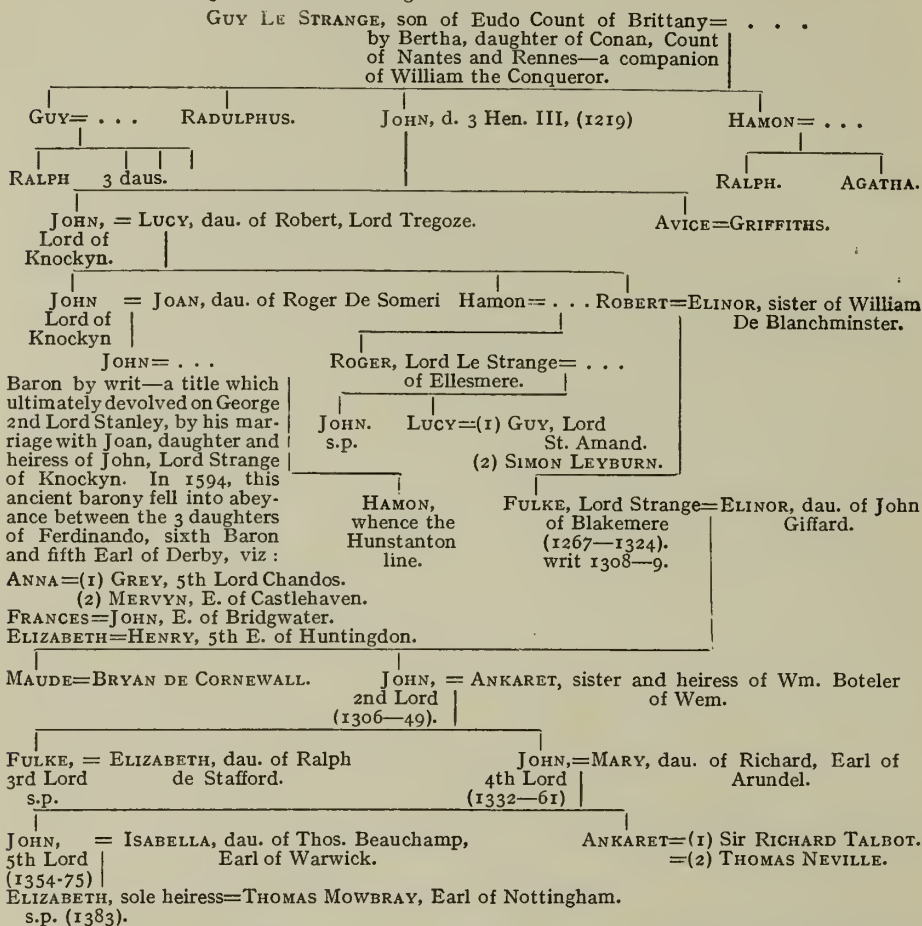
* The above entries show not only the devolution of the Advowsons of Thonock Chantry but of the Manor also, whereof it formed a pendant. Sir George Cornewall bequeathed his Lincolnshire estates to his cousin, William Nanfan of Birtsmorton—albeit, by a visitation held at Horncastle 1562, Humphry his son was served as heir. Giles Nanfan aliened Thonock to the Towers family, and in the visitation of 1592 that family are shown to have been landowners in Thonock for several generations. William Towers aliened a moiety of Thonock to William Godfrey, whose son Joseph married Catherine Willoughby, sister of Lady Hickman. In 1714 their great grandson sold his moiety to Sir Willoughby Hickman. The other moiety had passed by purchase to the Welbys of Denton, who circa 1810 sold it to the Hickmans. Both moieties are now in the possession of Sir Hickman Bacon, premier Baronet of England.

† Rot. Origin., 28 Edw. III., Bryan, son of Elizabeth, wife of Edmund de Cornewall, gives £10 for licence to purchase the reversion of the Manors of Overgorther and Bachaltre, a moiety of Worthen, and 1000 acres of wood in Aberleye, of the said Elizabeth.

‡ The Mortimers and De la Hays were joint owners of lands round Urishay Castle, the ancient demesne of the De la Hays, which still remains in that family. [See "Robinson's Castles of Herefordshire."]

Bryan de Cornewall married Maude (Harl. MSS., 6148 and 6157, p. 110), daughter of Lord Strange* of Blakemere, and by her had† (1) Sir John de Cornewall of Kinlet, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Wasteneys

* The following shows the Le Strange descent:—

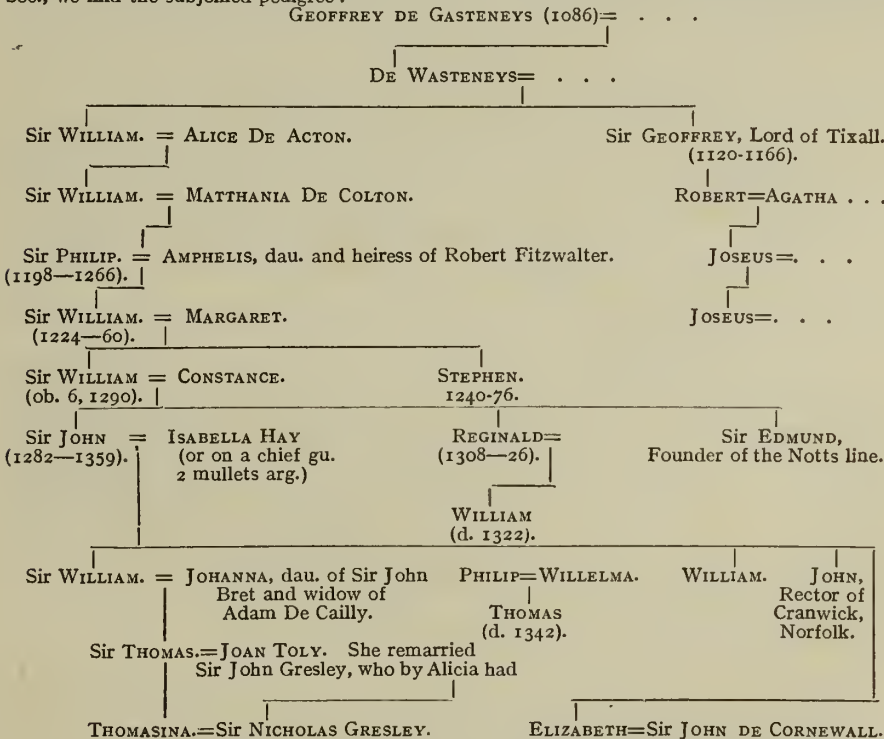


† It has been asserted that Bryan de Cornewall, by Maude Strange, had, besides Sir John of Kinlet, and Isabella, Lady Blount, three sons, viz., Henry, Bryan, and Thomas, and there certainly was a Henry Cornewalle, Valet to King Edw. III., as appears from the Roll of Bishop Brantingham. He was awarded a pension of sixpence per diem, with a bonus of £4. Also a Henry de Cornewalle was witness to the Will of Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, May 1, 1380. (Test. Vet., vol. i., p. 112). If that be so, these three sons must have died s.p., inasmuch as Sir John, the son of Lady Blount, by Alicia, daughter of Kennard De la Bere, had a son Humphry, who was served heir of his cousin, Lady Lychfeld, *née* Cornewall, who again was heir of her father, Sir John de Cornewall. Another account makes Henry, Bryan, and Thomas sons of Sir John de Cornewall of Kinlet, *i.e.*, brothers of Lady Lychfeld, and to have died s.p. They do not appear in the pedigree drawn up very carefully by the late Dr. Marshall, York Herald. It may be added that Humphry Blount, Sheriff of Salop, 1461, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Winnington of Cheshire, and by her had Thomas, Sheriff of Salop, 1480, who by Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Croft, had a family of twenty children, *inter alios* Edward, who married Joyce, daughter and heiress of John Carne or Garneis—(see the Visit. Salop pedigree, 1623). By her he had as co-heiresses, Catherine, wife of Sir James Crofts, and Agnes of John Hopton of Bitterley, from whence come the Vaughans of Humphreston, Salop.

of Tixall,* Staffordshire, left at his decease, 2 Henry V., (1415), three co-heiresses, viz. :—

- 1.—Elizabeth, wife of Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Salop. s.p.
- 2.—Matilda, wife of John Wode. s.p.
- 3.—Elizabeth, born 1391, according to the Lansdowne MSS., 86, p. 165, twenty-four years of age on her marriage, who by Sir William Lychefeld had an only child, Margaret. In the Inq. post mortem on Sir John Cornewall, 1415, mention is made of Isabel, wife of Sir William Lychefeld as his only daughter and heir. This Isabel or Elizabeth died before 1430, and the monument in Kinlet Church with an infant by her side, is attributed to her. Apparently Sir William† had only a life interest in Kinlet. He married as his second wife, Joan, who survived him, but by her had no issue, as is expressly stated in the Inq. p. m. held at his decease, 1441.

* In Clifford's History of Tixall it is stated the family name was Gastinois—a sub-division of Orleanois, and that the first Gastineys was a companion of the Conqueror. The last of the family, Rose, wife of Sir J. Merston, aliened the Manor to Sir Thomas Littleton, the Judge, and later it was owned by the family of Aston. In the History of the Gresley family issued by The William Salt Soc., we find the subjoined pedigree :—



ARMS of Wasteneys: Sa., a lion rampant arg., langued and collared gu.

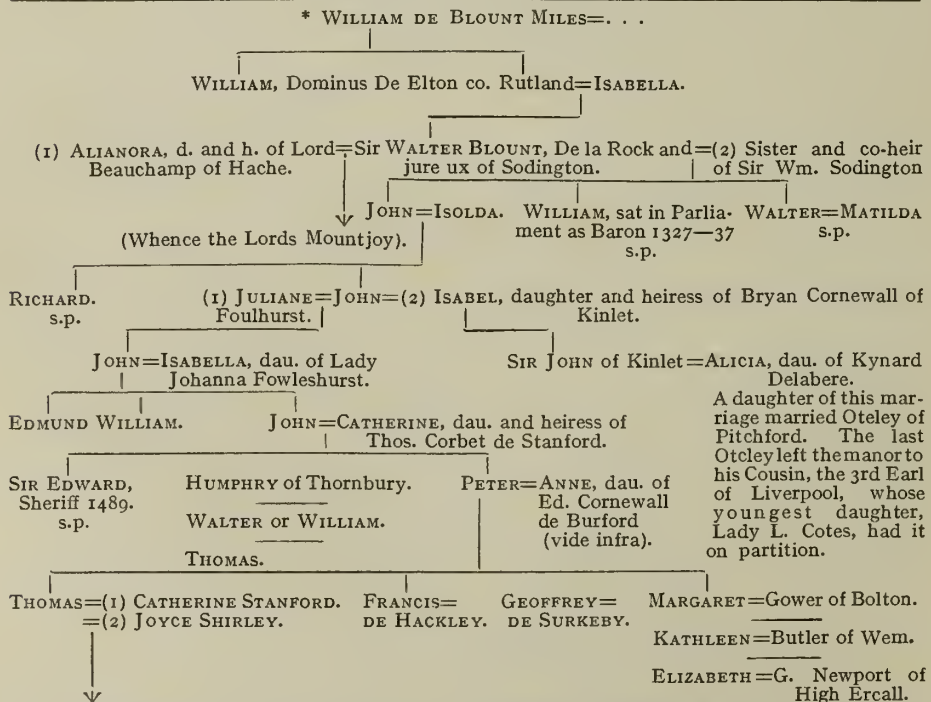
† Margaret Lychefeld, wife of Humphrey De Stafford, may have been a niece of Sir William, or a daughter by a first wife. She must not be confounded with Margaret Lychefeld, daughter of Elizabeth or Isabel Cornewall, who died in childhood.

The following shows the devolution of the Manor of Kinlet :—

- (1) De Brampton.
- (2) Cornwall 1309—1415. By marriage with De Brampton.
- (3) Lychefeld 1415—1446. For life only.
- (4) Blount 1446—1581. By marriage with Cornwall.
- (5) Lacon 1581—1657. By marriage with Blount.
- (6) Childe 1657—1757. By marriage with Lacon.
- (7) Baldwyn, later Baldwyn-Childe
1757 to the present date. By marriage with Childe.

There has therefore been no break in blood from the De Bramptons to the Baldwyn-Childes.

The only daughter of Bryan de Cornwall by Maude Strange was Isabella, who became the second wife of Sir John Blount of Sodington, and by him, who died 1424, had a son Humphry, certified in an Inquisition held 31 Hen. VI. (1453) to be cousin and heir of Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Lychefeld, Knight; thus Kinlet passed to the Blounts.* Bryan De Cornwall, who was Sheriff of Salop 1338, died 1397.



The arms of Blount are given with 29 quarterings in the Visitation of 1623, and for the first time the engrailed bordure of the Cornwall arms was allowed by the Heralds:

Videlicet, (1) Blount, (2) Sodington, (3) Verdon, (4) Lacy, (5) Marshall, (6) Marshall, (7) Strongbow, (8) Macmurrough, (9) Clare, (10) Consull, (11) Fitzhamon, (12) Cornwall, (13) Brampton, (2 lions passant gules), (14) St. Valery, (15) Brewis, (16) Milo, (17) Newmarch, (18) Remeville, (19) Corbett, (20) Hereford, (21) Peshall, (22) Chetwin, (23) Careswell, (24) Knightly, (25) Pantolph, (26) Swinerton, (27) Beek, (28) Hastange, (29) Trussell.

(3) The third son of Sir Edmund de Cornwall by Elizabeth de Brampton was Peter, who could not have been born earlier than 1316. We find him serving as Valet* in the King's Household, 44 Edward III. (Pell. Records, 286). He married Agnes, daughter of Roger Hanley, by whom he had a son Edmund, who died young, and a second son, Sir Louis, described as of Berrington. As already has been stated, this gentleman in combination with his aunt Isabella, widow of Sir Edmund de Cornewall, presented—as “Lord of Thonock”—to Thonock Chapelry in Gainsborough.

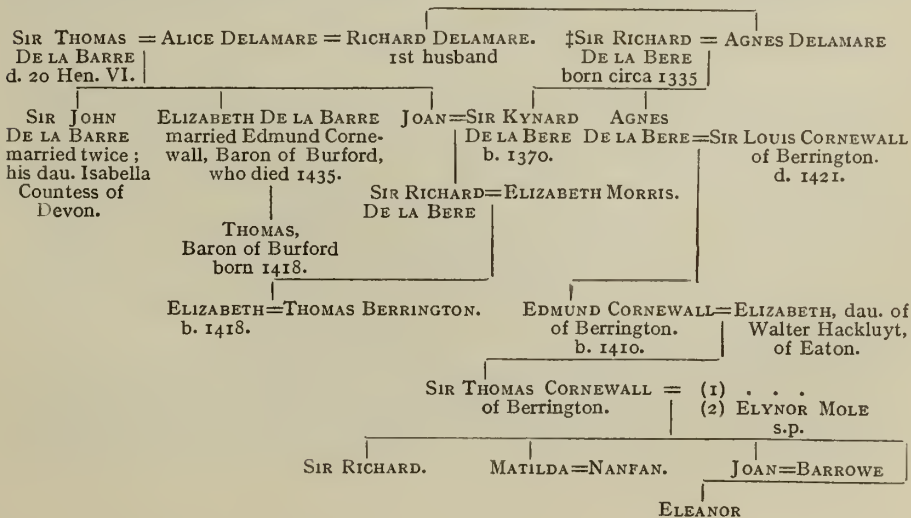
Peter de Cornewall died July 13, 10 Richard II., (1387), as an Inquisition post mortem showed, seized of the Manors of Ashton Stonage, Herefordshire, with lands in Buryton, his heir Edmund being two years of age, and in the custody of Sir Bryan de Cornewall, Baron of Burford.† This Edmund must have died prior to 1405, and s.p., inasmuch as in that year his brother, Louis, was in possession of the estates. Louis married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard De la Bere,‡ of Kynnersley Castle, and must have been knighted at Agincourt,

* *Vide* the Roll of Bishop de Brantingham of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer, p. 286 (Reprint 1835), Oct. 8, 44 Ed. III. To Peter de Cornewale, Valet of the King's Household, to whom the Lord the King by his Letters Patent lately granted £40 yearly to be received at the Exchequer during his life for the good service rendered to the same Lord the King—for money paid to him for his half year's allowance, £20.

† From Mr. Massingberd's “Court Rolls of Ingoldmell's, we extract the following:—
P. xx. vi.—“Louis Cornewaile being seized of the manors of Thunnak and Laghton, and of lands in Upton, Northorp, etc., granted them May 6, 1405, to feoffees by the name of Lewis Cornwayle, son and heir of Peter Cornwayle. In 1420-1 Edmund was son and heir of Louis, being of the age of ten years and more.”

Ibid: “In the Banco Roll 579, m. 178, d., Louis is called Kinsman and heir of Edmund de Cornevaill.”

Ibid: “Court Rolls, 4 July, 1330 (*i.e.* of Ingoldmells). Distrain on Richard de Cornewaile for services not rendered, and for tenements at Stretton next to Stow.” In 1327 and 1325 this Richard had previously been distrained upon for fealty and other services. He was probably a brother of Louis.



where he served under the lances of the Earl^{of} March. Being abroad, he assigned his estates in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Lincolnshire to Trustees, of whom Sir Richard De la Bere was chief. An Inquisition post mortem held in 1421 shows^{him} to have been the son of Peter de Cornewall, that he died in France, November 30, 1418, and that Edmund was his son and heir. He held Thonock, in Lincoln; Ashton, in Hereford; Hampton Lovett, in Worcester; and Stanage, in Radnor. His son and heir, Edmund, married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Hacluyt of Eyton, (see Visitation of Hereford, 1569, where he is styled Edward; the two names being frequently confused), and died December 3, 1453, seized of the above manors, his heir being (Sir) Thomas, then nine years of age, born 1444. This gentleman, by a wife whose name is unknown, had issue a son and heir, Sir Richard, concerning whom we treat in the next chapter, with three daughters, viz., Matilda, Joan, and Eleanor. Joan married Richard Barrowe, of Bullingham (see Visitation of Hereford, 1569); Matilda (see Visitation of Worcester, 1569, where she is mentioned as daughter of Sir Thomas and sister to Sir Richard), William Nanfan; and Eleanor, probably Thomas Lee, of Langley.* For the Inquisitions post mortem of Bryan De Brampton, Peter De Cornewall, Sir Louis, Edmund, and Sir Thomas, with the will of the last named, see Appendix. He was knighted on Tewkesbury field, being a partisan of the White Rose, and deceased in 1500, when the patronage of Thonock Chantry, which he had exercised in 1499, fell to his son and heir, Sir Richard Cornewall, of Berrington. In his will, dated Feb. 29, 1500, he appoints his "Cousin," Sir Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford, as Supervisor. This seems to suggest that his first wife may have been a lady of the Burford line.† His second wife was Elynor, and in her will, dated March 12, 1510, she leaves money for prayers for the souls of her four husbands, viz., Richard Lowe, Hugh Mole, Sir Thomas of Cornwall (sic), and Sir William Houghton. It is a noteworthy circumstance that in the record of Thornock Manor the direct mâle heirs only are mentioned. In four generations it might have been supposed that there were other children besides the series of heirs, and the name of Cornewall lingered near Gainsborough for two centuries.

* The wife of Thomas (or Fulc) Lee, of Langley is variously given as Anne and Alice. All accounts make her marry a Cornewall of Berrington, but the accounts are contradictory.

† Sir Rowland, 4th son of Thomas, Baron of Burford, is stated in the Harl: MSS. to have had three daughters. Of these ladies one may have been wife to Sir Thomas Cornewall, whence the asserted cousinship, but the statement of Sir Rowland having had issue rests solely on the Harl: MSS.

It may be remarked here that the common spelling of the name in the fifteenth century was Cornewayle or Cornewaile, the prefix "de" having suffered a regrettable elision.

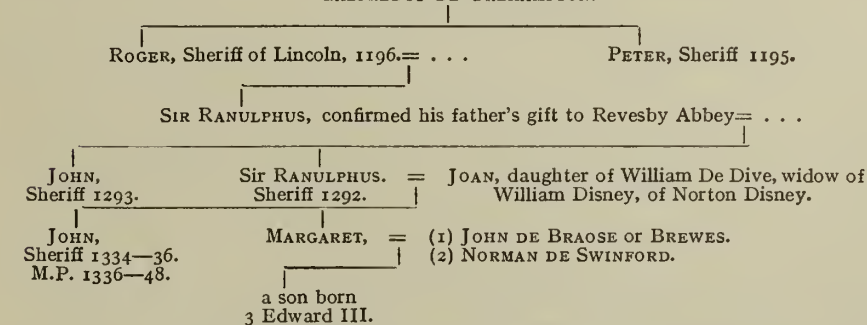
The only sister of Sir Edmund of Kentwell, Bryan of Kinlet, and Peter, was Joan de Cornewall. Her story goes to illustrate the obvious fact, that in the middle ages marriages were arranged on social and pecuniary grounds, a *mésalliance* being the exception to prove the rule. Seldom, none the less, do we meet with a more equivocal union than that of Joan de Cornewall with John, son of Sir John de Brewes or Braose by Margaret his wife. This John was shown to have been an idiot from his birth, as appears from Indentures, dated at Westminster, May 8, 1359, and July 6, 1367, thus: "Whereas was committed to John Cobham the custody of the Manor of Lea with its members, Gaytburton and Scothorn, Com. Lincoln, for that John de Brewes hath been from his birth an idiot, so that John Cobham should find £20 with necessaries for John de Brewes, his wife and children.* As John Cobham did not carry out this, the Council ordained that he should pay forty marks with arrears, and as he had not done so, power to distrain was granted to Joan, wife of the said John de Brewes.

A second Indenture is between John de Brewes and Norman Swinford.† The King had taken over the Manor and Sub-Manors of Lea, Lincolnshire, and also

* The suggestion of children does not necessarily imply issue of this abnormal marriage. The clause appears to have been prospective.

† In Sir Charles Anderson's "History of Lea, Linc.," we find the following:—

GALFREDUS DE TREHAMPTON.



John of Gaunt was then overlord of Lea, which Margaret inherited from her brother John, so we may infer that Norman de Swinford was related to John of Gaunt's third wife, Catherine de Swinford, who is buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

Arms of Trehampton—Arg. a bende gu.

Arms of De Braose—Arg. a bende gu. within a bordure Chequy or and ar. There is a cross-legged effigy of John de Braose in Lea Church with the arms on his shield.

the Manor of Westbourn, Notts. An agreement was entered into whereby the said Norman Swinford should enjoy possession of the above Manors for the term of his natural life, he paying twenty marks and surrendering to Esmon de Cornewall, brother of the said Joan, all deeds, muniments, and other documents.

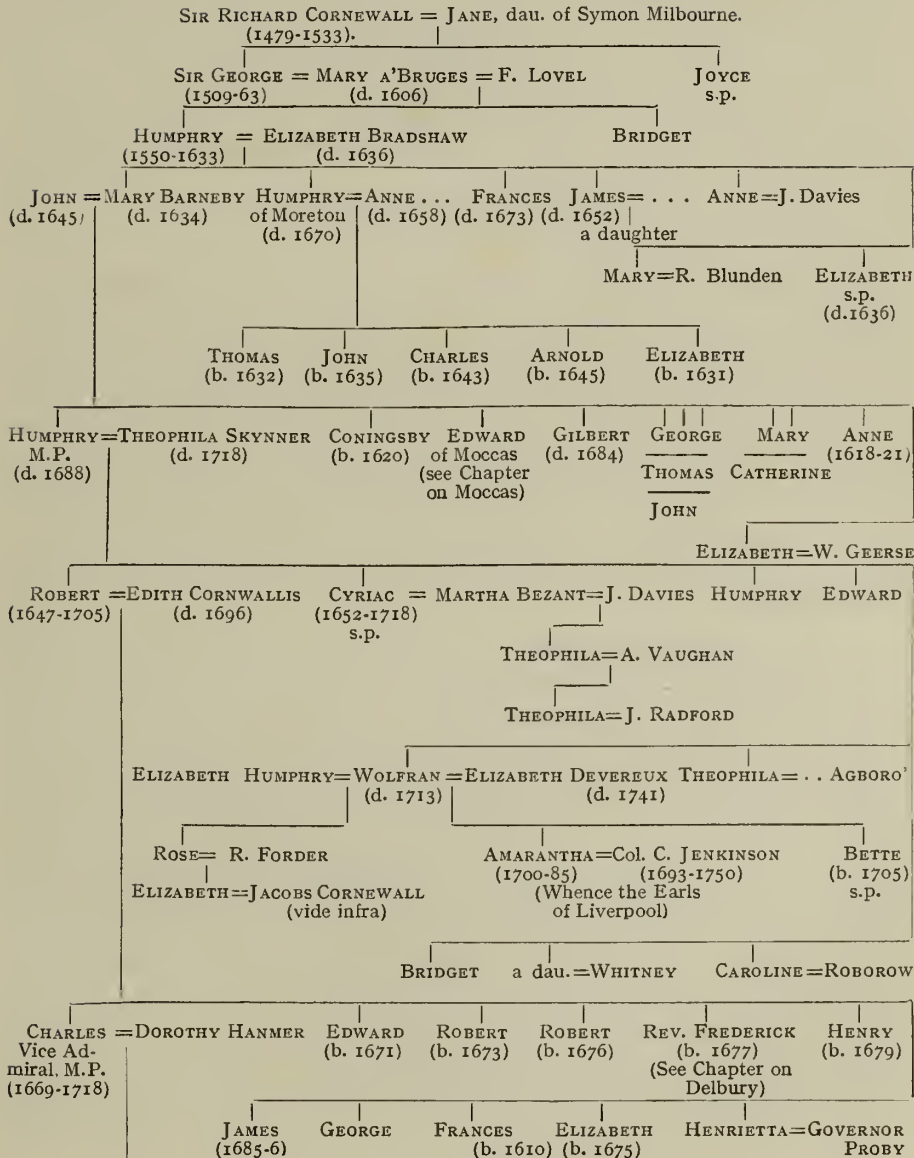
John Cobham was outlawed for non-payment of the sum ordered by the Council, but subsequently pardoned. At a special Inquisition held at Lincoln, the Jury found that John de Brewes was an idiot (42 Edward III.) At the decease of the said Norman Swinford it was further shown that John de Brewes and Sir Edmund de Cornewall had entered upon the above Manors, and that Sir Edmund de Cornewall and his sister Joan, wife of the said John de Brewes, in the name of the said John, were receiving the profits—by what title the Jurors show not.

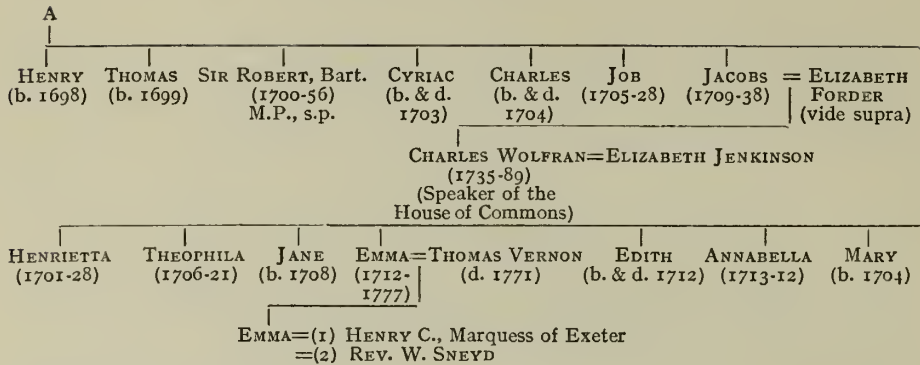
It does not appear that the Cornewall family benefited by this arrangement, and Sir Edmund evidently acted merely as receiver on behalf of his sister, whose interest died with her. The entire incident, as put on record by the late Dr. Marshall, York Herald, presents an item in the family history which cannot be ignored, yet according to our existing code of ethics could not possibly be justified. Indirectly it shows the close connection of the Cornewalls of the 14th Century with Lincolnshire. Thonock was their second seat.

Sir Edmund de Cornewall and the Cornewalls of Kinlet, so far as the evidence of sepulchral monuments goes, bore the identical arms of Richard Earl of Cornwall, viz., Arg. a lion rampant, gu. crowned or within a bordure sa bezantée—this without any difference or mark of decadency; but in the roll of arms at the Tournament at Stepney, 2 Edward II., 1309, as given in Nichol's Collection vol. 4, the arms of Edmond de Cornewaile were Arg. a lion rampant gu. crowned or, debruised by a bende sa., charged with five bezants. We have already noted another variant in Glover's Roll compiled in the reign of Edw. III., 1337-1350, and reprinted in London, 1828 by Sir Harris Nicholas; moreover among the quarterings allowed by the Heralds to the Blounts at the Visitation of Salop, 1623, are the arms of Cornewall with a bordure engrailed. The Seal of Sir Edmund de Cornewall, the elder, was "a lion rampant and over all on a bar 3 bezants."

CHAPTER IV.

THE BERRINGTON LINE.





INASMUCH as the Visitations of 1623 and 1634 virtually assume that a junior branch of the Cornewalls of Burford was established at Berrington early in the sixteenth century, we deem it best for the sake of perspicuity to style the descendants of Sir Thomas Cornwall of Berrington and Thonock the Berrington line; albeit we have established, by the will of the said Sir Thomas and by his Inquisition post mortem, the continuity of the Berrington Cornewalls from Sir Edmund de Cornwall, who became *jure uxoris* lord of that with other Manors in Herefordshire, Salop, and Radnorshire. From the point of view of descent the term "Berrington line" is a misnomer. We have adopted it as a matter of arrangement.

The Visitation of 1623 commences in error with Sir Rowland, alleged to have been son of Thomas, the attainted Baron of Burford (who died 1472 and was never knighted), and has been confused with his contemporary, but junior, at Berrington, Sir Thomas Cornwall. This Visitation makes Sir Rowland the father of Sir Richard Cornwall of Berrington—a statement at variance with the above-mentioned will and Inquisition, both of which prove the latter's paternity. In 1634 the Heralds appear to have suspected this blunder, which has formed the basis of erroneous genealogy for nearly three centuries. This 1934 Visitation ignores Sir Rowland, the spurious founder of the line, and also Sir Thomas, who, inheriting the Manor of Berrington from his father, passed it on to his heir, Sir Richard, whose name stands first in the 1634 pedigree. But in some respects the legend of Sir Rowland has an earlier origin than 1623, for Leland, temp. Hen. VIII., wrote thus: "From Eaton I rode towards Ludlow and sawe a mile off on the right the Manor place of Cornwall that descendeth of a *younger house* of the Cornwalles, Barons of Burford." It may be needless to add, after the

evidence already adduced, that Leland is wrong, the Barons of Burford being the junior, the Cornewalls of Berrington the senior line.

Although the ancient manorial mansion, in the 18th century styled by Sir Robert de Cornewall, Bart. (he resumed the prefix "de") "Berrington Castle" was demolished less than 150 years ago, there exists no sketch whereby to give so much as a bare outline of its beauties. Doubtless it was one of the domi defensibiles so common on the Welsh border, whereof Kentchurch, Treago, and Urishay survive. We are also ignorant of its date. That it existed when Sir Edmund de Cornwall married Elizabeth de Brampton may be conjectured from the circumstance of their third son, Peter, having resided there. It was replaced by a more grandiose structure, in the style of the period, to the loss of the shire.

Sir Richard Cornewall was born, as the Inq. on his father, Sir Thomas, showed, before 1479, and succeeded him as Lord of the Manor and Patron of Thonock Chantry, to which he presented in 1506, 1507, 1521, 1531, 1532, 1533*; also in the Herefordshire and Radnor estates. He served as Sheriff of Herefordshire, 1507, 1520, 1527, and was M.P., 1529. Among Brewer's "Papers illustrating the reign of Hen. VIII." are many references to Sir Richard Cornewall, which show the high favour in which he was held at Court; *e.g.*, "2 Hen. VIII., June 29. For Richard Cornewall, one of the King's Spears—To be steward during pleasure of the Lordships of Orleton, Pembridge, Erdisland, Malmeshallacy (Mancel Lacy), and Fencot, with £2 a year." Again, April 4th, 1511. "To the Master of the Rolls—To cancel a recognizance made Jan. 6 last by Richard Cornewall of Beryngton, Hereford, etc.—so far as the said Richard not going more than 2 miles from London." Again, under date June 13, 1513, "For Richard Cornewall, Squire of the Body, to be Steward of the Lordships of Clifford, Glasebury, and Winforton, in the Marches of Wales, and Constable of the Castle of Clifford as Ralph Hackulust (query Hacluyt?) held the same." Again, Nov. 15, 1513, "For Richard Cornewall, Squire of the Body—grant of the Manors of Conover, Biryngton, and Ryton, Salop, late of Francis, Viscount Lovel, attainted temp. Hen. VII." We note also a further grant in the same year of the Stewardship of the Lordships of Clifford, Glasebury, and Wynforton, and the office of Constable of Clifford, but to Richard Cornewall and Ralph Hackulnet

* In a letter addressed by a Mr. P. Prattinton to Bishop Cornewall, the following passage occurs:—"Sir Richard Cornewall, of Berrington, your ancestor, was a feoffee in trust for the settling of land from Richard Archer upon Maud De la Mare for her jointure." This he states he found among the muniments of Sir Symon Archer. For Declamare, see p. 69.

in survivorship. In the year following there is a further grant, *i.e.*, July 20, 1514, to "Richard Cornewaill, one of the King's Spears—To be Steward of the Lordships of Orleton, Pembridge, Erdisland, Mancel, and Netherwood, Herefordshire, vice Sir Richard De la Bere." On St. Thomas's Day, 1517, there was a grand banquet at Greenwich to the Queen of France, and Richard Cornwall was appointed to attend upon her retinue "at the third mess." In the summer of 1520 occurred that famous meeting of the Kings of France and England, styled "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." Here we have a memorandum, "Besides the Household and the Guard the 100 nobles and gentlemen are appointed to attend." Among them we note Richard Cornwall, who was present at the interview, and also at the meeting of Hen. VIII. and Charles I. at Gravelines on July 20 of that year. Richard Cornwall is entered among the Knights, albeit apparently only a squire, for he was Knighted by the Earl of Surrey after the capture of Morlaix, July 1, 1522. Fuller writes: "He was a prime person among those Knights who attended the Duke of Suffolk into France at what time they surrounded and took the Town of Rey; and Sir Richard was sent with 400 men to take possession thereof, the only service of remark performed in that expedition. [*vide* also Lord Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII., p. 157]. In consequence of this service further benefits were showered upon him, *e.g.*, April 17, 1523, "Sir Ric. Cornewayle—Grant in Tail Male of the Manor of Woodmancote, and the advowson of the churches of North Cerney and Rendecombe, Glouc., lately belonging to Edward, Duke of Buckingham." As Marshal of the foreward during the war he was paid 6s. 8d. per diem, *i.e.*, about £6, and on June 12, 1525, he became by Royal grant Keeper of the Forest of Bringewood in Wigmore, with the custody of the Forest of Prestwood, then held by Sir W. Uvedale. In the same year, as Knight of the Body, he was granted the Manors of Kenllagh Ryngyld, also Kelleugh Owen in the Lordship of Chirk, lately belonging to Owen Glendordy (*sic.*) *i.e.*, Glendower, attainted, and after to Margaret, Countess of Richmond. In 1526 he was appointed Seneschal of Hereford, with a salary of £7 3s. 2d. There is also an undated letter in Brewer's papers from Sir Richard to Cromwell asking for his interest in the matter of a patent. In 1553 we find grants to Thomas and John Vaughan of the Stewardships vacated by Sir Richard's decease, and to Urian Brereton of other Stewardships.

The line therefore opens with Sir Richard Cornwall. He married Jane, the 11th coheiress of Symon Milbourne of Tillington, Herefordshire and Icomb,

Gloucestershire, by Joan, daughter of Ralph Baskerville. In the Chancel of Burghill Church—whereof Tillington is a hamlet—stands a magnificent recumbent effigy of the said Symon and his lady which has been defaced and covered with names, including “Jesus.” In a tablet beneath their heads is a representation of their 13 daughters.*

Sir Richard Cornewall† died 1535, and was buried in Eye Church. M.I. Inquisition post mortem October 17, 1533, which recites the terms of his will, wherein he mentions Joyse (*sic.*) his daughter, to whom he bequeaths 300 marks to her marriage; Jane his wife; and his son, George, whose age is given as 24 years. [See Appendix.] Inasmuch as his widow—styled in the Thonock entry “Johanna, widow of Richard Corwell, Knight”—presented to Thonock Chantry on the decease of William Peking, Jan. 28, 1543, she must have survived her husband.

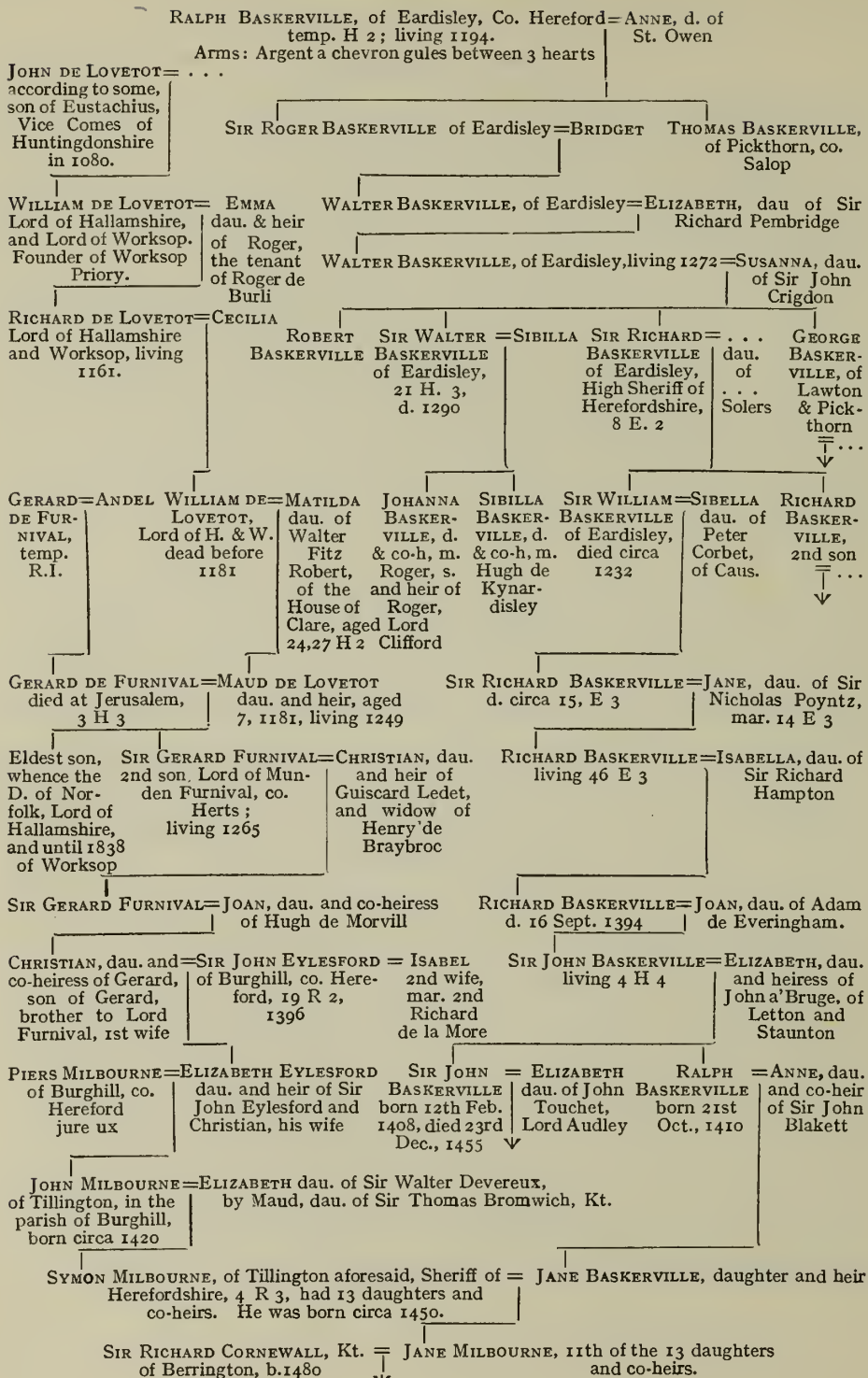
By her he had Sir George, his successor, and Joyce, unmarried. The Harl. MS., 1140, has the following entry: “Sir Richard Cornewall, Knight of the House of Berrington in Herefordshire, married Jane daughter and one of the heires of Symond Mylborn of Telington, and they had George and Joyce, with an illegitimate daughter, Elenor, who married John Blunte, of Bromyard.”

We note further an entry in the Cotton MSS. Rolls in the Tower, temp. Elizabeth, viz., “Richard Cornewall, son and heir of Thomas Cornewall, died 29 Hen. VIII.” This entry gives Sir Richard’s father; it confirms the will and Inquisition of Sir Thomas Cornewall of Berrington and Thonock.

The following shows the descent of the Lady Jane, or Johanna, from an illustrious line of ancestors:—

* It is a coincidence that Eleanor, another of the coheireses of Symon Milbourne, who married John Moore, of Dunclent, was great grandmother of the first Lord Folliott, whose granddaughter, Rebecca, married Walker of Ferney Hall. Bishop Cornewall derived his names from these families, viz., “Folliott, Herbert, Walker,” Mr. Walker’s mother, Mary, having been daughter of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels to Charles I., and brother of Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and of George Herbert, the poet.

† A.D. 1516, we find in the Record Office an account of an assault on one of the priests of the Thonock Chantry, which led to a lawsuit in the Star Chamber. Richard Cornewall, Esq.,—he had not yet been knighted—joined the chaplain, Sir William Pytyng, as plaintiff. The recital showed that three priests sang daily in Thonock Chantry for the good estate of Richard Cornewall, and for the repose of the souls of his ancestors: item that one Richard Wawyn, otherwise Richard Leche, of Gainsborough, gentleman, bearing “grette grugge and malesse” against the said Richard and his Chaplains, of his “high, malicious, and cursed mynde, and to the great hurte, damage and disherison of Richard, came to the said Chapel, and would have cast down the wall thereof.” It transpired that after a remonstrance from Pytyng Leche assaulted him while at his prayers. He further assaulted with bows and arrows five friends of Richard and kept them in terror of their lives. Whether this was an ordinary feud or the result of odium theologicum does not appear.



Sir George Cornewall, son of Sir Richard Cornewall by Jane Milbourne, was born in 1509. The earliest notice we have of him is in the State Papers, vol. 8, p. 149, where he is alleged to have murdered John Ode, al's Wode, Serjeant of the Mace, in West Smithfield, on Feb. 28, 1532-3. A pardon was granted to him and to his accomplice, John Stoughton of Stoke by Guildford, Jan. 31, 1535. In Gairdner's Papers, temp. Hen. VIII., is a letter from the Duke of Suffolk to Cromwell, desiring that George Cornewall and his servants may be bound over to keep the peace, stating that he had dismissed him for various assaults and affrays, and that he had caused a servant of the Duke's Treasurer to be sore hurt. That was Sep. 21, 1532, and it seems to indicate the character of Sir George in his early youth.

Knighted at Boulogne by the Earl of Hertford, 1544* (see Metcalfe's Knights), in the last year of Edward VI.—1553—he was appointed one of the Commissioners under Sir John Scudamore for Hereford and Salop to ascertain particulars as to Ecclesiastical Vestments and Ornaments.

As a Commissioner of the Peace in 1543-4 he was very active in mustering men for the rearguard of the army in France. In the hamlets of Ashton and Moreton he raised 27 men. Mr. Gairdner gives a letter from George Cornewall to his servant, Richard Capull, commanding him on pain of death to prepare his men to be at London so as to be at Dover by the last day of May (1544). He shall make the tenants find horses to bring them to London, where at Lady Bruggs he will find his brother, etc.

In 1558-9 he served as High Sheriff of Herefordshire. His will, dated March, 1562-3, was proved Oct. 8, 1563. He married Mary, daughter of John A' Bruges, or Brydges, daughter of the first Lord Chandos of Sudely, who was buried at Eye, Dec. 18, 1616. M.I.

* Richard Lee and George Cornewall laid an information against the Secretary of the Bishop of Chester, presumably for concealing ecclesiastical ornaments. At the meeting of the Privy Council in 1541, Richard Gernyn, the above Secretary, appeared and confessed the things deposed, but as they appeared of no such importance as was thought, he was remanded. It was possibly owing to his association with Lee and his zeal for the new learning that Sir George owed his appointment under Scudamore. That he must have been an active partisan would seem certain from the following grant dated July 8, 32, Hen. VIII.: "George Cornewall, Lease (1) the site of the late Priory of Leominster, late in the tenure of Ric Apryce, and (2) two meadows called Somnergilds, (3) the orchard of the late Prior and a pasture beyond the walls of Pyningsley, with a garden called Horswall, and fishery within the pale of the same, late in the occupation of Will Cocks, in the Manor of Ivington. All which premises are in Co. Hereford, and are parcel of the lands of the late Monastery of Readyng, Berks, in the King's hands by the attainder of Hugh the late Abbot, with reservations for 21 year rents (1) 29s., (2) £4, (3), 43s. 4d.

This marriage ended unhappily. To arrive at the truth when the husband is jealous and the wife shows incompatibility of temper cannot be easy, especially when we find ourselves confronted with discrepancies. According to Dr. Nash, the historian of Worcestershire, whom Dr. Marshall follows, Thomas Meysey of Shakenhurst had a natural son, Humphry, begotten on the body of Dame Mary, wife of Sir George Cornwall of Berrington, Co. Hereford, Knight. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, on the complaint of John Nanfan of Birtsmorton, alleged heir at law to Sir George, commanded the Heralds to make proclamation of the birth of Humphry at the Visitations of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 1569. Nash, however, omits to mention that two subsequent Inquisitions proved the legitimacy of the said Humphry, who remained in undisturbed possession of Berrington. Sir George, nevertheless, bequeathed Thonock and his other Lincolnshire estates to his cousin William Nanfan, or Nanphan, whose son, Giles, was found by Commissioners appointed to make a survey of the estates of the Duchy of Lancaster to hold the Barony of Thonock under the Queen by military service; item, that he also held the Manors of Laughton, called respectively the East and West Hall (Moor's Gainsburgh). About that date Giles Nanfan aliened the Lincolnshire estate partly to the Towers family and partly, so Camden affirmed, to Justice Wraye. This, however, refers to Laughton only.

With regard to this bald accusation of Nash, we may fairly contrast it with the careful vindication of the legitimacy of Humphry Cornwall by Sir Harris Nicholas in his learned Treatise on Adulterine Bastardy. He commences by stating the common law principle, that marriage gives proof of paternity—*pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*—and then proceeds as follows: "Sir George Cornwall of Berrington in Herefordshire married in 1543, Mary, daughter of John Lord Chandos, but she is supposed to have afterwards cohabited with a gentleman of the name of Meysey (Sc. of Shakenhurst) and to have had a son by him called Humphry. Sir George Cornwall made his will Octr. 8, 1562, by which he gave his wife £40 a year out of the Manor of Berrington, if she consented to remit, and not pretend to any right to dower in his other lands. She is not again mentioned in that will, but as the Exors. refused to act, she obtained letters of administration in March, 1562-3. The testator bequeathed all his lands in the counties of Hereford and Lincoln to his cousin, William Nanfan, Esqre., and the heirs male of his body, with remainder, in default of such heirs male, to the Queen and her heirs and successors. He also left legacies to his relation, William Cornwall, and to

Eleanor Blunt (Blount), his base sister, to many of his servants, and to several other persons, but he did not take the slightest notice of any child of his own. William Nanfan, to whom he gave his lands, was the eldest son of his father's sister (*i.e.*, Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall), and if the testator had no issue was his heir at law. (This is an assumption ; the will of Sir Thomas and the Visitation of Herefordshire, 1569, shew that one at least of the two other daughters married and had issue, *viz.*, Elizabeth, wife of Barrowe, or Berrowe, of Bullingham). Sir George Cornewall died in October or November, 1562, and, according to the Heralds' Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569, without issue. On the 30th of November following an Inquisition was taken at Llansylllyn in Wales, by which it was found that he was seized of Kenleigh, Reyngeld, and other Manors in North Wales, with reversion to the Crown, and that he died without issue male, and that the said Manors reverted to the Crown. Another Inquisition was taken at Horncastle in Lincolnshire respecting the lands which he possessed in that county on March 15, 1563, about two months after the first Inquisition. The Jury found that he was seized under certain deeds executed on Oct. 10, 1562 (two days after the date of his will) of various Manors for life, with remainder to William Nanfan and the heirs male of his body, remainder to the Queen and her heirs, and that Humphry Cornewall was his son and heir, and of the age of 12 years. This Humphry bore the name and arms of Cornewall, and by that name was Sheriff of Herefordshire, 9 Jac. I. Lady Cornewall married as her second husband Francis Lovel, Esq., and died Nov. 15, 1606. By an Inquisition held at Leominster, Oct. 3, 1607, Humphry Cornewall, alias Meysey, was found to be her son and heir, and then 48 years of age. The legitimacy of the said Humphry, thus recognised by two Inquisitions, though contradictory to a prior Inquisition, and opposed by the non-recognition of his father and by the settlement of property on a cousin, was never successfully impeached, and his descendants have always borne the name and arms of Cornewall.

Presumptive evidence of a remarkable kind exists to show that Humphry Cornewall was considered to have established his legitimacy. In the *original* Heralds' Visitation of Worcestershire, made 1634, a pedigree was made signed by a son of that person ; and, as it was first written, Humphry was connected with Sir George Cornewall by a wavy line of filiation, which is the usual mark of illegitimacy, but the wavy line was afterwards converted into a straight line, the mark of legitimacy, and though some words were appended to his name, of

which "son of Sir George" only is now legible, the filiation line and the writing have both been covered with pieces of paper, as if it were wished to obliterate all indications of the first statements, and upon the paper thus pasted over them Humphry is connected with Sir George Cornwall by the straight filiation line of legitimacy.*

These facts prove that although Humphry was, in the first instance, recorded by the Heralds as a bastard, they were afterwards convinced, and probably by some decision in a Court of Law, that he was *de jure* legitimate.

Nothing can be added to this singularly lucid statement on the part of a great genealogist and jurist. Nanfan, the calumniator, was an interested person, and Lady Cornwall's second marriage, not with her falsely alleged paramour, Meysey, but with Francis Lovel, affords indirect evidence of her innocence. Moreover, in proclaiming Humphry bastard, the Heralds acted *ultra vires*. They took upon themselves to usurp the province of a Court of Law.

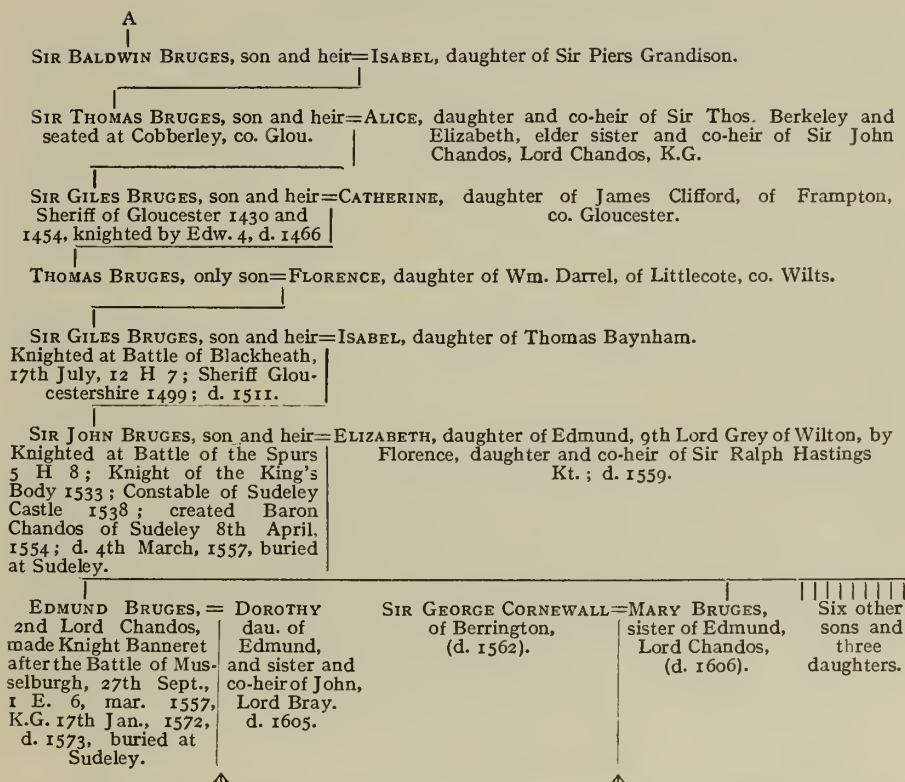
Judge Bayley, who had evidently perused Sir Harris Nicholas' able vindication, none the less fell into the error of constituting John, the father of William Nanfan, brother-in-law of Sir George Cornwall. Had he been so, then William would have been nephew, not cousin. Apart from that, Sir Harris Nicholas has drawn up the descent accurately, whence it seems evident that William Nanfan could only have claimed to be heir under the will, or as eldest son of the senior co-heiress. The Nanfans, a Cornish family, acquired Birtsmorton by marriage. That ancient house had other and more fragrant memories, being associated with the sufferings of Sir John Oldcastle and later in our history as a refuge for persecuted Papists. The following shows the descent of the Bruges, or Brydges, or A'Bridges family, whose exquisite half-timbered Manor house, The Ley, at Weobley, has survived the short-lived splendours of Cannons.

SIR SIMON BRUGES, = MARY, heiress of the family of Solers of Solers, co. Hereford probably
Temp. H 3 | Henry de Solers, Sheriff of Herefordshire, 19 Ed. I.

|
JOHN BRUGES, son and heir = SARAH . . .
of Bruge Solers, co. Hereford |

A

* Mr. William Courthope, writing from the Heralds College to Sir Harris Nicholas, 5th November, 1834, after verifying the latter's statement, adds: "It seems more probable that his, Humphry Cornwall's, legitimacy was established by the Visiting Heralds, *i.e.*, of 1634. He states further in this letter that Mr. Pulman, an officer of the College, who so successfully demolished the claims of the spurious Reade baronet, fully concurred.



In the inquisition post mortem of Mary Bruges, widow of Sir George Cornwall, and wife of Francis Lovell, dated 1609 (*vide* Appendix), mention is made of her daughter, Bridgett Cornwall, but her name is omitted from that of Sir George Cornwall,* her reputed father. She may have been a posthumous child.

With respect to the sisters of Sir George, there exists some little doubt, *e.g.*: Judge Bayley added to Joyce (1) Anne, whom he gave as wife of Thomas Lee of Langley. (2) Matilda, wife of John Nanfan of Birtsmorton. (3) Elizabeth, married to . . Jones of Wrexham. (4) Jane, wife of R. Barrowe of Bullingham. In the Inquisition on Sir Richard 1533, only one daughter is mentioned, *viz.*: Joyce, then unmarried, who died *s.p.* Matilda and Jane have

* In the Court Roli of the Manor of Stepleton and Lugharnes, date March 31, 6 Elizabeth, we find the following entry: "Obit Sir George Cornwall of Stannage." In the same Vol. Humphry Cornwall held Stannage, 9 Car., 1.

been shown to be the daughters of Sir Thomas Cornwall, i.e., of the previous generation. Concerning Alianor, the third daughter of Sir Thomas,* who was unmarried in 1500, there seems no doubt that she is the same as Alice, given in the Visitation of 1623—Salop—as wife of Fulc Lee of Langley.

This visitation supplies some dates, *e.g.*, that Richard Lee of Langley, who married Margaret Sprencheaux, was Sheriff of Salop, 1479, and that his eldest son Richard was living in 1485. Fulc, the third son, by Alice or Alianore Cornwall had a son Thomas,† who married Jane, daughter of Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Sheriff of Salop, 1501, whose sister Anne married Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford. These dates, if placed in juxtaposition indicate, that Alice or Alianore, Cornwall was a daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Sir Richard, Cornwall, of Berrington.

* The confusion of Alianor and Alice is not very easy to account for ; but that such confusion of names was not uncommon may be inferred from the fact of Agnes and Annes, Annes and Anne, having been almost convertible terms in the Middle Ages. Joyce would appear to be more likely to be written Alice in error ; but, if Joyce had been wife of Thomas Lee, and the mother of his children, she or her children would have been Sir George's heirs in priority to the Nanfans, who were of the previous generation ; whereas it was the Nanfans, who asserting the bastardy of Humphry, obtained the Earl Marshal's proclamation, and so worked upon Sir George as to obtain a will in favour of William Nanfan. On all grounds, therefore, we are justified in giving Fulc Lee as husband of Alianor Cornwall—though whether she was his first wife seems open to doubt. *Vide* a deed printed in the Harl. Soc., Visitation of Salop, 1623, of the reign of Edw. IV., wherein Fulc's wife is styled Elizabeth, *i.e.*, Elizabeth Leighton, his alleged second wife.

† Bank's Baronia gives in part the following descent :—

ALICE CORNEWALL=FULC, son of Thomas Lee of Langley.
(*i.e.* Alianore)

THOMAS LEE=JANE, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet.

JANE LEE=EDWARD GIFFARD, of White Ladies.

JANE GIFFARD=HUMPHRY SANDFORD, of the Isle of Rossal.

MATTHEW SANDFORD=MARY . . .

HUMPHRY SANDFORD=ELIZABETH EVANS.

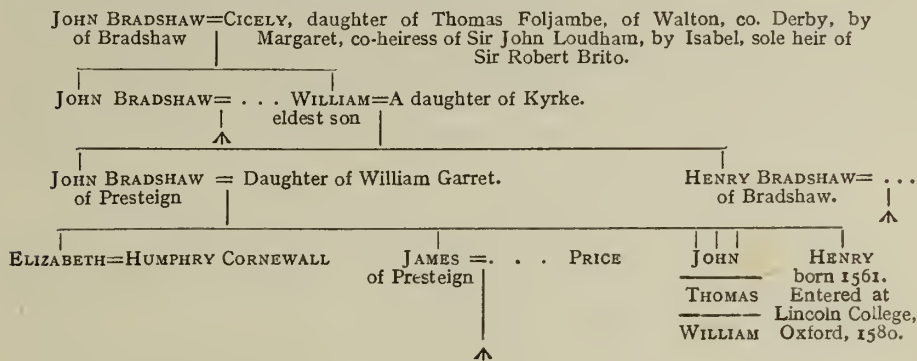
HUMPHRY SANDFORD=REBECCA, daughter of J. Walker, of Ferney, by Rebecca, daughter of Lord Folliott, J. Walker's mother, Mary, being a daughter of Sir H. Herbert.

MARY SANDFORD=JONATHAN SCOTT, of Charlton Hall, Salop.

MAJOR SCOTT, M.P., who assumed the name of Waring=ELIZABETH BLACKRIE.

ANNA M. SCOTT=JOHN READE, of Ipsden, Oxon.

By her he had John, his successor, Humphry, Francis, James, with three daughters, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth. The Bradshaws were of Bradshaw Hall, Derbyshire, a junior branch settling at Presteign, *e.g.*,

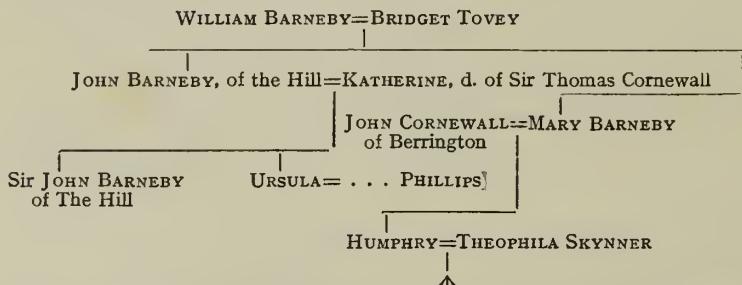


- (1) Thomas—Nov. 18, 1632.
- (2) John—Nov. 1, 1635.
- (3) Charles—March 30, 1643.
- (4) Arnold—May 15, 1645.
- (1) Elizabeth—July 17, 1631.

Concerning this family we have no information. They do not appear to have remained in the county.

The third son of Humphry Cornwall by Elizabeth Bradshaw was Francis. He was living in 1646, and was buried at Ludlow, Dec. 27, 1673. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, contains "*Owen's Account of Wales, 1602*," wherein is: "RADNORSHIRE—Generosi: mansions: uxores; Francis Cornwall; Hanage; Fil. John Bradshaw." But this must be in error for Humphry. The fourth son, James, was living in 1646, and buried at Eye, October 20, 1652. By a wife unknown he left a daughter (Judge Bayley's pedigree). Of the daughters of Humphry Cornwall by Elizabeth Bradshaw, Anne, the elder, married at Eye, April 22, 1617, John Davyes of Lyme broke, gentleman; Mary, the second daughter, is said to have married Richard Blunden of Bishop's Castle; and the third, Elizabeth, was buried at Eye, April 4, 1636. Her will, dated March 24, 1635, was proved at Hereford, 1636.

Their eldest brother, John Cornwall of Berrington, married Mary, daughter of William Barneby of the Hull, or Hill, in Bockleton, Worcestershire. This lady's brother, John Barneby of the Hill, baptised March 9th, 1595, married Jan. 27, 1607, Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, by which alliances the two lines of Cornwalls were connected. The Cornwall connection with Barneby stands therefore thus:—



By Mary Barneby (buried at Eye, April 6, 1634) John Cornwall (buried at Eye, Nov. 29, 1645) had seven sons and four daughters. Of these Coningsby, the second son, was baptised at Eye, 1620; Edward, the third son, became *jure uxoris* seized of Moccas, and will be treated accordingly in the Chapter on the Moccas line; Gilbert, the fourth son, so named after his mother's brother-in-law, Sir Gilbert Cornwall, Baron of Burford, was buried April 16, 1684; George was the 5th son; Thomas the sixth; John the seventh. Of the two elder

daughters, Mary and Catherine, nothing is known; Anne, the third daughter, was baptised at Eye, Feb. 17, 1618, and buried there June 2, 1621; and Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, married William Geerse of the City of Worcester—possibly a relation of that distinguished family, Geers of the Marsh (more anciently “Marche,” *i.e.*, the boundary created by Offa’s Dyke). The will of John Cornewall, of Berrington, was dated Nov. 13, 1645. To his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, £100 each. To his wife £40. Son John £5. Son Humphry, exor. Proved in London, July 16, 1647. [See Appendix.]

The eldest son, Humphry Cornwall of Berrington, was baptised at Eye, July 14, 1616. According to Williams—“Herefordshire members”—on Oct. 20, 1646, he compounded for delinquency in the previous August. Being in arms in his own defence against the King’s soldiers, Sir Barnabas Scudamore, the Royalist Governor of Hereford and Sheriff, summoned the posse comitatus to attend him, and by colour thereof he drew them to Stoke Castle, a garrison for the Parliament on the confines of the County, 1 July, 1647. Fine at one-tenth, £222; 15 Dec., 1649, suspected of complicity in Sir George Booth’s rising. A Deputy Lieut. for Herefordshire, and as such wrote from Hereford, Jan. 26, 1664, to Thomas Price, one of the Members for the County in 1661, “Has received the Lord Lieutenant’s orders to levy the month’s tax granted for three years on account of the late plot. All are amazed, considering the arrears of the county and extreme poverty. Mr. Scudamore has stolen away.” (*Calendar of State Papers*).

He represented the Borough of Leominster from 1661 to 1679; had a pension of £200 granted him in 1677, and was made Captain in the Admiralty in Sir Charles Lyttelton’s regiment of foot, June 8, 1672; *e.g.*, “The Hatton correspondence,” published by the Camden Society, p. 67. “Sir Charles Lyttelton to Christopher, Viscount Hatton—The Duke of York lost four of his Captains in the battle with the Dutch Fleet, May 28, 1672—I mean of his own regiment—and has put in their places Mr. Bagot, Lady Falmouth’s brother, my brother, George Vaughan, Lieutenant, old Humphry Cornewall of the House of Commons, and Mr. Churchill that was ensign to the King’s Company (*i.e.*, the great Duke of Marlborough.)” Judge Bayley identified this Humphry with his third son, also Humphry, but apparently in error.

He married Theophila, eldest daughter of William Skynner of Thornton (or Thorncomb) College, Lincoln—by Bridget, daughter of Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke—who was baptised at Thornton Curtis, June 5, 1622.

Thornton Abbey at the Dissolution of the Monasteries was converted temporarily into a College by Hen. VIII. Later the College was suppressed, becoming the property of the Tyrwhitts of Kettilby, from whom it was purchased by Sir Vincent Skynner, described as of Westminster. A descendant of his, Edward Skynner, sold it to the Sutton family, Baronets. The following shows the Skynner descent :—

SKYNNER=
 buried at Allhallow's Church, | buried in Spilsby Church, Co. Linc.
 Waynfleet, Co. Linc.

ROBERT SKYNNER=ALICE, executrix of her husband's will, 1536,
 of St. John, in Wykeford, in | with her sons John and Richard.
 the City of Lincoln, born at
 Thorpe in the Marsh, Co.
 Linc. Will dated 2 Jany.,
 1535 pr. Linc. 24 May, 1536,
 buried St. John's Oxford.

JOHN SKYNNER=ELIZABETH FAIRFAX, daughter of John Fairfax, of
 had lands in Thorpe in the | Swaby, Co. Lincoln, who was a son of Sir
 Marsh and Waynfleet by his | Thomas Fairfax and Elizabeth Sherburne.
 father's will, date 1535,
 ("when at lawful age,") was
 of the City of Linc., mer-
 chant, at the date of his will
 30 Sept., 1545. Died 11 Oct.,
 1545. Inq. p.m. 4 May,
 1546.

Sir VINCENT SKYNNER=ELIZABETH FOWKES (2nd wife), daughter of Wm.
 of Thornton College, Co. Linc., | Fowkes, of Enfield, Co. Middlesex (son of
 which he purchased in 1602 from | Robert Fowkes, of the same), and widow of
 the Tyrwhitts, eld. son, b. 1542, | Henry Middlemore, of Enfield, Groom of the Privy
 aged 3 or more, May, 1546, was | Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, buried at Thornton
 also of Bolingbroke, Co. Linc. | Curtis, Co. Linc., 16 Dec., 1633.
 M.P. for Barnstaple 1572, for
 Boston 1584, again 1586, and a
 3rd time 1588, for Borough-
 bridge, Co. York, 1592-3, for St.
 Ives, Co. Cornwall, 1597. Knighted
 at Theobald's by Jas. I., 7 May,
 1603, buried at St. Andrew's,
 Holborn, 29 Feb., 1615-16.

WILLIAM SKYNNER, of Thornton=BRIDGET COKE, 2nd dr. of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief
 Coll., Co. Linc., Esq., only son, and | Justice of England, by Bridget, daughter of John Paston,
 heir, born 1595, Adm. Linc., born 6 | of Huntingfield, Co. Norfolk, son of Sir Wm. Paston, of
 Nov., 1613, died 7 August, buried at | Paston, Co. Norfolk, and Bridget, daughter of Sir Henry
 Thornton Curtis, 8 August, 1627, | Heydon. Sir E. Coke was son of Robert Coke, of
 aged 32. M.P. for Great Grimsby | Mildham, Co. Norfolk, by Winifred, daughter and co-heir
 1625. | of William Knightly and Marion Knightly, Co. Norfolk.
 Her will, date 26 Sept., 1648, pr. in London 18 June,
 1653.

ANNE, d. of Sir Wm.=EDWARD SKYNNER ; HUMPHRY=THEOPHILA SKYNNER
 Wentworth, brother to | sold Thornton C. CORNEWALL, of
 the Earl of Strafford. | to Sir R. Sutton. Berrington

Humphry Cornwall of Berrington was buried at Ludlow, July 7, 1658.
 Will, Feb. 11, 1686. Codicil, Feb. 13, 1687. Proved Aug. 3, 1688. [See Vol. I.,

Misc. Genealogica et Heraldica, p. 57]. Therein he mentions his daughter Agborough, his daughters Bridget, Caroline, and Whitney, and his four younger sons, viz., Cyriac, Wolfran, Humphry, and Edward. Codicil, Feb. 18, 1687 [3 Eyton 165]. [See Appendix.] His seal bore a Chough behind the lion. His wife, Theophila, was buried at Ludlow, April 25, 1718.

Of this family of children, Cyriac, born in 1652 and baptised at Thornton Curtis, became, in 1687, a Captain in Colonel Cornewall's regiment of foot (*i.e.*, Henry, son of Edward Cornewall of Moccas); was resident at Castleton in Eye Parish, 1716; buried at Eye March 1, 1718-19. Will dated March 11, 1717, was proved May 8, 1720. He therein mentions his wife, Martha, alias Bezant, who was named Exor. On Nov. 29, 1743, power was granted to Theophila Vaughan, wife of Alexander Vaughan, and daughter and next of kin of Martha Davies, alias Cornewall, wife of John Davies, Exor. and residuary legatee of Cyriac Cornewall of Eye, etc. On Aug. 5, 1721, a Commission was issued to said John Davies, husband of Martha Davies als. Cornewall [79 Browning] [Pulman's Wills X., 13, 560, Heralds College]. [See Appendix.]

In Judge Bayley's pedigree Theophila, wife of Alexander Vaughan of Kington, is given as daughter of Cyriac Cornewall. This is erroneous. She was the daughter of Martha Bezant, or Bayzand, by John Davies, as appears thus :

<p>... BAYZAND=ANN, d. 1727</p> <p> </p> <p>(1) CYRIAC CORNEWALL = MARTHA (July 27, 1720) = JOHN DAVIES (2nd son), died in d. Feb. 21, 1718 Jamaica 1729. Will April 25, s.p. 1722, proved by his father.</p>	<p>NICHOLAS DAVIES, died 1737, insolvent and intestate.</p> <p> </p> <p>THEOPHILA=(July, 1742) ALEXANDER VAUGHAN, of Kington.</p> <p>THEOPHILA=1776 JOHN RADFORD, of Smalley, Derby.</p>
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The third son of Humphry Cornewall by Theophila Skynner was Humphry, concerning whom nothing is known.

The fourth son of Humphry Cornewall and Theophila Skynner was Edward. He is mentioned by Judge Bayley as Captain in Colonel Cornewall's Regiment, the 9th foot, in 1687.

The fifth son was Wolfran, who was born about 1653, but not baptised at Eye. He entered the Navy and commanded "The Dartmouth," 1688 [see Hist. MSS. Commission Report, part V., pp. 138-223].

In the State Papers of the reign of William and Mary is a letter from Admiral Russell to the King, dated 18th February, 1691, in which he says:—"I have a request to make you on behalf of Capt. (Wolfran) Cornwall, one of the officers on whom you showed your displeasure, in giving command to dispossess him of his ship, which has been so great a punishment to him. He is not only a very good officer, but an extremely gallant gentleman. I hope you will allow me to put him into a noble ship for this summer's service. He was one of the first sea officers I trusted with your coming over, and he is a man of merit, and I will answer for the character I have given him."

Abstract of will of Wolfran Cornewall, Winchester, Hants (P.C.C. 26 Shaller)—1719, Dec. 5. In the name of God, Amen. I, Woolfran Cornwall, being of perfect mind, etc. I give to my dear wife Elizabeth Cornewall, for her life, my Annuity of £119 per annum "in the Exchequer on the Million Act," also one third part of my dwelling house and goods, plate, and jewells. To my two daughters, Amarantha and Bette Cornewall, my annuity of £200 for the remainder of 99 years, when they attain the age of 21 or are married, and two other parts of my dwelling house, goods, &c., £100 in the South Sea Stock, and the arrears of my Pension. My two tenements in Avinton* to be sold. To my sister Carolina Robrough, £5 a year for life.† To my daughter Forder, £300, and to my two grand-daughters Rose and Elizabeth Forder, each £100. To Mrs. Carter, widow to the late Admirall Carter, living at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, £100. To Robert Young, £50. My wife sole Executrix, and I give unto her all the rest of my goods and chattells. In witness whereof, &c., (Signed), W. CORNEWALL. Wits., John Pretty, Richard Woodberry, Jone Dubber.

Codicil (same witnesses) proved at London, 24 Feby, 1719-20, by Elizabeth Cornewall, the relict and Executrix named (P.C.C. 26 Shaller). [Note—Testator of Winchester, Hants. *Vide* Probate Act Book].

Captain Wolfran Cornewall was commemorated by a stone in the Nave of Bath Abbey, which gave his age as 61. He married first Elizabeth Humfrey (Judge Bayley's pedigree), and by her had Rose, who married Robert Forder, of

* N.B.—Avington is five miles N.E. of Winchester.

† Robinson's "Mansions of Herefordshire," in the pedigree he gives, makes Carolina Roborow, the sister-in-law of Captain Wolfran. She was his sister.



ELIZABETH, WIFE OF CAPTAIN WOLFRAN CORNEWALL.



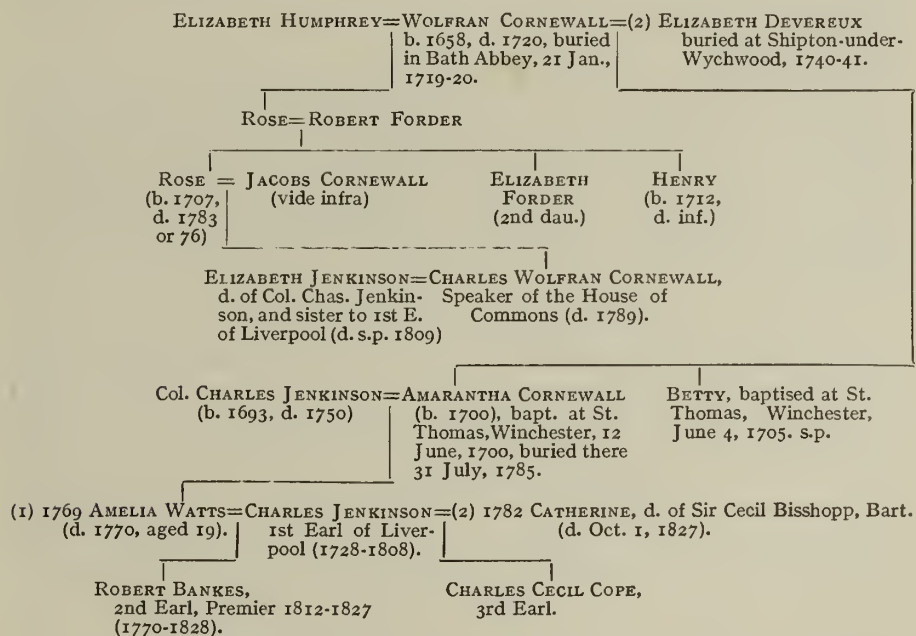
ROBERT BANKES, 2ND EARL OF LIVERPOOL AND
PRIME MINISTER.



CAPTAIN WOLFRAN CORNEWALL, R.N.

Barton Priors, Hants. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Jacobs Cornewall, of whom presently.

He married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Devereux, of Cefn-gwarnfa in Forden, Montgomery, by Mary of — Saithon, who was buried at Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxon [for her will see Appendix], as of Burford Lawn Lodge, Wychwood Forest, Feb. 18, 1741, and by her had (1) Amarantha, baptised at St. Thomas, Winchester, June 12, 1700, who married at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Sep. 2, 1725, Colonel Charles Jenkinson, Major in the Blues at Fontenoy, who was born in 1693, and died in 1750. She died 1785, and was buried at Winchester. The Jenkinson descent is given by Judge Bayley, who, however, omits the second marriage.



Theophila, eldest daughter of Humphry Cornewall and Theophila Skynner, baptised at Thornton Curtis, 1644, married — Agborough of Ludlow, and is described in the will of Vice-Admiral Charles Cornewall, 1716, as his aunt and a widow. She is mentioned also in the will of her father Humphry as his daughter, and was buried July 9, 1731, at Eye.

Bridget, the second daughter, was also mentioned in her father's will, with a sister*—name unknown—who married — Whitney, and the youngest sister Caroline, who later than 1687 married — Roborow.

Robert, eldest son and heir to his father, Humphry of Berrington, was baptised at Eye, June 17, 1647. On June 13, 1667, he became ensign in Lord Worcester's regiment, and Feb. 22, 1678, Captain in Sir John Talbot's Dragoons, Captain of an independent troop, June 18, 1685, Captain-Lieutenant in the Queen Dowager's 9th Regiment of Cavalry, July 31, 1685, Captain, 1687. He was elected M.P. for Leominster, March 23, 1685, and dying suddenly was buried Nov. 9, 1705, at Eye. Will proved at Ludlow, Jan. 22, 1706. Therein he mentions his eldest son Charles, who is plentifully provided for. To his son, Frederick, Barneby House, Ludlow, with the Close. He to be sole executor. [See Appendix.]

He married Edith, daughter of Sir Francis Cornewallis of Abermarles, Carmarthen. Marriage License, July 24, 1668, wherein he is described as of Berrington, Co. Hereford, gentleman, and she of St. Andrew's, Holborn, spinster, about 20 years of age—with her father's consent. To be married at St. Bartholomew the Great, or Less, or at St. Botolph, Aldersgate. She is stated by Judge Bayley to have been buried July 15, 1696. He omits to give the place of her interment.

By Edith Cornwallis Robert Cornewall had Charles, his heir, of whom presently; Edward, baptised at Eye, Oct. 17, 1671, of whom nothing is known; Robert, baptised at Eye, Oct. 14, 1673; and another Robert, baptised at Eye, Aug. 29, 1676—from which it may be inferred that the previous Robert had died; Frederick, baptised at Eye, Dec. 13, 1677—of him full details will be given in the Chapter on the Cornewalls of Delbury; Henry, baptised at Eye, April 23, 1679; James, baptised at Eye, Oct. 19, 1685, and buried there Aug. 5, 1686. To these Judge Bayley adds the name of George, living in 1716. Of the daughters, Frances was baptised at Eye, Sept. 22, 1670; Elizabeth was baptised at Eye, May 4, 1675, and Henrietta is added by Judge Bayley, who mentions also that she married William Proby, Governor of Fort St. George. She was not baptised either at Eye or Ludlow.

* There may be some confusion here, inasmuch as Mrs. *Bridget* Whitney is stated in the Eye Register to have paid the burial fee for Mrs. Theophila Agberrow, 1731. Both Mrs. Theophila Agberrow and Mrs. Bridget Whitney may have belonged to a later generation, although this seems improbable, inasmuch as a first cousin would not have been likely to pay the burial fee of a first cousin. We note that a Mrs. Bridget Cornewall (sic) was buried at Eye Nov. 19, 1738.

The eldest son of Robert Cornewall of Berrington and Edith Cornwallis was Charles. He was baptised at Eye, Aug. 5, 1669. This gentleman entered the Royal Navy in 1683, and commanded "The Portsmouth" Sloop, Sept. 19, 1692, and "The Adventure," of 44 guns, 1693, serving under Admiral Russell in the Mediterranean till 1696, and under Sir Cloudesley Shovel. He was appointed Commodore of a Squadron off the Norfolk coast, 1707, also in the Downs and off Dunkirk, 1709. He became Comptroller of the Navy Nov., 1714-16, Rear-Admiral, June 16, 1716, Vice-Admiral, March, 1717, and Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1716. He represented the Borough of Bewdley, March, 1709-10, having previously stood in the Whig interest for Weobley against his cousin, Henry Cornewall of Moccas, but unsuccessfully at the poll and on petition, viz., Jan. 9, 1701. On Feb. 1, 1715, he was returned in the Whig interest for Weobley, and continued to represent that constituency until Nov. 7, 1718, when he died, at the age of 48, at Lisbon, on his way home. On Nov. 27, he was buried at Westminster Abbey, near the tomb of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. His will, dated Dec. 22, 1716, was proved in C.P.C. by his eldest surviving son and heir, Robert, Jan. 26, 1718. Therein he is styled The Hon. Charles Cornewall of Berrington, Vice-Admiral. Mentions daughter Henrietta, son Job, brother-in-law William Hanmer, uncle William Hanmer, Rector of Worth, Salop, uncle Cyriac Cornewall of Castleton, parish of Eyre (*sic.*), aunt Agberow of Moreton, widow, brother-in-law John Hanmer of Lincolns Inn, son Robert and issue male. Remainder to brother Henry Cornewall and brother Frederick Cornewall. Son Robert sole Exor. Dated 2 Dec., 1716. Proved by Robert Cornewall, son. [Browning 4]. [See Appendix]. He gave £10 towards the restoration of Leominster Church. His widow gave two Tables of the Decalogue to Eye Church on New Year's Day, also a white cloth and napkin for the sacrament, woven in flowers.

According to Williams' "Herefordshire Members," he was married twice. Of his first wife, supposing Williams to be correct, nothing is known, and she is not entered in Judge Bayley's pedigree. The lady who became the mother of his children was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hanmer, Esqre., of Hanmer in Flintshire. For the pedigree of that ancient and distinguished family, of Plantagenet descent and allied to Owen Glendower, whom they actively supported, see Lipscomb's Bucks and Burke's Peerage under Hanmer Baronet.

This and the following letter are from the muniments of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey:—

Nov 14th [1]701.

S^r

As soon as I heard of y^e dissolucon I made all y^e haste I could to Lempster where Mr. Recorder's friends are very Industrious: I have press'd my little interest and hope all things stand fair: I shall meddle in no other place but by y^r commands w^h you shall be pleas'd to lay them upon y^r most Dutyfull and most obed^t serv^t

C CORNEWALL.

[Addressed

“To the Hon^{ble} Rob. Harley esqr.

Speaker of y^e house of Commons,

London.]

To Robert Harley

[afterwards Earl of Oxford]

[About the election for Hereford County.]

Berrington, Dec. y^e 1st 1701.

S^r

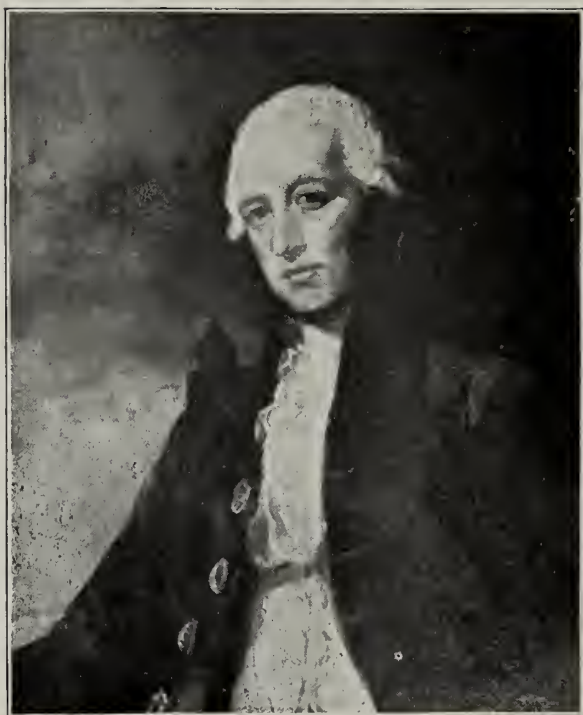
In obedience to y^r Commands, I have prevail'd with Cor: Price to Desist, whose standing I protest I knew not off, till accidentally meeting him with L^d Conin[g]sby at Leominster as I was going on this day sevenight to Weobley at the request of Coll: Cornwall to favour his Election there. Y^r hint to me of y^r intentions to Espouse S^r J. Williams was so sufficient y^t for myself I thought no further on't, but Mr. Price claiming a promise I had made him, tis assur'd you'l not condemn my observing, but believe me for the future, will reserve myself wholly for y^r Dispose, and therefore humbly beg y^r upon all oc[c]asions you'l be pleas'd to comand him who is with the greatest respect Imaginable.

Honrd S^r

Y^r most oblig'd and most faithfull ser^t & kinsman,

CHA. CORNEWALL.

By Dorothy Hanmer Admiral Charles Cornwall had (1) Henry, baptised at Ludlow, April 13, 1698; (2) Thomas, baptised at Eye, July 21, buried July 28, 1699; (3) Robert, his eventual heir, of whom presently; (4) Cyriac, baptised at Eye, July 15, 1702, buried there May 16, 1703; (5) Charles, baptised at Eye,



CHARLES, 1ST EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

March 12, 1703, buried there March 14; (6) Charles, baptised at Eye, Dec. 26, 1704, and buried Dec. 29; (7) Job, baptised at Eye, Nov. 25, 1705, and buried there Sep. 1, 1728; (8) Jacobs, baptised at Eye, Nov. 6, 1709, died Aug. 8, 1736, and buried at St. Thomas in Winchester, M.I.

In St. Thomas's, a new church for the united parishes of St. Thomas and St. Clement, built in 1840 to replace the old St. Thomas's, but not on the same site (the graveyard alone remains of the old one) is a monument removed from the old St. Thomas's Church with this inscription:—

In Memory
of JACOBS CORNWALL Esqr.
Son of Vice Admiral CHARLES CORNWALL
of Berrington in the County of Hereford,
Who died aged 26, August 8, 1736;

And of ROSE his wife,
Daughter of ROBERT FORDER Esq. of Barton Priors;
Who surviving her Husband many years,
Had her maternal care and tenderness amply repaid
By the duty and affection of her only Son,
The Right Honble. CHARLES WOLFRAN CORNEWALL,
And the satisfaction of seeing him before her death
Speaker of the House of Commons.
She died Aged 76, December 13, 1783.

This Monument is on the North wall of the North aisle of the new Church, close to the west end of that aisle.

In the Registers of St. Thomas's Church:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| Vol. 1. Amarantha y ^e daughter of Captain Cornwall was bapt y ^e 12 of June 1700. | } This is the daughter who m. Col. Chas. Jenkinson of the Blues. |
| Betty the daughter of Captain Cornwall was bapt: the 4 of June 1705. | |
| Vol. 2. Amarantha y ^e daughter of Captain Cornwall was Bapt: y ^e 12 of June 1700. | } These are duplicate entries of the first two. Vol. 2 is partly a copy of Vol. 1. |
| Betty y ^e Daughter of Capt: Cornwall was bapt: y ^e 4th of June 1705. | |
| Vol. 3. Charles son of Charles Jen-kison Esq ^{re} and Ammarantha (sic.) his wife bapt: May 16, 1729. | } This is the future Lord Hawkesbury and 1st Earl of Liverpool. |
| Elizabeth Daughter of Charles Jenkison Esq ^{er} . & Ammarantha (sic.) his Wife was bap: Octr. 15, 1730. | |
| Anna Maria daughter of Charles Jenkison Esq ^r & Anamirantha his Wife bap: Mar: 27, 1733 [<i>i.e.</i> 17 ³³] admitted into y ^e Congregation Apr: 28. | } Charles Wolfran Cornewall (Speaker), and the last Cornewall of Berrington. |
| Charles Woolford (sic.) son of Jacobs and Rose Cornwall bap: June ye 25, 1735. | |
| Vol. 4. Jacob Cornwall Gent was buried August 9th, 1736. | } Affid. made before Thos. Barefoot, Esq. |
| Vol. 7. Mrs. Cornwall was buried the 20th Decr 1783. | |
| Burial 1785. Mrs. Amarantha Jenkinson, 31 July [1785]. | |

Jacobs Cornwall married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Forder of Barton Priors, Hants, and (vide supra), granddaughter of Captain Wolfran Cornwall by his first wife, Elizabeth Humphreys, and by her had a son Charles Wolfran Cornwall, baptised at St. Thomas's, Winchester, June 25, 1735, Speaker of the House of Commons, who married Elizabeth Jenkinson, sister of the first Earl of Liverpool. The subjoined extract is from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 2, 1789 :—

“ About nine o'clock in the morning, at his house in Priory Gardens, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the House of Commons (in which place he succeeded the late Lord Grantley), M.P. for Rye, in Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, and Chief Justice in Eyre of his Majesty's forests North of Trent ; one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and a bencher of the honourable society of Gray's Inn,—Mr. Cornwall was very well on Dec. 27, 1788, and dined with a friend, to whom he facetiously observed that he should “ weather out this storm.”—He was attended during his illness by Dr. Warren ; and his apothecary was Mr. Stone. On Jan. 1, at 8 o'clock in the morning he was considered as out of danger ; and a message to that effect was sent down to the House. At 12 the disorder took a fatal turn, and he was infinitely worse. He expectorated a great quantity of matter, which at last overwhelmed him, and, in spite of every effort, he expired the next morning. His body having been since opened, near a pint of matter was found lodged in the right side of the thorax, which rising to his throat suffocated him.

Mr. Cornwall was bred to the bar ; but marrying Lord Hawkesbury's sister, left the bar and came into Parliament. From his matrimonial connection he was supposed to be one of the Confidential Junto. After the peace of 1763 he was appointed one of the persons to liquidate the German accompts ; for which service he had a pension allowed him. Some time afterwards he either differed, or affected to differ, with his brother-in-law, joined Lord Shelburne's party, and was with the Opposition in all the questions concerning the Middlesex election, the prosecutions respecting Junius's Letters, etc., etc. But in 1774 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, which place he held till the general election, 1780. Sir Fletcher Morton, who had been Speaker, having given some offence to the Court, when the new Parliament met, was refused the Speaker's chair, and Mr. Cornwall appointed in his room. After the appointment he was made Chief Justice north of Trent, which place he held when he died, together with a pension of £1,500 per



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WOLFRAN CORNEWALL.
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

annum. As Speaker, he uniformly conducted himself with an affability, dignity, and rectitude of conduct highly becoming his elevated situation. In private life his behaviour was always that of a gentleman. His remains were interred at the family burial-place at St. Croix, Co. Hants, on the 12th instant."

The following is from the Parish Register, St. Cross, Winchester :—

1789, Jan. 9. The Right Honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons, Member of Parliament for Rye in Sussex, Chief Justice in Eyre of His Majesty's Forests North of Trent, one of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, was buried in the great Western Ile of Chapel, between the four large Pillars : aged fifty-four years.

Mem : Mr. Cornwall died Janry. 2d, about half-past nine in the morning at his House at Whitehall after a very short Illness. His death was very unexpected till within a few hours previous to it. On opening his Body, a large Quantity of cold water was found in his Stomach ; and one of his Collar Bones turning with a sharp Point to his Lungs, had formed an Abcess and occasioned his Death. He was first chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, Octr. 31st, 1780, and again by the succeeding Parliament, May 18th, 1784. He filled the Chair with uncommon dignity, etc., and sat in it for the last time Decr. 29, 1788. During the Recess of Parliament, he lived in the Master's Lodgings, as his own House at Barton Priors, his former Residence, was too small for his Retinue since his Advancement to the Chair. The Speaker in his Person was handsome, tall, and comely ; and in his Manners extremely affable, polite, and engaging.

WM. RAWLINS,

Chaplain of St. Cross

BURIAL.

1809, Mar : 16. Elizabeth Cornwall, widow of the Right Honorable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons.

Speaker Cornewall's mother being a Hampshire lady, and his uncle, Captain Wolfran Cornewall having settled at Winchester, may account for the regrettable circumstance of his having aliened the ancient Manor and Mansion of his ancestors to the Right Honble. Robert Harley.

The following abstract of will seems to show that the Speaker was by no means wealthy. He occupied the Chair of the House at a period of singular unrest,

e.g., when the revolt of the American Colonies was in progress, as also the long Hastings trial. At such a critical period the Speaker of the House required qualities of the highest order, and these were possessed by Speaker Cornwall.

1787, May 1.

I, Charles Wolfran CORNWALL do make my last Will and Testament etc. I do appoint the Rev^d. Dr. Sturges of Winchester, John Downes, Att^y. at Law of y^e same place, and Samuel Dunn my Secretary to be my executors and I do give them £500 each. All the rest and residue of my landed or personal property I give to my executors in trust to the use of my dear wife for life in bar of all dower and settlements, and after her decease I give to Dr. Sturges £5000 and the remainder to be equally divided between such children of Sir George and Lady Cornwall as shall be living at the time of my wife's death.

In witness whereof, etc.,

(Signed) C. W. CORNWALL.

I direct that not more than £500 be expended on my funerall inclusive of any monument.

On 8 Jany. 1789, appeared personally the Rev. Philip Williams of Compton, Co. Southampton, clerk, and John Beardwell of Whitehall, Westminster, Middlesex, serving-man, who deposed that they were well acquainted with the testator late of Whitehall, Esquire, and with his handwriting, etc.

Proved at London, 16 Jany, 1789, by the executors named.

(P.C.C. 15 Macham.)

We now revert to the daughters of Admiral Charles Cornwall by Dorothy Hanmer. Of these Henrietta was baptised at Eye, May 13, 1701, and buried there Sep. 29, 1728. Her will was proved at Hereford, Jan. 1, 1728. Theophila, the next daughter, was baptised at Eye, Dec. 3, 1706, and was buried there Feb. 2, 1721. Jane, third daughter of Charles and Dorothy was baptised at Eye, Aug. 7, 1708. She was unmarried in 1745. The next daughter, Emma, was baptised at Eye, July 17, 1712. She married after 1745, Thomas Vernon, Esq. of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire. By him she had an only child, Emma, who married Henry Cecil, from whom she was divorced in 1791. In 1793 he became Marquis of Exeter and married Miss Sarah Hoggins, whence Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh." His divorced wife re-married the Rev. W. Sneyd, her favourite preacher. There are monuments at Hanbury to Thomas Vernon, who died Dec.

9, 1771, aged 48, and to his wife, Emma Cornwall, who died in 1777—[see Nash's Worcestershire].

The next daughter of Charles and Dorothy Cornwall was Edith, who was baptised June 15, 1712, and was buried at Eye, June 20. Annabella, the youngest daughter but one was baptised at Eye, Dec. 15, 1713. Her will was dated Dec. 11, 1782. The youngest daughter, Mary, was baptised at Eye, Oct. 10, 1714, and was unmarried in 1745.

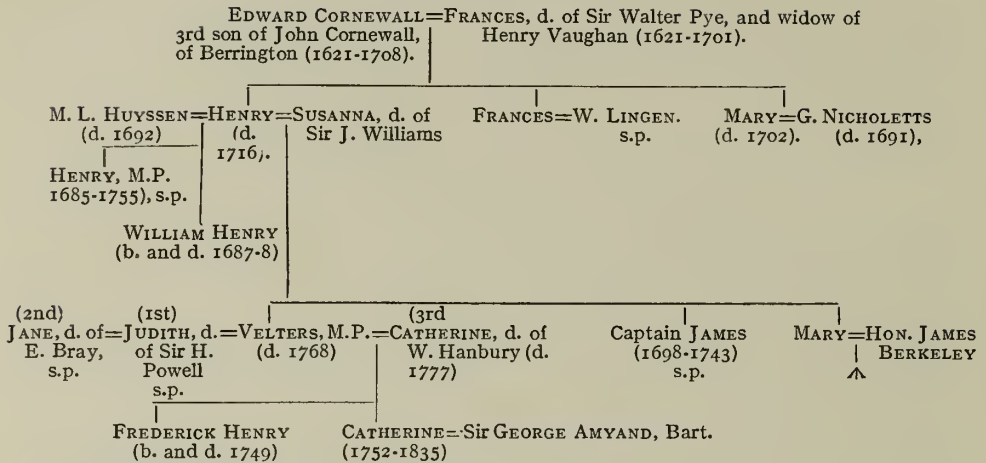
Of this large family, Robert, by the decease of his two elder brothers, became senior and heir. He was baptised at Eye, April 21, 1700, and dying s.p. was buried at Eye, April 17, 1756. He resumed the prefix "De," which had fallen into desuetude since Sir Louis de Cornwall, and was created a Baronet by George II., but died before the Patent was signed. Sir Robert De Cornwall was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of the Western Shires, 1753, by the Earl of Carysfort. High Sheriff of Radnor, 1738, defeated at Leominster in 1734 and again in 1742, but represented the Borough in the Whig interest, 1747-54. In the latter year defeated at Bishop's Castle, and died April 4, 1756, having foretold his own death.

The Gentleman's Magazine wrote : It is remarkable that a few days before this gentleman's illness he foretold that he should soon be taken ill, and that his cousin General Henry Cornwall and another would also be taken ill at the same time, and that they should die within a short space of each other. The General was accordingly taken ill as Sir Robert had predicted, and not knowing what he had said concerning their illness and death, told his friends to the same purport. The two cousins died within a few minutes of one another, and their friend who was taken ill about the same time recovered.

His will, wherein he was described as Sir Robert De Cornwall of Berrington Castle, Co. Hereford, Baronet, was dated April 8, 1756, and proved April 22, by Charles W. Cornwall, his nephew, sole legatee, and Exor., who, as has been stated, aliened Berrington. Apparently the only representatives in the male line of the senior line of Cornwalls are first, the sole male survivor of the Delbury line, whereof more in a future chapter, and next the descendants, if any, of Humphry Cornwall of Moreton. In the female line the Cornwalls of Berrington are represented by (1) Rev. Sir George Cornwall, Bart., of Moccas; (2) by the Earl of Liverpool.

CHAPTER V.

THE MOCCAS LINE.



EDWARD, third son of John Cornwall of Berrington and Mary Barneby, was baptised at Eye, December 3rd, 1621. In his early manhood he took part in the civil war on the side of the King, and apparently in opposition to his elder brother. For this he was fined £5, with the loss of his charger and arms, in 1645—*Webb's History of the Civil War*—and it was owing to this incident that the Cornwalls of Berrington were ranked among the supporters of the Crown. This—*vide* previous chapter—would seem to be erroneous. It was owing to his Cavalier quality that he won—under romantic circumstances—the hand and heart of Frances, daughter of Sir Walter Pye of the Mynde, and widow of Henry Vaughan of Moccas, who was baptised at Much Dewchurch, December 9th, 1621, and married Henry Vaughan of Moccas, her first husband, May 20th, 1635. Left a widow with one son, she married Edward Cornwall, 1650-1, and was buried at Moccas, September 8th, 1701. M.I.

A very vivid account of the imbroglio which led up, first to his capture as a common poacher, and next to his singular good fortune in gaining the possession of a splendid demesne, was written by Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan, S.C.L. of Ch. Ch., Oxford, for “*Memorials of Old Herefordshire*,” being part of an able genealogical paper on the Vaughan family. This is too long for quotation, and we therefore append the version given by Robinson in his “*Castles of Herefordshire*” :—

“ Tradition affirms that it—the Manor of Moccas—went from them—the Vaughans—in the following manner. Henry Vaughan of Moccas married at Much Dewchurch, in 1635, Frances, one of the daughters of Sir Walter Pye. She was left a widow, and continuing to reside at Moccas with her son, Roger, found a second husband in a young man who was caught hunting deer in the park. The story goes that she was so much struck with the prisoner’s appearance that she not only forgave the offence, but permitted him to condone it by marriage with herself—a result which is rendered less surprising by the fact that the poacher was a cadet of the ancient family of Cornwall of Berrington, and may not improbably have intended his shaft for nobler game than ranged in the park. Her son by the second marriage not only succeeded to Moccas, but acquired the rest of the Vaughan property.”

The subjoined letter is from the muniments of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey:

To Sir Edward Harley, K.B.

[who was elected M.P. for Hereford County, 8 Feb. 1693]

Deare Sr

Not hearing any thing from yⁿ since the death of that uncertane man, S^r John Morgan, I have taken the freedom to give yⁿ the truble of these lines, which I hope will find yⁿ and y^{rs} well. I desire to know whether yⁿ have any thoughts to stand for Knight of the shere, if yⁿ have, let me receve to lines from yⁿ, that I may lose noe time in serving yⁿ, if yⁿ doe resolve to try y^e mungrell Gent. of this county once more, then I thinck it will be very proper for me and my nephew Robin Cornwall to wait on yⁿ suddenly, if yⁿ ples to name the day the next weeck, and give Robin Cornwall notis hee will not faile to wait on yⁿ who is

Y^{or} faithfull kinsman and servant

Mockos

EDW: CORNEWALL.

January the 14
92

Edward Cornwall died January 5, 1708-9, and was buried at Moccas. The following is the inscription on his monument:—

Here

Lyeth ye body of
Edward Cornwall,
Esq., of the family
from Berrington,
who departed this
Life the fifth Day of
January, Anno Domini. 1708.
Aged 95.

Edward Cornwall had by Frances Vaughan: (1) Henry, his heir, of whom presently; (2) Edward, buried at Kyre, September 1st, 1663; (3) Frances, who married William Lingen of Presteign, in 1695, and died s.p.; (4) Mary, born in 1668, and buried in Hereford Cathedral, May 20th, 1702. She married Guilbert Nickoletts of the Hill in Bockleton, Worcestershire, and of Hopton Sollars, Herefordshire. He died July 4th, 1694, and was buried at Carfax Church in the City of Oxford.

The eldest surviving son, Henry, was born about 1655. We avail ourselves again of Robinson's "Castles of Herefordshire," which gives a brief account of his career, *e.g.* :—

"At the restoration, Henry, son of Edward Cornwall of Moccas—the husband of Mrs. Vaughan—was made page of honour to the Duke of York. He was not 14 when he went on board the same ship with H.R.H. to Holland, where he formed an *acquaintance* (this refers to Henry Cornwall's first wife, Margarita Laurentia Huyssen of Middelburgh in Zeeland) which in process of time enabled him to purchase Bredwardine, adding the Weston to it; and his mother lived to see a son by a second husband in possession of a better estate than her eldest son had squandered in drunkenness.—*Vide* a letter addressed to Catharine, daughter of Velters Cornwall, M.P., in the possession of Rev. Sir George Cornwall, Bart."

The charge of inebriety here hurled at Roger Vaughan, Mrs. Edward Cornwall's son by her first husband, may be largely discounted by a not indistinguished career, thus summarised by Mr. Williams in his "Herefordshire Members" :—

"Roger Vaughan represented the City of Hereford in 1662. He was the eldest son of Henry Vaughan of Bredwardine and Moccas, and married (1) Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Arundel, with a dower of £4,000, whereof two-thirds were sequestered for recusancy. That was in 1652. In 1657 he married (2) Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Tompkins, M.P. for Weobley, 1640, and sold her property in Weobley to Col. Birch. He represented the city until his death in 1673, holding a Captain's Commission in the Admiralty Regiment, and serving as High Sheriff of the county in 1636."

The following, also from Williams's "Herefordshire Members," gives a fuller account of Col. Henry Cornwall's career, *e.g.* :—

" Henry Cornwall of Bredwardine Castle, only son of Edward C. of Moccas, b. 1653 (this is wrong ; he was born circa 1655) was Page of Honour to the Duke of York, appointed Ensign in Captain John Churchill's (the great Duke of Marlborough) Company of the Admiralty Regiment (Col. Sir Charles Lyttelton's), June 10th, 1672 ; Captain in ' Our Holland ' Regiment, Jan. 1st, 1677 ; Captain-Lieut. in the Earl of Oxford's Regiment, August 31st, 1682 ; and Captain in the same Regiment, November, 1682 ; Captain-Lieut. in Lord Oxford's troop of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, October, 1684 ; Captain of the same, November 24th, 1684 ; Captain of a Company in the above Horse Guards, February 19th, 1685 ; raised the 9th, or Norfolk Regiment in Monmouth's rebellion ; Colonel thereof, June 19th, 1685, but was superseded, November 20th, 1688 ; Master of the Horse to the Princess of Orange until James II.'s abdication. Honour forbade him drawing his sword against the King whose officer he had been, yet personal interest drew him to the side of William of Orange, besides the large possessions he held in Holland *jure uxoris*. He, therefore, withdrew from the army, but took no part in the Revolution, and never after held a command in the army or post in the Royal Household. He married (1) September, 1683, Margarita Laurentia Huyssen of Middelburg in Zeeland, and (2) April 27th, 1695, was licensed to marry Susanne, elder daughter and co-heir of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Pengethly. He was M.P. for Hereford, 1689-95,* for Herefordshire in the Tory interest, 1698-1700 ; for Weobley, 1685-87 ; and January to November, 1701 (when he failed and petitioned against his cousin Charles, who was returned in the Whig interest), and again in 1702-8. He gave £10 towards rebuilding Leominster Parish Church in 1700, and died February 22nd, 1717, æt. 63, being buried, February 28th, in Westminster Abbey. His will, dated July, 1707, was proved March 9th, 1717."

Dean Stanley, writing to Rev. A. P. Cornwall of Chichester, under date, October 16th, 1879, states : " There are no inscriptions on the present grave-stones of the Cornewalls, the whole Nave having been relaid in 1835 ; nor are any records of such in the register ordered at that time to be kept of such inscriptions as remained on the old stones when removed. In Durst's " History of Westminster Abbey," 1723, is the enclosed inscription, which at that time

* On June 26, 1689, Edward Gwyn, the Whig Candidate, petitioned against the return of Henry Cornwall, having been violently assaulted on the morning of the election, when several swords were drawn against him, his voters and friends were threatened and discouraged by the Mayor and Town Clerk (Mr. Gwyn's father) in favour of the Tory Candidate, threatening that they would ruin them and make the town too hot to hold them. On Aug. 6, 1689, the House of Commons decided that Henry Cornwall was duly elected.

was to be read on the grave of Henry Cornewall, *i.e.*, 1716, February 28th, "The Hon. Colonel Henry Cornewall in the South Aisle." To this the large Register of Funerals adds: "Buried on Thursday, the 28th of February, 1716. Died February 22nd, in the 64th year of his age."

The said enclosed inscription runs thus: "Here lyeth the body of Henry Cornwall of Bredwardine Castle, in the County of Hereford, Esquire, whose first wife was Margarita Laurentia Huyssen of Middleburg, in Zealand. By whom he had issue Henry, his eldest son and heir, now living, and William Henry, who died an infant. To his second wife he had Susanna, one of the daughters of Sir John Williams, Bart., and by her left issue two sons, Velters and James, and one daughter named Mary, married to the Honourable Henry Berkeley, Esquire, Brother of the Right Honourable James, now Earle of Berkeley. He departed this life the 22nd day of February, 1716, in the 64th year of his age."

Will of Henry Cornewall of Bredwardine (as dated July 1st, 1707). To be buried in the Churches of Moccas or Bredwardine, or in the S. Aisle of Westminster Abbey, near unto where the arms of my family are set up and some of my relations were formerly interred. Lands in Middlesex, Surrey, Hereford, Radnor, Cardigan, and Carmarthen. Lands in the two latter came from Susannah, his wife, on whom he settled Bredwardine, and to her issue. Devise of lands in Bredwardine, Moccas, Wilmaston, Dawson, and Cusop, except Weston, to Trustees for his son Velters in tail male. Remainder to his son James in tail male. Remainder to Henry Cornewall. Lands in Radnor to his father for life, remainder to his son Henry. Lands in Wales to son James, remainder to Henry, remainder to Velters. A charge of £2,000 on the Manor of Weston for his daughter Mary—remainder to Velters, remainder to James. Devises to his father Manors of Thingen and Crosswell, Hereford, and lands in Builth, Radnor. All jewels, plate, etc., to son Henry, he to be residuary Legatee. £40 to the poor, etc. Proved March 9th, 1716.

The first wife of General Henry Cornewall was Margarita Laurentia Huyssen, of Middelburgh in Zealand, Lady of Welden, whose great wealth enabled the Cornewalls to obtain by purchase both Bredwardine and Moccas with the residue of the Vaughan inheritance. She was daughter and heiress of Laurentius Huyssen, Lord of Welden, by Clara, daughter of Abraham Velters, by Helena De Haze. The father of the said Laurentius was Johann Huyssen, who married

Margarita, daughter of Johann de Knuyt, Verste Edele van Die Provincie van Zeeland (by Cornelia Jenys,) whose father, Sir Johan Huyssen, President of Zeeland, was knighted by James I., 1634, his father, Hugh, having been Pensionary of Rotterdam. She was naturalised June 25th, 1685, having on the previous June 14th received the sacrament in St. Paul's, Covent Garden [see 11th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix 2, p. 320]. She married General Henry Cornewall, October 11th, 1683, and made a will on October 16th of that year, which was proved in London, May 5th, 1692, she having died on April 26th, of that year. She was buried in the Dutch Church, Austin Friars. M.I.

“ Appeared at The Hague before Adrian Van Storrwett, Notary, the Right Noble Lady Margaret L. Huyssen, married to the High Noble-born Lord Henry Cornewall, Captain under the King of G. Britain, Chief Stable-Master to Her Highness the Princess of Orange. She revoked a will of July last, also a matrimonial contract made at Middelburgh in September, 1683. In lieu whereof in case of her dying before her husband, the Lord Cornewall, by reason of her pure love and affection she bears for him, he to be constituted her sole heir. [This will is of great length, and by reason of tautological verbiage, almost unintelligible. She confirmed it with the words—written in capitals—“ Through the mercy of Christ we have an entrance to Almighty God, Which Christ is the sole true and complete satisfaction for the sins of men ”—this apparently, according to Dutch law, was then necessary for the will to be valid.] Date October 16th, 1683. Proved May 5th, 1692 [Fane 87.]

By her General Cornewall had (with William Henry Cornewall, born January 4th, 1687-8, who died in the following April) Henry Cornewall, born June 12, 1685, Lieut.-General and M.P. for Hereford, 1747, in the Whig interest, having previously, *i.e.*, in 1741, been defeated. In 1711 he was Cornet in the Horse Guards, and rose to be Lieut.-Col. of the Life Guards; Col. of the 7th Marines December, 1740; Brigadier General, November 8th, 1735; Major-General, July 2nd, 1739; Lieut.-General, February, 1743; Governor of Londonderry until his death, April, 1756. He is styled of Byfleet, Surrey, and never married. His will, dated May 20th, 1755, was proved by Mary Cory, Executrix, April 12th, 1756. Therein he leaves £2,000 to Mr. Thomas Cornewall, Lieut., R.N.—apparently identical with Mr. Thomas Cornewall, the illegitimate son of his half-brother, Captain James Cornewall [*vide infra*]. Legacies to servants. General devise and residuary bequest to Mrs. Mary Cory, widow, “ now

being in my house and called in my family by the name of Mrs. Mary Rafter." His executrix paid £5 penalty to the poor of Byfleet for his not being buried in Woollen, according to the statute.

Although following Judge Bayley, we treat the Thomas Cornewall, Lieut. R.N., mentioned in General Henry Cornewall's will, as being identical with the illegitimate son of Captain James Cornewall, it is only fair to add that of this there is no proof, while according to tradition there was at this time a naval officer of the same name who died in Westminster, and was ancestor of the Cornwalls of Chelsea and Chichester.

We have already, on page 99, given details of the strange death of General Henry Cornewall, which synchronised with that of his cousin, Sir Robert. It may be added, that the third party in Sir Robert's prediction, who, as stated, recovered, had not uttered any prediction. His name is not known.

The second wife of Henry Cornewall was Susanna, daughter and coheir of Sir John Williams of Minster Court, in Thanet, and *jure uxoris*, of Pengethley. Her father, Sir John Williams, was son of Sir Edmund Williams of Marnhull, Bart., heir of his uncle, Sir John Williams of Minster. He married, April 30th, 1673, in Westminster Abbey, Susanna, daughter of Sir Thomas Skipwith of Metheringham, Bart., and dying intestate left two daughters, viz., Mary, who married (1) Charles Petty, Lord Shelburne, (2) Lieut.-General Henry Conyngham, and (3) Col. Robert Dalway; and Susanna, wife of Henry Cornewall. November 22nd, 1680, administration to the estate of Sir John Williams was granted to his widow, Susanna. By her will, dated September 15th, 1689, she made her daughters general legatees, and appointed her father, Sir Thomas Skipwith, Sir John Bankes, Bart., and Martin Holles, Esq., executors during the minority of her daughters. Will proved January 13th, 1689-70, by her father, and afterwards, viz., January 7th, 1692-3, by her daughters, Mary, Lady Shelburne and Susanna, then unmarried. On partition the Minster estate went to the Conynghams, whose second title is Baron Minster (creation 1821) and the Welsh estates to Mrs. Cornewall.

Sir Edmund Williams of Marnhull, Dorset, first Baronet, by his will, dated December 15th, 1643, directed that his Manor of Marnhull, Dorset, should be sold, £6,000 to be paid to his widow, and the rest to his son John, if living; if not, to his brother, Sir John Williams. He mentioned Thomas and Carew Williams and his sister Annie, wife of John Clarke, also his mother-in-law,

Elizabeth Lady Beaumont of Gracedieu. The Beaumonts descend from a brother of St. Louis. He desired to be buried in St. Peter, Cheapside, a church which was burnt in the fire of London. Judge Bayley suggests that, as they bore the same arms, they may have sprung from the Williams family of Herringstone, Dorset.

The will of Susanna, Lady Williams, led to much heart-burning. She settled her considerable estates on her younger son, James, with remainder, not to her elder son, Velters, but to his half-brother Henry [see his will *supra*,] which, so Judge Bayley says, may be accounted for by the fact that the Moccas estate was acquired by the fortune of Margarita Laurentia, Henry Cornewall's first wife. This disposition of the lady's property was resented, and led to bad feeling between the brothers in half blood [*vide infra* the will of Captain James Cornewall]. The said elder of these sons, Velters—so named probably, as being eventual heir of Margherita Huyssen's fortune—was born in 1697. He matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, July 8th, 1714, entering at Lincoln's Inn in the same year. He was elected in 1722 as member for Herefordshire, in the Tory, or Country, interest, and continued to represent that constituency for 46 years, being the idol of all classes. It was said of him that he was one of those steady patriots whom no promises, rewards, titles, or expectations could seduce from the true interests of his country; also that he lost a great estate by refusing to vote with his brother James in Parliament—a statement that may be received with some qualification. He was a fluent and capable speaker in a House where gifts of oratory were rare, and won the regard of the county by force of character and sterling honesty. It was, however, late in his long Parliamentary career that he aroused an ebullition of enthusiasm by his steady and successful opposition to the tax on cyder and perry—an impost passionately opposed by the constituencies of the West and South West of England. Mrs. Leather in a piquante article on Herefordshire folk-lore, prints in extenso a "Song written on the Repeal of the Cyder Tax," obtained by the strenuous exertions of Velters Cornewall, who represented the county in seven successive Parliaments. After apostrophising Rockingham and Pratt (Lord Camden), Pitt and Dowdeswell, as champions of Free Cyder, the local rhymer winds up with "We'll stretch our throats still wider, Till all the Moccas Hills shall echo back Old Cyder!" She mentions further that at the funeral of Velters Cornewall twelve women of the county walked carrying apple boughs to show that Herefordshire was in mourning for its champion.

He was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum in 1768, and on June 6th, 1763, the High Sheriff, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders presented an address to Mr. Cornwall and Sir John Morgan expressing warmest thanks for their diligence and steadiness in opposing the late tax on Cyder and Perry. On the 25th of June following Mr. Velters Cornwall, on his way to take his seat in the House, was met by a numerous body of horsemen, who accompanied him from Moccas to Hereford, the cavalcade accompanying him as far as Ross. The roads were everywhere lined with people, the bells rang, devices were set up, and every demonstration of approbation and respect was shown to their worthy old member.

The subjoined is from the muniments of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey:—

[To Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.]

Hereford, Monday Noon.

[i.e. March 20, 1721.]

My LORD,

The particularity of the occasion is the only excuse I can presume to offer to y^r Lords^p for my Doing myself this very Great Honour, and I will rely so much on y^r Lords^p's Goodness and Condescension as to come directly to the Affairs, nor trouble you with the Addition of one single Iota more by way of Præamble, nor had I presum'd to have paid my Duty any other way than in person to y^e Great Self had not the High Sheriff (before I had these thoughts) obliged me to serve here as a Grand Juryman.

Your Lords^p is sensible that a few days will determine who is to have the Honour of being Elected as representative for the Borough of Leominster, and I am told, My Lord, that the Noble Lord, y^r son Declines it; If so, I most humbly offer myself as a most unworthy Candidate. His Grace of Chandois, I have strong reason to think will favour me with his Interest. My Lord Duke on Wednesday last in Town promis't me more Friendship than I could expect or meritt. I doe not mean as to this affair, for I beg leave to acquaint y^e Lordship that it has not been in Embrio with me above an Hour, nor is it att present a Chimæra of my own forming, it owes its birth to some of my own very good friends and y^r Lords^p's very humble servants. I have had too a short Interview with some of the Gentlemen of that side the County, and I'm sure, my Lords, there is no fault in our will though there may be an Errour in our Judgment.

I humbly submitt everything to y^r Lordship and beg I may be Honour'd with Leave to subscribe myself, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, most devoted humble serv^t.

VELTERS CORNEWALL.

P.S.—I am with my Cozⁿ Bridges, who desires his Duty. I shall write to my Lord Duke Imediately.

[Lord Oxford's answer is dated March 21st, 172^o. He regrets that he has promised his interest to Sir Archer Croft. He continues, "I have the greatest respect for your Family, and should be glad of any opportunity to shew the esteem for Your Person, wherewith I am s^r your most humble and obedient servant and kinsman, Oxford."]

No doubt his manful exertions were the more appreciated because in 1763 he was far from robust. Thus, *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, September 18th, 1755 : "We hear that Velters Cornwall, Esqre., of Moccas, in the Co. of Hereford, through his ill state of health, intends to dispose of all his valuable stud of horses, mares, and foals. The sale begins on Octr. 13 next, and will continue one week, and there are among his stud 30 or 40 horses that derive their pedigree from the best stallions and mares that have been in this kingdom since the Restoration, and from the Bierley Turk to the Godolphin Arabian."

Velters Cornwall married (1) Judith, daughter of Sir Herbert Powell of Colebrook, Bart. Marriage License, April 22nd, 1722. By her he had a son who died in infancy. She was a cousin in half blood, his mother's father, Sir John Williams, having married, apparently as his second wife, Mary, heir of Sir William Powell of Pengethley, in consequence of which alliance he represented Herefordshire in 1701. In October, 1734, Velters Cornwall was licensed to marry (2) Jane, daughter of Edmund Bray of Barrington Court, Gloucestershire. She died April 10th, 1735, s.p. ; and (3) Catherine, the youngest daughter of William Hanbury of Byfleet, Surrey, and Little Marcle, Herefordshire, by whom he had Frederick Henry, baptised at Moccas, October 10th, 1749, who died in infancy, and Catherine, baptised at Moccas, November 17th, 1752, who married at St. George's, Hanover Square, July 18th, 1771, Sir George Amyand, Bart., who assumed the name and arms of Cornwall. Concerning Catherine, her husband, and descendants, an account will be given in the chapter on the Cornwall Baronets. The full-length portrait of Velters Cornwall, by Gainsborough, is in the new City Buildings at Hereford.

Velters Cornewall, M.P., who died April 3rd, 1768, was buried in Hereford Cathedral, wherein was erected a monument to his memory, on the South wall of the Nave. When the Cathedral was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A, Dr. Dawes being Dean, this monument was removed to the Cathedral Cloister. It bears the following inscription :—

To the Memory of Velters Cornewall, Esqr., of Moccas,
Who represented this County during Forty-six Years in
Seven successive Parliaments.

Encomiums upon the Dead are often the dictates of Flattery
to the living,

But the Faithful Friend who Inscribes this marble
(Though he cannot but Blame that Excess of Patriot Jealousy
which too Cautiously with-held the deceas'd from Engaging
in Employments of State)

Yet does Justice to those generous and unshaken Principles
which alone directed his conduct,

In opposing whatever seem'd to interfere with the
True Interests of his Country.

By his late Wife, Catherine, Youngest Daughter of
William Hanbury, Esqr., of Little Marcle, he had Two
Children, Frederick Henry, Who died an Infant ;
and Catherine, who (with her surviving Mother)

Has caused this Monument to be Erected.

He died at Moccas, upon the Third of April, 1768 ;
in the Seventy third Year of his Age.

Just when his Constituents were Preparing to
reëlect him

To an Eighth Parliament.

The only sister of Velters Cornewall and Captain James, his brother, of whom presently, was Mary, who married the Hon. James Berkeley, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, son of Charles, 2nd Earl of Berkeley, and M.P. for Gloucestershire. She died April 25th, 1741. He, May, 1736. By him she had (1) Henry, Captain in the 1st Foot Guards, who fell at Fontenoy, and Lionel Spencer, who by Margaret, daughter of James Whitfield of Twickenham, had Velters Cornewall Berkeley, Captain, R.N., who died April, 1804 ; Nicholas Lionel ; with three daughters.



VELTERS CORNEWALL, M.P.

We now come to a member of the Cornewall family, who won for himself, by splendid heroism, a place among the English immortals. His achievements aroused an enthusiasm in the county paralleled only by those of Lord Nelson, and the vote of the House, at a moment when money was sorely needed for the seven years' war, gave him a noble monument in Westminster. This, after partial mutilation, it was proposed to remove in favour of a monument to Lord Salisbury, the Premier. The Navy, however, was not prepared to view calmly any such desecration, and in the end the project was dropped, never again, it may be hoped, to be resuscitated.

Baptised at Moccas, November 17th, 1698, he joined the Royal Navy, commanding the Sheerness Frigate, 1724; the Success, 1732; the Bedford, 1743; and the Marlborough of 90 guns and 750 men in the battle of February 11th, 1744, off Toulon, against the combined fleets of France and Spain. He lost both legs but continued fighting.

In a "particular account of the late action in the Mediterranean" by a MARINE OFFICER, London, 1744, the writer says: "The losses sustained in this fight are very inconsiderable, excepting the MARLBORO', who had 52 killed, and 150 wounded. Among the first was Captain Cornewall, who lost his life in keeping the place allotted to him with great intrepidity, without any relief worth mentioning from the incessant fire of THE REAL, and her two seconds. He was a gallant gentleman, affable and of a fine address, an honour to the service, the darling of every man who knew him, perfectly sweet-tempered and well-bred; in whose death The King, our Country and all Officers and Seamen have had a great loss. Among the wounded was Lieut. Cornewall, his kinsman, who lost his right arm in this action, an old officer of great merit. THE MARLBORO' had 90 guns and 750 men; THE REAL 114 guns and 1350 men."

Thou cam'st at honour's sacred call,
Thou cam'st at once to conquer and to fall,
To die a victim to the British name,
To die the Hero's death and live to fame.
Above the rest, brave Cornewall, shines thy part,
Strikes every eye and gains on every heart.

He was elected as a Whig for Weobley in 1732, but defeated in 1734, being, however, returned on petition. By order of the King, and after the unanimous

vote of the House of Commons, a monument was raised at the public cost to his memory in Westminster Abbey.*

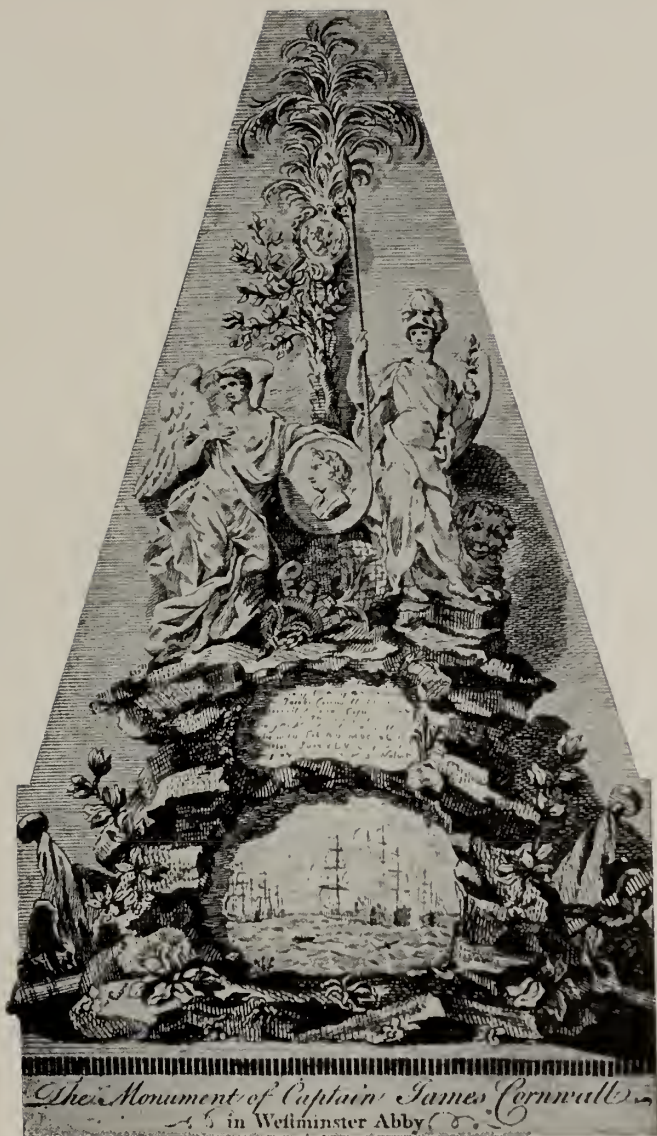
The monument stands just within the West door, and is partly formed of red veined Sicilian marble—a heavy pyramidal structure, designed by Sir Robert Taylor. It displays a large standing figure of Britannia in the character of Pallas, attended by her lion, and another of Fame under a palm tree and laurel. The figures are poised on rocks adorned with anchors, flags, and armour, and these surround an admirable bas-relief of a naval engagement. Above is a coat of arms—a lion rampant in a bordure besanty—and a medallion representing the head of a man crowned with laurel.

It cost the nation £3000—as is evident by an item in the Estimates for 1756. Subjoined is the scholarly epitaph, which in elegant Latin alike commemorates the hero and tells the story of his death.

Inter pristinae virtutis monumenta
 hac in œde sacra, conservetur nomen
 JACOBI CORNEWALL
 de Castro Bredwardino in agro Herefordensi,
 Armigeri et Filii natu tertii
 qui de pervetusta et illustri Plantagenistarum stirpe,
 Animum vere priscum ducens, verum navalium Dux evasit facile peritissimus ;
 Britonum Atque lachrymis, atque applausu merito, decoratis,
 Quippe qui patriæ causam,
 in Navali illo, Telonem juxta, certamine strenue propugnans
 plumbi jugalis ictu utroque pariter truncatus crure,
 ardorem suum commilitonibus supremum munus morientis legans
 occubuit invictus
 III id. Feb. A.D., MDCCXLIII. Æt suæ XLV.
 cujus eximia virtus,
 Ampliori elogio ad posteritatis incitationem commendari nequirit,
 Quam honoris exemplo plane singulari, quam unanimi suffragio
 Publicis Expensis

hoc monumentum viri fortissimi memoriæ Senatus Britannicus consecrari voluit.

* The Monument was paid for in the Estimates of 1756 when the Country was entering upon the Seven Years' War. The item runs : " For erecting a Monument in S. Peter s, Westminster, to the memory of Captain James Cornwall, £3,000." The next item shows the situation in which England was placed, e.g. " upon account to enable His Majesty to concert and take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint and defeat the designs of His enemies."



THIS MONUMENT TO CAPT. J. CORNWALL, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY,
IS THE FIRST EVER VOTED BY PARLIAMENT FOR NAVAL HEROISM.

Of this epitaph Mr. A. P. Cornwall has given the following translation :

Amongst the Monuments of pristine virtue
 Within these walls be preserved the name of
 JAMES CORNEWALL,
 The third son of Henry Cornwall, Esq., of
 Bredwardine Castle, in the County of Hereford,
 Who deriving a truly heroic soul
 From the ancient family of the Plantagenets,
 Became a most able and expert Sea Commander,
 Honoured with the united tears and applause
 Of a British people.
 For while he was defending his Country's cause
 In that Naval engagement near Toulon,
 A chain shot having cut off both his thighs,
 He fell unconquered—
 Bequeathing in his last agonies to his fellow soldiers
 His native military ardour, xi. Feb. A.D. 1743 ;
 Of his age the XLVth.
 His admirable valour
 Could not by a more ample eulogium be
 recommended to posterity—
 Than when from a singular honour paid to it,
 This Monument was voted to be consecrated to his memory
 at the public expense
 By the unanimous suffrage of a British Senate.

To this may be appended an account given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1755 :—

“ The scaffolding was taken from before the mausoleum in Westminster Abbey, raised in memory of Capt. Cornwall, Commander of the Marlborough. This monument, which is near 36 feet high, has a bold base and pyramid of rich Sicilian jasper ; against the pyramid is a rock (embellished with naval trophies, sea weeds, etc.), in which are two cavities. In the one a Latin epitaph is inscribed ; in the other is a view of the sea fight off Toulon in bas-relief ; on the fore-ground of which the Marlborough of 90 guns is fiercely engaged with Admiral Navano's ship, the *Real*, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marl-

borough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures. The one represents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion ; the other figure is expressive of Fame, who having presented to Britannia a medallion of the hero, supports it, whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm tree (whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms) together with a laurel tree ; both of which issue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. This monument, designed and executed by Mr. Taylor, and erected by order of His Majesty, upon the unanimous vote of the House of Commons, is an illustrious instance of national gratitude as well as of good policy, in being devoted to the honour of a greatly distinguished naval officer."

The victory off Toulon, won by Captain James Cornwall, was tarnished by the cowardice of the Admiral and of his second in command. Out of 26 Captains 12 were Court Martialled, one died, one fled the country, two were dismissed their ships, and five cashiered, including the Commodore, Admiral Mathews, while an epigram crushed those who failed Captain James Cornwall, *e.g.*,

Spare the fond sigh ! Let Briton's tears be shed
For dastards living, not for heroes dead.

On the death in action of our hero, his cousin, Captain Frederick Cornwall of Delbury—of whom in a following chapter—assumed the command of the Fleet, which had been deserted by its chief officers. Mathews thereupon offered him the command of a frigate. He replied with scorn that he had fought the Marlborough, and would command her or none, and his demand was at once conceded. Eighteen years later he was selected to command "The Cornwall," on her launch at Deptford, a man-of-war carrying 74 guns. She was so named after Captain James Cornwall.

In an age of epigram and of verse the superb exploit of the Marlborough and her Captain awoke an enthusiasm which found vent in lines of somewhat unequal merit. Thus W. Rider :—

One tomb alone my ravished view excites
And fires my rage, and as it fires delights.
O Cornwall ! at thy name my bosom fires !
Thy name, to every Briton ever dear.



CAPTAIN JAMES CORNEWALL, R.N.

Immortal vengeance 'gainst thy foes inspires,
 Thy fate at once I envy and revere !
 Who would not die like thee in glory's prime,
 And die applauded by the mouths of endless time ?

Here we have others :—From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1755 :—

The following inscription, which was written some years ago, having been incorrectly printed in the papers, then by mistake ascribed to a right honourable gentleman, you are desired, in justice to the Author, to give the public a genuine copy.

ON CAPT. JAMES CORNEWALL.

Tho' Britain's genius hung her drooping head,
 And mourn'd her ancient glory fled,
 On that fam'd day when France combined with Spain,
 Strove for the wide dominion of the main,
 Yet, Cornwall, all with grateful voice agree
 To pay the tribute of applause to thee.
 When his bold chief, in thickest fight engag'd,
 Unequal war with Spain's proud leader wag'd,
 With indignation moved he timely came
 To rescue from reproach his country's name :
 Success too dearly did his valour crown,
 He sav'd his leader's life—and lost his own.
 These fun'ral rites a grateful nation pays,
 That latest times may learn the hero's praise,
 And CHIEFS like him shall uncomplaining bleed,
 When SENATES thus reward the glorious deed.

CORNEWALL'S GHOST.

From scenes of bliss—Elysian fields,
 Where Drake and Raleigh rove ;
 The Ghost of Cornwall took his flight,
 And sought the realms above.
 In that famed place where heroes sleep,
 And saints and sages lie,
 He saw the marble columns rise,
 And thus express'd his joy.

"Such honours patriot kings erect,
 "And Senates have decreed,
 "For those who bravely meet their fate,
 And for their country bleed."
 When Britain calls, and virtue fires,
 There's ecstasy in death ;*
 Who would not bleed in every vein
 And die at every breath ?

Yet one more, sheltered, happily, under the veil of anonymity :—

Who'd wish an ignominious life,
 And for a moment's pain,
 Give country, conscience, honour up,
 And still that life sustain ?
 The slaughtered ghosts at Fontenoy,
 Mourn that inglorious day ;
 When English honour droop'd her head,
 To France and Spain a prey.
 But, soft ! I hear war's loud alarms,
 And the brave sailors' cries ;
 Once more I see the flag displayed,
 And Britain's genius rise.
 "Now—now, intrepid sons of war,
 "Regain the honour lost ;
 "Now—dart your thunder to the foe—
 "Revenge my slaughtered ghost.
 "Britons, strike home !—Cornewall commands—
 "To fame, to conquest fly.
 Brave ghost—the navy all reply'd,
 "We'll conquer, or we'll die ! "

The will of James, Commander of H.M. ship Marlborough, now lying in the bay of Hières, dated February 6th, 1743-4. Devise of my estate in Cos. Carmarthen and Cardigan to Brother Henry (of Byfleet—*vide supra*) though, as it was devised to him by my Father in case I should die without issue, this expression

* Dulce et decorum est pro Patriâ mori.



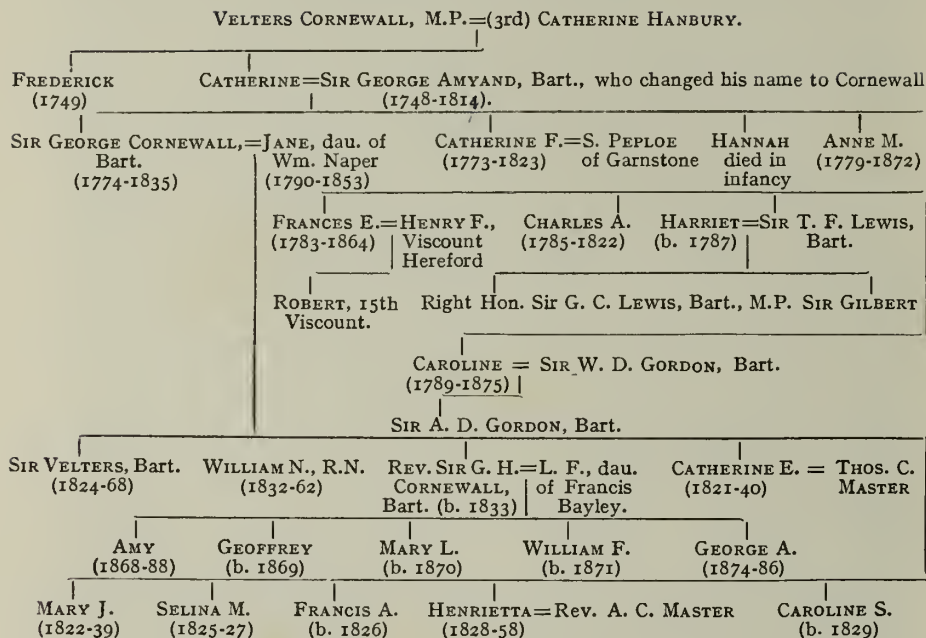
CAPTAIN THOMAS CORNEWALL, R.N.

of my intention may be unnecessary. And I earnestly entreat him out of affection for our family and brotherly love, and that charity which our Blessed Saviour solemnly recommends to us, that he will be reconciled to our brother, Velters, and leave the estate to him at his death. £4,000 to my natural son Thomas, by Mrs. Hannah Southwark of Boston, New England. £1,000 to Cousin Frederick, late my first Lieut. £500 each to the 2 sons and 3 daughters of my sister, Berkeley. Proved May 6, 1744.

Thomas Cornewall, the legatee of Captain James and General Henry Cornewall, died at Chart Place, Dorking, in 1796, aged 65, and is described in the *European Magazine* vol. 30, p. 71, as the senior superannuated Captain R.N. Apparently he was never married. The following is from *The Gentlemen's Magazine*, January 29, 1784: "At Thos. Cornewall's, Esq., at Chart Place, in Surrey, in her 97th year, Mrs. Talbot's, relict of the Rev. Edw. Talbot, Archdeacon of Berkshire, and next brother to Lord Chancellor Talbot, whom she survived above 63 years.—To this gentleman's interest with his father, the Bishop of Durham, the late Archbishop Secker owed his introduction into the Church and his preferments. Mr. Talbot died in December, 1720, and on Mr. Secker's marrying, in October, 1725, Mrs. Catherine Benson, the friend and relation of Mrs. Talbot, she and her late excellent daughter consented to live with them, and they continued to do so with the late Archbishop till his death in 1768, when he left £13,000 in the 3 per cent. annuities to his Chaplains (of whom the survivor is now Bishop of Chester) in trust, to pay the interest thereof to Mrs. Talbot and her daughter, during there joint lives, or the life of the survivor, and after the decease of both these ladies (an event which has now taken place, Mrs. Catherine Talbot having died January 9, 1770), £11,000 of the said £13,000 are to be transferred to several charitable purposes." Archbishop Secker was accused of having transferred his patronage to Mrs. Talbot. This no doubt was mere slander.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CORNEWALL BARONETS.



CATHERINE, only daughter and eventual heir of Velters Cornwall by Catherine his third wife, youngest daughter of William Hanbury, Esq., of Byfleet and Little Marcle, and coheir of her brother, Thomas Hanbury, who died August 7th, 1742, and is buried at Moccas, was baptised at Moccas, November 17th, 1752, and married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, July 18th, 1771, Sir George Amyand, Bart. Elizabeth Neale, sister of Catherine Hanbury, by will proved 1780, left her diamond earrings to her niece, Catherine, Lady Cornwall, and Frances Barrell, another sister, bequeathed to Lady Cornwall, her niece, three pictures of the Hanbury family*—will proved 1786. Catherine, Lady Cornwall died March 17th, 1835. Her will, dated March 17th, 1822, was proved by Samuel Peploe of Garnstone Castle, the husband of her eldest daughter, and executor. In Moccas Church is this monumental inscription :—

* John Hanbury, of Hanbury, living A.D. 1400, had three sons, William, of Hanbury Hall; John, ancestor of Lord Bateman; and Richard, ancestor of Capel Hanbury Leigh, of Pontypool.



CATHERINE, LADY CORNEWALL.
(From the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.)

To the Memory of
 CATHERINE CORNEWALL,
 Only child and sole heiress of Velters Cornwall,
 of Moccas Court, Esqre.,
 And his wife, Catherine Hanbury,
 Born on the 15th November, 1752,
 Died on the 17th March, 1835,
 In the 83rd year of her age.
 In 1771 she married Sir George Amyand, Baronet,
 And by him had 7 children.
 Catherine Frances, born in 1774, married in 1796,
 to S. Peploe, Esq., of Garstone, in this County.
 George, born 1775, married in 1815, to Jane,
 daughter of W. Naper, of Loughcrew, in Ireland.
 Anna Maria, born 1779,
 Frances Elizabeth, born 1783, married 1805,
 to Henry, 14th Viscount Hereford.
 Charles Amyand, born 1785, died 1803.
 Harriet, born 1787, married 1805
 to the Right Hon. T. Frankland Lewis,
 of Harpton Court, County of Radnor.
 Caroline, born 1789, married 1810,
 To Sir William Duff Gordon, Bart.

“This monument, which, but for his untimely death, would have been erected by her son, is placed here to commemorate the many virtues which made her beloved by her children and the delight and ornament of her domestic circle.”

Her husband, who on his marriage in 1771 assumed the name and arms of Cornwall, was born 1748 and represented Herefordshire in the Whig interest, 1774-96, in which year he was defeated. He matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, April 5th, 1766, æt 17, proceeded M.A. March 4th, 1769, and D.C.L. July 8th, 1773. He presented to Monnington, 1792, was Captain in the County Yeomanry, 1794, Major 1806, and Colonel of the County Militia, 1805. He was also a Family Trustee of the British Museum from 1788 until his death, which occurred September 26th, 1819. Buried at Moccas. The following is his monumental inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, Bart.

He died Sep. A.D. 1811, aged 70.

During a considerable part of his life

He represented the County of Hereford independently and honestly.

In the character of a provincial Magistrate

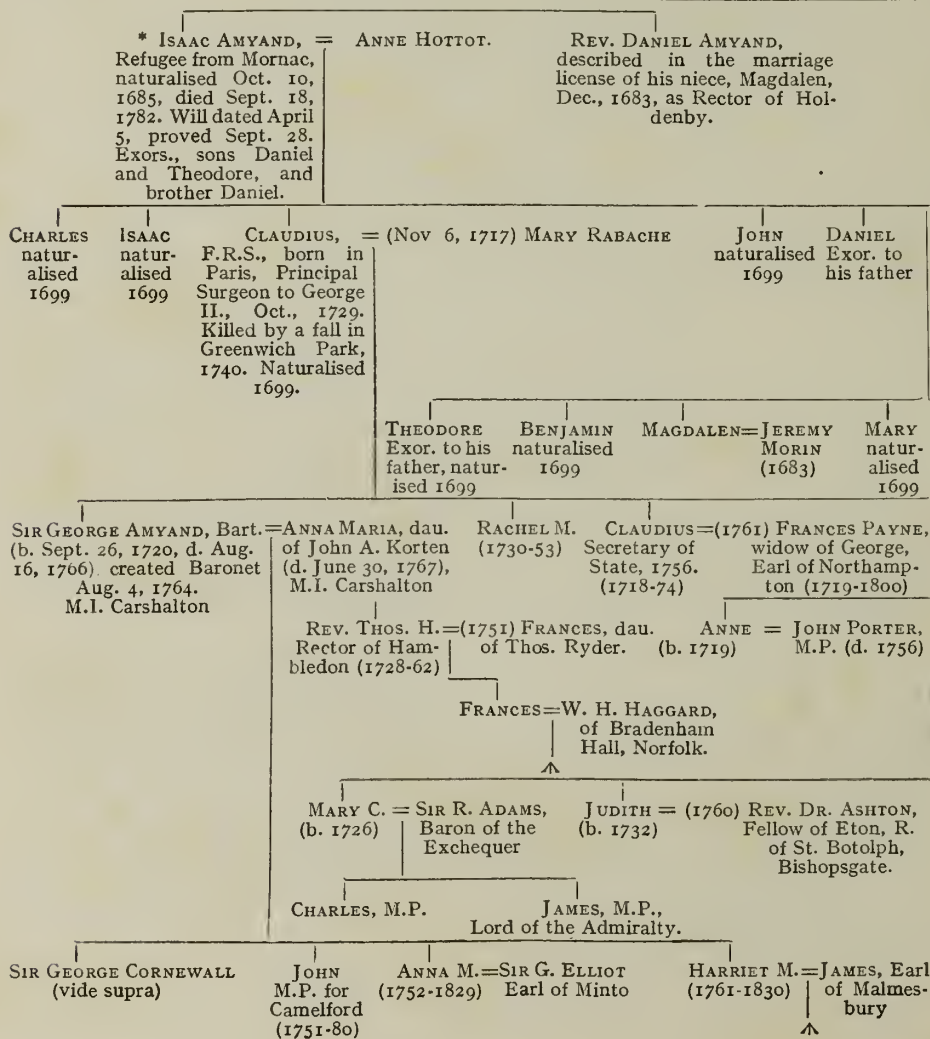
He was greatly serviceable to his neighbourhood ;

As a friend esteemed ; by his family beloved,

And by the poor around him

Lamented he died.

The Amyand* family, refugees from Mornac, after settling in England and becoming naturalised, assumed at once a high social position, inter-marrying, as will be shown, with some of the leading families of their adopted country, and



obtaining favour with the Courts of George I. and George II. The preceding pedigree shews the devolution of the family, which is represented now in the male line by the Cornwall Baronets of Moccas Court, Hereford.

By Catherine Cornwall Sir George Cornwall had (1) Sir George, his successor; (2) Charles Amyand, baptised at Moccas, June 13th, 1785, and died s.p. June 26th, 1822, M.I. Moccas Church; (3) Catherine Frances, baptised at Moccas, June 10th, 1773, who married Samuel Peploe of Garnstone Castle, Weobley, and died without issue, 1823; (4) Hannah, died young; (5) Anna Maria, baptised at Moccas, April 30th, 1779, who died unmarried, August 23rd, 1872; (6) Frances Elizabeth, baptised at Moccas, May 20th, 1783, who married at St. George's, Hanover Square, December 12th, 1805, Henry Fleming, 14th Viscount Hereford, to whom she bore Robert, 15th Viscount, and died February 20th, 1864; (7) Harriet, baptised at Moccas June 9th, 1787. She married Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., of Harpton Court, Radnor, and by him had (1) The Right Honourable Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., and Sir Gilbert Lewis, Bart. The former occupied a foremost place alike in politics and letters. He was born in 1806, educated at Eton, and became student and double first-classman of Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A., 1829; M.A., 1831; D.C.L., 1837; called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, 1831. He married in 1844, Lady Maria Theresa, widow of J. H. Lister, and sister of the Earl of Clarendon. Poor Law Commissioner, 1839-47, in which year he was elected as a Liberal for the County of Hereford. Secretary of the Board of Control, 1847-48; Under Secretary for the Home Department, 1848-50; Secretary to the Treasury, 1850-52; Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, 1852-55. Defeated for Herefordshire, 1852; elected for Radnor, 1855-63; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1855-58; Secretary of State for the Home Office, 1859-61, and of War, 1861 till his decease, April 13th, 1863; Chief Steward of Hereford City, 1859-63; Author of the "Origin of the Romance Languages" and of various essays. He formed one of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, which, with the exception of the Premier, consisted entirely of Oxford first classmen, and had he survived would have succeeded that nobleman as Prime Minister. His statue in bronze stands in front of the Shire Hall at Hereford.

The youngest daughter of Catherine Cornwall and Sir George (Amyand) Cornwall, Bart., was Caroline. She was baptised at Moccas, May 20th, 1789, and married, February 5th, 1810, Sir William Duff Gordon, Bart., by whom she had Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart., who died October, 1872. She died April 23rd, 1875, and was buried at Hendon.

The eldest son, Sir George Cornwall, Bart., was baptised at Moccas, January 16th, 1774, and married, September 26th, 1815, Jane, only daughter of William Naper of Loughcrew, Co. Meath. She was born February 5th, 1796, and died February 13th, 1853 (M.I. Moccas Church), having borne her husband, who died December 27th, 1835, (1) Sir Velters, born February 20th, 1824, who succeeded his father in 1835, and died unmarried October 14th, 1868; memorial window in Moccas Church; (2) William Naper, baptised at Moccas, February 28th, 1832. This gentleman became Lieut. R.N. and was killed, May 10th, 1862, at Ningpo, China; memorial window in the Chancel of Moccas Church; (3) The Rev. Sir George Henry, who succeeded his brother, Sir Velters—of him presently; (4) Catherine Elizabeth, born January 5th, 1821, and married, April 7th, 1840, to Thomas Chester Master, Esq., of The Abbey, Cirencester; (5) Mary Jane, born November 23rd, 1822, and drowned accidently in the Wye, August 5th, 1839; M.I. Moccas Church; (6) Selina Maria, born May 20th, 1825, and died 1837; (7) Frances Anne, born November 3rd, 1826; (8) Henrietta, born June 14th, 1828, and married, July 29th, 1858, Rev. Augustus Chester Master, Vicar of Preston All Saints', Gloucester; (9) Caroline Selina, born October 9th, 1829.

Sir George Cornwall died Dec. 27, 1835. The following is his Monumental Inscription in Moccas Church:—

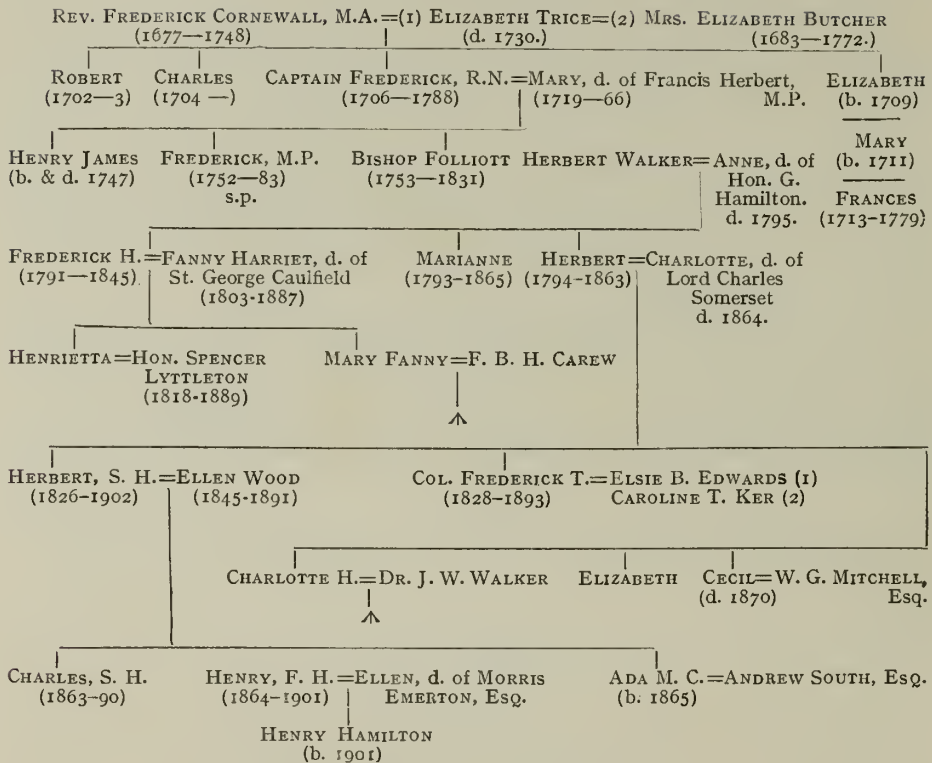
To the Memory of
SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL,
Baronet,
Of Moccas Court,
Colonel of the Herefordshire Militia,
Whom it pleased Almighty God
To receive from this world
In the sixty second year of his age.
He married, Sep. 26, 1815, Jane,
The only daughter of William Naper, Esq.,
Of Loughcrew, in Ireland,
By whom he had a numerous family,
Of whom 3 sons
And 4 daughters survived him.
He died on the 27th of December, 1835,
Deeply lamented by all his relations
And the numerous friends
Whom his uprightness, benevolence,
And uniform kindness
Had attached to him.

The Rev. Sir George Henry Cornwall, Bart., M.A., born August 13th, 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and is Rector and Patron of Moccas and Patron of Monnington. He married, June 4th, 1867, Louisa Frances, daughter of Francis Bayley, Esq., Judge of the Westminster County Court, and by her has (1) Geoffrey, born May 7th, 1869, his heir apparent; (2) William Francis, born November 16th, 1871; (3) George Arthur, born August 14th, 1874, and baptised at Moccas, who died March 10th, 1886; M.I. Moccas Church; (4) Amy, born May 5th, 1868, died November 2nd, 1888; M.I. Moccas Church; (5) Mary Louisa, born July 2nd, 1870. Lady Cornwall died Feb. 2, 1900. M.I. Moccas Church.

Sir George H. Cornwall is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire; a Steward of the Festival of the Three Choirs; Patron of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Agricultural Society; and generally has taken an active part in the affairs of his county since his accession to the title and estate in 1868.

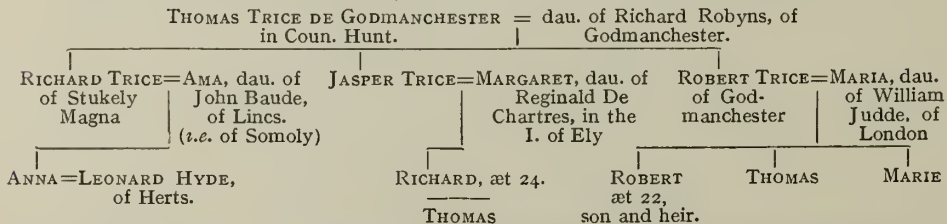
CHAPTER VII.

THE DELBURY LINE.



THE Rev. Frederick Cornewall, son of Robert Cornewall, of Berrington, by Edith Cornwallis, was baptised at Eye, December 13th, 1677. He proceeded M.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, and must have married—possibly at or near Cambridge—shortly after taking Priest's Orders, inasmuch as his eldest son, Robert, was baptised February 2nd, 1702. His wife was a Huntingdonshire lady, her parentage unknown, her name Miss Elizabeth Trice.* In the

* The following is the Pedigree of Tryce—als Trice—from the Visitation of Hunts, 1613:—



Arms, granted by Cooke Clarencieux, Ermine, a chevron sa charged with a lion rampant, on a chief gules, 3 mullets or.

Régister of Bromfield, Salop, is the following note: "These are to certify whom it may concern y^e Frederick Cornewall, Vicar of Bromfield did read y^e thirty-nine articles of y^e Church of England, and gave his unfeigned assent and consent to them in y^e presence of us whose names are subscribed, and also to y^e Liturgy of y^e Church of England, y^e 9th day of June, 1702. Witness our hands, John Stedman, y^e mark of Charles Powell, Thomas Lewis."

By Elizabeth Trice he had Robert, baptised at Bromfield, February 2nd, 1702, and buried at Eye, May 24th, 1703; Charles, baptised at Bromfield, March 2nd, 1703; Frederick, baptised at Bromfield, August 3rd, 1706; with daughters Elizabeth, baptised at Bromfield, March 24th, 1708; Mary, baptised at Bromfield, October 28th, 1711; and Frances, baptised at Bromfield, October (no day given), 1713. On February, 28th, 1729, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. F. Cornewall, was buried at Bromfield, and on November 12th, 1731, "Mr. Frederick Cornewall, widower, and Mrs. Elizabeth Butcher, widow, were married by license." By his second wife, who was buried at Bromfield, October 11th, 1772, he had no issue. He was buried at Bromfield, March 23rd, 1747.

In the churchyard of Bromfield, about six yards N. West of the Tower, and due West of the pathway, on a slab, 5 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, is a monumental inscription surmounted by the Cornewall arms with the field argent, the bezants of the bordure almost obliterated, but the lion rampant still distinct; and for crest on a cap of maintenance a Cornish Chough, thus:—

Hic Situs est
 Fredericus Cornwall, A.M.
 Hujusce Ecclesiæ
 Per quadraginta Sex annos
 Vicarius indignus.
 Obiit 12mo Calendas Apriles
 Anno { Chr. 1747
 Ætat. 71

And beneath:

Mrs. Elizabeth Cornwall
 died Octor. ye 8th, 1772. Aged 89.

Among the muniments of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck is the following.
 Frederick Cornwall to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.

[EXTRACTS].

Surrey Street, July 13th, 1711.

“I should think myself extreamly happy if I could prevail upon your Lordship to interpose your entreaties to induce my La Keeper to promote me to a Benefice worth Sevenscore or eightscore pounds p annum in city or countrey, or a Prebend, w^h is consistant w^t the Preferm^t I now enjoy.”

Bromfield: Apl. 9, 1714.

“I humbly beg your Lordship’s mediation with my Lord Chancellour in my behalf, who was once pleas’d to look favourably upon me upon y^e account of your Recomendation, but seems now entirely to have forgotten me.”

Bromfield, Aug. 2, 1720.

[He pleads relationship and asks Lord Oxford to present him to Brampton. Lord Oxford answered him on the 27th December, regretting that he could not accede to the request.]

Bromfield, Jan. 10, 1720.

“Your extraordinary Condescension in giving a reason for your disposing of the Benefice of Brampton to another Person lays me under as great an obligation as if you had actually granted it to myself.”

Bromfield, Ap. 20, 1724.

[Hoping that Lord Oxford will be at Brampton in the course of the summer ; he continues :—] “If your L^dship would be pleasd to use y^r endea^{rs} with my L^d Harley to secure me some honest retreat in my declining years it would be very gratefull, and honourable too, as coming from one of y^r Distinction and Judgment.”

These petitions were one and all unsuccessful.

Of his numerous issue by Elizabeth Trice only one, viz., his third son, Frederick, has left a record, and that a very brilliant one. Entering the Navy he became, as has been recorded in the previous chapter, associated as his first Lieut. with the brilliant exploit off Toulon of his heroic cousin, Captain James



CAPTAIN FREDERICK CORNEWALL, R.N.



MRS. FREDERICK CORNEWALL.

Cornewall, whom he succeeded in the command of the "Marlborough," being also a legatee under his will and his executor. Although he lost his right arm in the engagement off Toulon, he none the less continued in the service. An account of this famous sea-fight was given by a marine officer of the Fleet and published in London, 1744. After premising that the "Real," which the "Marlborough" engaged, came into action with 114 guns and 1350 men (against the "Marlborough's" 90 guns and 750 men), he says, "The losses sustained in this fight (*i.e.*, of the entire Fleet) were inconsiderable, excepting 'The Marlborough,' who had 32 men killed and 150 wounded. Among the first was Captain Cornewall, who lost his life in keeping the place allotted him with great intrepidity, without any relief worth mentioning from the incessant fire of the 'Real' and her two seconds. He was a gallant gentleman (like Nelson, a clergyman's son) affable and of a fine address, an honour to the service, the darling of every man who knew him, perfectly sweet-tempered and well bred, in whose death the King, our country, and all officers and seamen have had a great loss. Among the wounded was Lieut. Cornewall,* his kinsman, who lost his right arm in this action, an old officer of great merit."

The Gentleman's Magazine of May, 1761, contains the following paragraph : "A fine new ship of 74 guns was launched at Deptford and named the 'Cornwall,' in honour of that brave Commander who was killed in the last war in the Mediterranean. The stern is the figure of a hero with his sword drawn, and the command is given to the present Capt. Cornwall, who lost his arm in the same engagement."

He married, at Bromfield, by license, May 2nd, 1746, Mary, daughter of Francis Herbert, Esq. M.P. for Montgomery, of Oakeley Park, Ludlow, a cadet of the noble family whereof were Lord Herbert of Chirbury ; Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels to King Charles the First, who endeavoured to protect Queen Henrietta Maria's French players, when they were "pippin-pelted" off the stage by the Puritan prentices ; and George Herbert, the poet. This lady was born in 1719, and died in 1766, after having borne her husband three sons, Henry James, who was buried at Bromfield as an infant from Ludlow, in 1747 ; Frederick, M.P. for Ludlow, who died in 1783 ; and Folliott Herbert, his father's heir, of whom presently.

* Captain Cornewall's commission was made to bear the date February 11, 1744, being the date of the action off Toulon. He gave evidence at the trial of Admiral Byng, and assisted Captain Coram in establishing the Foundling Hospital.

He purchased in 1752 of the family of Bawdewin, who in the reign of Charles the First had purchased a portion of the estate from the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, *i.e.*, 1628 [deed penes Mrs. Andrew South], the mansion and manor of Delbury (or Diddlebury), Salop, and dying at Delbury Hall, 1788, was buried there.

On a large Mural monument against the west wall of the Cornwall Chapel in Delbury Church, below the arms of Cornwall impaling Herbert, is the following inscription :—

Hic jacet FREDERICUS CORNEWALL
 Genere oriundus antiquo et illustri,
 Animi in bello invicti, in pace benefici, simplicis, pii ;
 Post multos annos inter maris procellas et discrimina,
 Interque arma hostium consumptos,
 Tandem, mutilato corpore, non inhonoratus, nec inglorius,
 In regionem hanc concessit, et hoc quasi portu
 Tranquillitatis placide senescens,
 Mortem obiit anno ætatis LXXXII., M.D.CC.LXXXVIII.
 Uxorem ducit MARIAM de nobili stirpe Herbertorum,
 Quæ prudentia, fide, pietate, eminebat,
 Cum elegantia morum, tum dignitate
 Exornata egregie et perpolita,
 Mortem obiit anno ætatis XLVII. MDCCLXVI.
 Ex tribus Liberis duos Mater Superstites Sibi
 Cum Marito relinquit
 FREDERICUM, et Folliottum Herbertum.
 Fredericus in brevi vitæ curriculo
 Senatoris quandum bis assecutus
 Jam spe votisque omnium
 Ad honestissima civitatis officia designatus
 (Eheu, spem et vota mortalium)
 Mortem obiit anno ætatis XXXI.
 MDCCLXXXIII.

On either side of this monument is a hatchment. That on the left, of the Bishop of Worcester : the arms of the See impaling Cornwall quartering Walker and Herbert. That on the right, of Frederick Hamilton Cornwall, The Bishop's

eldest son, the dexter side being black. The arms of Cornwall, Herbert, and Walker. Crest, on a wreath or and gules, a Cornish Chough proper.

In Delbury Church the East portion of the North Transept is called the Cornwall Chapel, as having been absorbed by the family monuments and tombs. On the East wall, the former have been treated in tabular form, *e.g.*, three above and four beneath.

Underneath lyeth the Body of MARY, the wife of FREDERICK CORNEWALL, who departed this life Feby. the 4th, 1766. Aged 47 years.	Here lieth the Body of FREDERICK CORNEWALL, Esq. who died August 4th, 1788. Aged 82.	Here lieth the Body of MRS. FRANCES CORNEWALL, who died Feb. 18th, 1779. Aged 65.	
Here lieth the Body of FREDERICK CORNEWALL, Junior, Esq., who died the Twenty-eighth of April, 1783, Aged 31.	Here lieth the body of ANNE HAMILTON, wife of the Right Rev. F. H. W. CORNEWALL, who departed this life On the 18th December, 1795. Aged 41.	Here lieth the Body of THE RIGHT REV. FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER CORNEWALL, Lord Bishop of Worcester, who departed this life on the 5th Sept., 1831. Aged 77.	Here lieth the Body of FREDERICK HAMILTON CORNEWALL, ESQ., who departed this life On the 30th December, 1845. Aged 54.

Iron railings surround this burial place.

There is also a special monument to Bishop Cornwall on the North wall of the Cornwall Chapel under a two-light square-headed window. It is of white, with a border of black marble, an escutcheon at the base with the arms of the See of Worcester on the left, and on the right, Cornwall impaling Walker and Herbert. The inscription, most probably written by his own hand, runs thus : —

Quisquis es !
 Qui monumenta hæc undique intueris,
 Et ipse brevi moriturus,
 Sæpe sit in te contemplatio mortis ;
 Nam ad bene vivendum
 Auctoritatem affert gravissimam.
 Abi nunc et vale !
 Cum ante tribunal cæleste erimus
 Tui misereatur Jesus meique !
 Marmor hoc poni inscribique volui
 F. H. W. Cornwall, Episcopus Vigorniensis.
 Mortem obiit anno ætatis 77 A.D. 1831.

Optimi et amantissimi Patris
 Haud immemor
 Supremum Eheu ! mandatum
 Exsequendum Curavit
 F. H. CORNEWALL
 Filius Nat. Major.

On the North wall of the Cornewall Chapel, but Eastward, is the monumental inscription of the above Frederick Hamilton Cornewall.

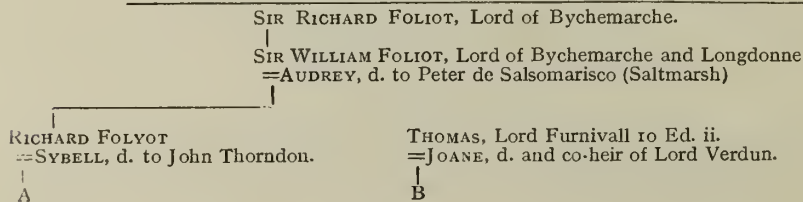
Sacred
 To the Memory
 of
 Frederick Hamilton Cornewall,
 who died
 On the 50th of December, 1845,
 In the 54th year of
 His age.
 This tablet was erected
 As a Tribute of Regard and Affection
 By His Widow.

The monument is of white marble with a broad border of black marble. Below the inscription, on a scroll, the letters, F. H. C. The arms of Cornewall quartering Herbert and Walker.* Crest, a Cornish Chough proper, but without a cap of maintenance.

Near to this and on the same wall stands a brass with an inscription of twelve lines to members of the Bawdewin family, the prior owners of Delbury. They seem to have been identical with the Baldwyns of a later date.

* Inasmuch as the Cornewalls of Delbury were enriched alike in lands and family portraits, including especially those of the Lords Folliott, by Francis, last of the Walkers of Ferney Hall, it may make the descent and connection clearer if we append the following :

FOLLIOTT PEDIGREE. Upper part [Herb. MSS. 1043, 1566, 1352].



A

JOHN FOLYOT
=MARGERY, d. to John sonne of . . .
Tyrys.

ROGER FOLYOT
=MARGARET, d. to William le Blount
and Anne his wyffe.

THOMAS FOLYOTT
=ELIZABETH, dau. to William Stone.

WILLIAM FOLYOTTE
=KATHEREN, d. and co-heir of Peter
Greete of Nawnton

WILLIAM FOLYOITE
=ISABELL, d. to Nicholas Berkeley, of
Coberly

HUGHE FOLYOTIE
=JONE, d. to Thomas Wallwyn, of
Minchmarch

RICHARD FOLYOTTE gave all his lands in
Stone, Shenston, and Hoo (8 Ed. iv.)
to his sonne Nicholas and Elizabeth
his wyffe.

=JANE, dau. of . . . Verney

NICHOLAS FOLYOTTE
=ELIZABETH, dr. of William or Norman
Washbourne

FRANCIS FOLYOTTE
=ANNIE, dau. and sole heir of Thos.
Tracey of North Ryddell

JOHN FOLYOTTE married=ELIZABETH (Eleanor) dr. and heir of John Moore.
=(2) BARBARA, d. of Sir
Edward Littleton,
of Pillaton

ROBERT
=3 dr. of Dyneley

THOMAS FOLYOTTE [see below.]
=(1) ANNE, dr. of Henry Gower (or William) of Boughton, co. Worcester.
(2) KATHEREN, dr. of William Lygon, of Madresfield.

SIR RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, 2nd Lord Beauchamp, of Powyke, co. Worcester.
=ELIZABETH, d. of Sir Humphrey Stafford, married in the private Chapel of Beauchamps Court.

ELIZABETH, co-heir.
=ROBERT WILLOUGHBY
LORD BROOKE

ANNE, co-heir.
=THOMAS LYGON, of Madresfield
which came from Bracey

MARGARET, co-heir.
=RICHARD REDE, of
Boddington and of
Bronsil Castle, Here-
fordshire.

B

EDWARD, Lord Furnivall, died in Jerusalem.
=MAUD, dau. and co-heir of Lord Lovetofte.

THOMAS, LORD FURNIVALL.
= . . .

GERARD FURNIVALL

GERARD FURNIVALL

. . . dau. and heir
=SIR JOHN EYNSFORD

ELIZABETH
=PIERS MILBORNE

SIR JOHN BASKERVILLE
=JOAN, d. and heir of John
Abridges of Stanton

JOHN MILBORNE
=ELIZABETH, d. of Walter
Devereux

RAFFE, 2 son
=ANNE, d. and heir of Sir
John Blackett

SYMON, of Tillington=JANE, sole heir
and Icomb

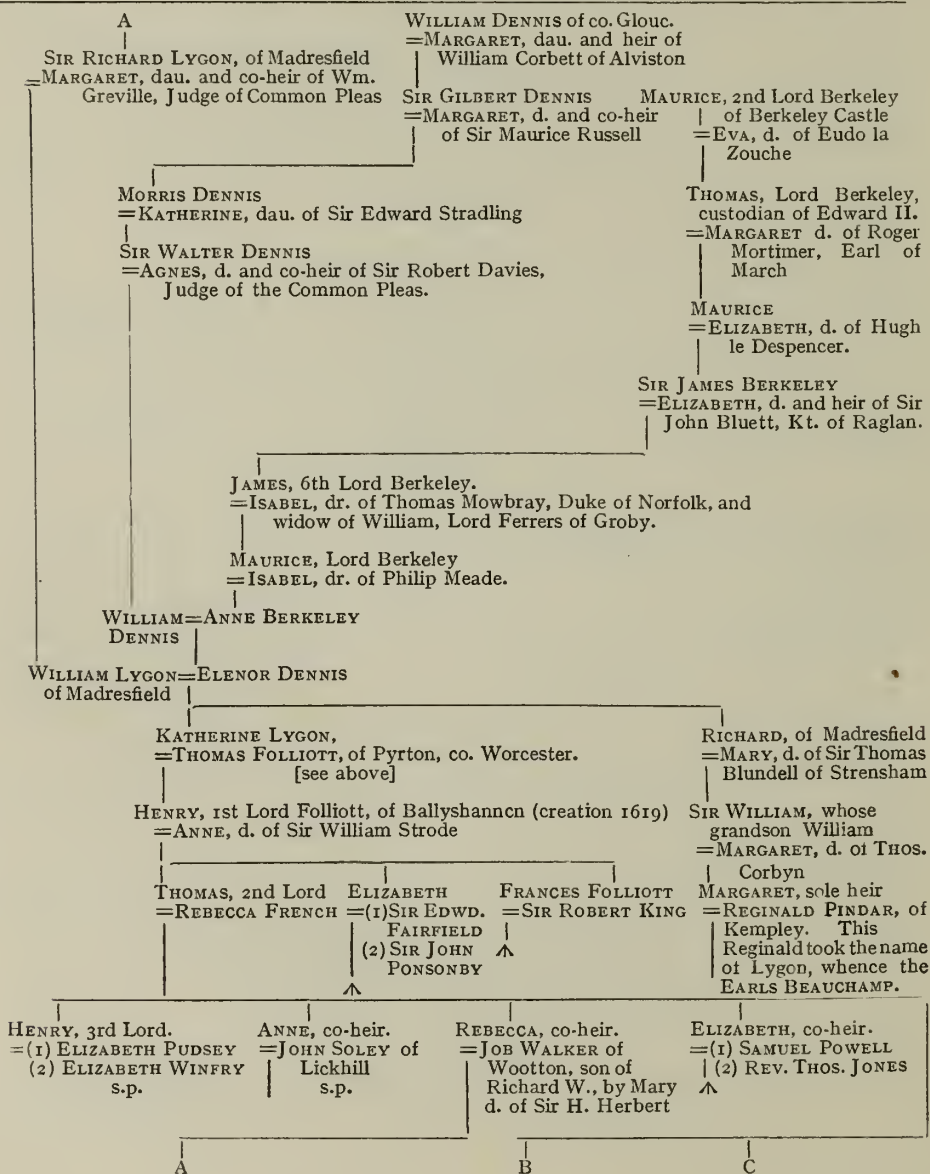
WILLIAM LISTER
=JANE dau. and heir of Simon
Harley

HENRY LISTER
=ELIZABETH, dau. and heir of
Edward Blundell.

CATHERINE, heir
=HUMFREY MOORE of Donklen
(Dunclett)

ELEANOR, 8th dr. = JOHN MOORE, of Dunclett
and co-heir

Captain Frederick's children benefited largely owing to the bequest of Mr. Francis Walker, of Ferney Hall, their cousin through the Herberts and Baughs, of his estates. This gentleman's funeral must have been very imposing. He



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graph TD
    A[A] --- R1[REBECCA=HUMPHREY SANDFORD]
    R1 --- R2[MARY SANDFORD=JONATHAN SCOTT.]
    R2 --- R3[MAJOR JOHN SCOTT, M.P.=ELIZABETH BLACKRIE.  
(assumed the name of Waring).]
    R3 --- R4[EDWARD HASTINGS=MARY MACLEAN.]
    R3 --- R5[ANNA M.=JOHN READE of Ipsden.]
    R4 --- R6[HENRY READE=MARY AGAR.]
    R4 --- R7[COMPTON (6th son)=JANE WALKER.]
    R6 --- R8[EMMA=REV. COMPTON READE.]
    R7 --- R9[ANNA M.=HON. R. A. J. DRUMMOND.]
    B[B] --- B1[FRANCES, co-heir  
== . . . MASON]
    C[C] --- C1[MARY, co-heir  
=ROWLAND BAUGH  
(d. s.p. 1739)  
MARY=FRANCIS  
HERBERT, M.P.  
MARY=CAPTAIN F.  
CORNEWALL,  
R.N.]
  
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The following descents show the connection of Herbert, Folliott, and Walker.

MATHEW HERBERT of Dolgeog, uncle of the celebrated Lord Herbert, and of Sir Henry of Ribbesford.

=MARGARET, daughter of Charles Fox, of Bromfield, co. Salop, by Catherine Leighton.

MATHEW, of Oakeley Park, Sheriff of Salop, 1655, created a Bart. Obt. s.p. FRANCIS, of Oakeley Park, Bromfield.
= (2) ABIGAIL, dr. of Wm. Garton, of Sussex.

RICHARD HERBERT, of Dolgeog, &c.
= FLORENTIA, granddr. of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

FRANCIS. GEORGE (married 1693). FRANCES = FRANCIS PLOWDEN.
= MARTHA, dr. of John Newton, of Heighley.

Lord Powis

FRANCIS, M.P. for Montgomery, to whom the 3rd Barony of Herbert of Chirbury was limited, in default of heirs male of his uncle Francis.
= MARY, daughter of Rowland Baugh, by Mary, dr. and junior co-heir of Thomas, 2nd Lord Folliot.

GEORGE. HENRY. FOLLIOTT. MARY HERBERT.
= Capt. FREDERICK CORNEWALL, R.N., of Delbury.

Right Rev. FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER CORNEWALL,
Bishop of Worcester in 1808.
= ANNE, d. of Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton.

Sir Francis Charlton, Bart.
 Thos. Johns, Esq.
 Captain Cornewall.
 Frederick Cornewall, Esq.
 Folliott Cornewall, Esq. (the future Bishop).
 Somerset Davies, Esq.
 Somerset Davies, junior.
 Rev. Mr. Humphreys.
 Mr. Richard Baldwin, with 10 guineas.
 Mr. Robert Jones.
 Rev. Dr. Kimber.
 Thomas Hill, Esq., of Court of Hill.
 Thomas Loyd, Esq., of Lincolns Inn.
 Mr. Robert Pardoe.
 Mr. Kinchant.
 Rev. Francis Kinchant.
 Mrs. Littlehales.
 Rev. Mr. Powell, of Sutton.
 Mr. Thomas Matthews.
 Thos. Griffiths.
 Mrs. Baldwin, of Ludlow, with the pictures in the best lodging room.

JOB WALKER, of Wootton.

=REBECCA, 2nd dr., but in her issue eldest co-h., of her brother Henry, 3rd Lord Folliott, of Lickhill, &c.

FRANCIS WALKER, of Ferney Hall, Ludlow, Sheriff of Salop, 1725, and a J.P.

He died, s.p., and bequeathed his estates to his relative, Frederick Cornewall, M.P.; they eventually came into the possession of the Rev. F. H. Cornewall, afterwards successively Bishop of Bristol, Hereford, and Worcester, his brother.

William, son of Mathew Herbert of Cilihihell, was Col. of a Regiment of Foot and Governor of Plymouth. He died s.p. 13th June, 1668, aged 59, in the house of his nephew William at Swansea. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Vaughan of Llanelly, but died s.p. His nephew William (son of George) married Mary, daughter of Richard Walker of Wootton, Salop. She died 1719.

The above Walter Vaughan's grand-daughter and eldest coheiress Jemima married Sir Richard Vaughan. There was also a relationship to the Cornewalls, Mary wife of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove, being daughter of Griffith Rice of Newtown, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones of Abermarlais. This estate of Abermarlais passed to the Cornewallis family, of whom Edith Cornwallis married Robert Cornewall of Berrington.

The above Charles Fox was Sheriff of Salop, 1583. His sister, Catherine, married Francis Adams of Cainham. Charles Fox's son, Sir Edward, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Charles Somerset. Their son, Somerset Fox of Cainham, married Anne, daughter of Walter Long of Wroxall, co. Wilts, and had with others, a son Somerset. In 1654 this last-named gentleman, with his cousin John Gerrard and Mr. Powel, was found guilty of conspiring the Protector's death and sentenced to be hanged. The other two were executed, but Somerset Fox was pardoned and received a pension of £300 per annum from Charles II. He resided abroad until the Restoration, and died at Ludlow in 1689. He describes himself as of Cainham.

Though Francis Adams is described as of Cainham, the principal family estate was at Cleeton, near Bitterly. Brilliana Lady Harley mentions "cozen Adams," but she was a parliamentarian, they royalists.

Her sister, Mrs. Anne Baldwyn.

My cousin Sandford.*

Mr. Jonathan Scott (who married Mr. Sandford's daughter).

John Barrington, Esq.

George Pardoe.

Isabella Baugh—widow.

Mrs. Frances Cornewall, and my little gold watch.

Miss R. Walker (sister).

Six tenants, bearers, with gloves, hatbands, and scarfs. Six labourers or poor tenants with hatbands and gloves. Clergymen (1) Rev. Mr. Humphreys, (2) Dr. Kimber, (3) Mr. John Powell, (4) Mr. Jones, of Clunbury, with a ring, Mr. Jones of the School with a ring, all with scarfs, hatbands, and gloves.

Gloves to all Tenants and Labourers.

A cold entertainment for the people.

The funeral to be by daylight or in the morning.

Concerning Frederick, the elder son of Captain Frederick Cornewall by Mary Herbert, little is known beyond what has been recorded on his monumental inscription in Delbury Church. It is noteworthy that while that inscription gives his name as Frederick only, in the Delbury Register we find the following entry under date 1783: "Frederick Walker Cornewall, Esq., Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Ludlow, was buried the first day of May." Mr. Francis Walker bequeathed his estates, including the Manor of Shelderton, to Frederick Cornewall, M.P. The conditions were that he added the name of Walker to his own, but was not to come into possession for five years, *i.e.* in 1783, the year of his death. Hence Mr. Walker's estates went to Mr. Frederick Walker Cornewall's brother, the Bishop, who assumed the name of Walker.

* *i.e.*, Mr. Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle of Rossall, Sheriff of Salop, whose wife was granddaughter of the second Lord Folliott. Their daughter married Jonathan Scott, whose daughter Dorothy was in childhood a playmate of the future Bishop. Her brother, Jonathan Scott's eldest son (he was himself of Charlton Hall) was Major John Scott, M.P., who assumed the name of Waring on inheriting the estates of his cousin, Mr. Waring of the Hayes, Oswestry. He was Military Secretary to Warren Hastings, and his champion in the House of Commons. A warm personal friend of the Prince Regent, who was present at the masked ball in his mansion, Peterborough House, when his second wife fell from the top of the stairs with her mask on, breaking her neck. The Prince Regent promised on his accession to revive the Folliott peerage in his favour, but omitted to do so. Major Scott Waring's lineal representative is Mrs. Compton Reade.

The Heralds' Visitation of Salop, 1623, was purchased for £5 of the Exors. of Warburton, Somerset Herald, by Richard Hill Waring of The Hayes, Oswestry. From him it descended to the above Mr. Jonathan Scott, who presented it in 1766 to the Shrewsbury Free School Library.

Frederick Cornewall was entered on the books of St. John's College, Cambridge, as having been son of Frederick Cornewall, Captain R.N., and Mary Herbert. Further, that he was born at Ludlow, Salop, and aged 18 on April 13th, 1770. School, Eton. Admitted Pensioner, May 17th, 1770, and Fellow Commoner on October 21st, of the same year. He did not graduate, and was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, May 19th, 1773. On August 27th, 1776, he was elected in the Tory interest as (Frederick Walker Cornewall, Junior) member for Leominster, was called to the bar, July 4th, 1778, and made Bailiff of Ludlow in 1780, in which year he was elected M.P. for that borough, which he represented until his decease in 1783. Among the accounts of his brother, the Bishop, in the possession of Mrs. Andrew South, are some receipts of Frederick Walker Cornewall in connection with Ferney (spelt "Fern" Hall), and also the rough draft of the Will of Francis Walker, the only legatee mentioned being his unmarried sister, Rebecca Walker. Spaces are left blank for the insertion of the name to whom he devised his real estates, and the only other items of note are 100 guineas for the erection of a monument in Ribbesford Church to the late Lord Herbert; his pack of hounds to Thomas Johnes, Esq.; and £50 or £100 for a monument to his father and mother in Clungunford Church. The date appears to be January 15th, 1776.

Mr. Frederick Walker Cornewall died unmarried and s.p., April 28th, 1783. It will be noted that the inscription on the monument of Capt. Frederick Cornewall in Delbury Church, states that by his wife, Mary Herbert, who died 1766, he had two surviving children, viz., Frederick and Folliott Herbert.

The future Bishop was born in 1754—where baptised, does not appear. The subjoined entries from the Books of St. John's College, Cambridge—which however omit his appointment as Dean of Windsor, 1784—sum up the details of his brilliant career, viz. :—

Folliott Herbert Walker Cornewall,

Son of Frederick Cornewall, Esq., and Mary Herbert.

Born in Salop. School, Eton.

Admitted Pensioner of St. John's College, June 24th, 1772.

First day of residence, April 12th, 1773.

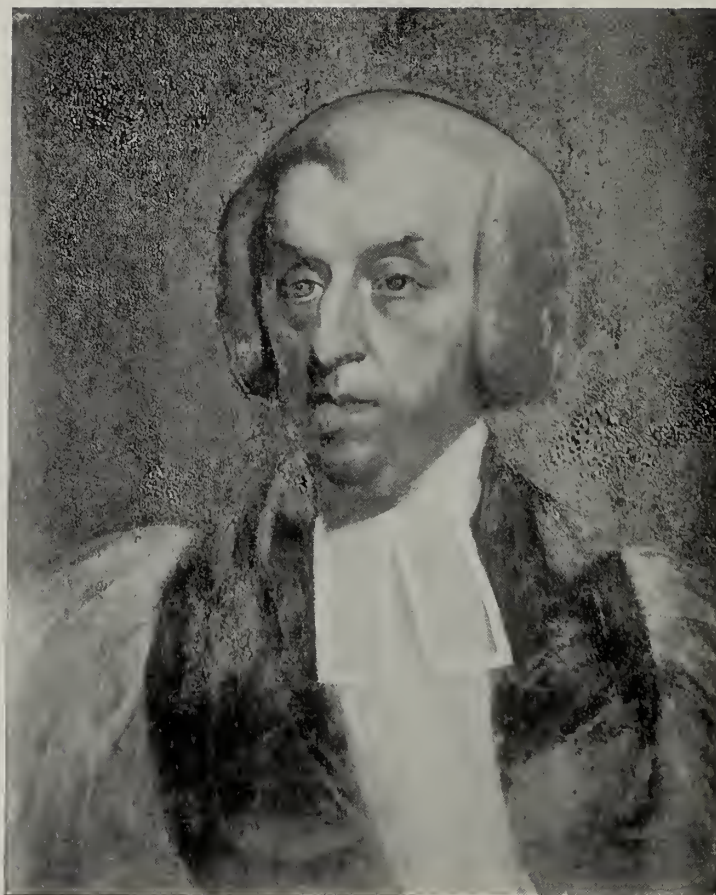
B.A., 1777. M.A., 1780.

Admitted Fellow, March 18th, 1777.

Deacon, Dec. 14, 1777	} by the Bishop of Peterborough, in the Chapel of
Priest, Dec. 20, 1778	
	Trinity College, Cambridge.



FRANCIS WALKER, OF FERNEY HALL.



THE RIGHT REV. FOLLIOTT H. W. CORNEWALL, D.D.
BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave him the D.D. degree, January 8, 1793.

Dean of Canterbury, January 21, 1793.

Consecrated Bishop of Bristol, April 9th, 1797, in Lambeth Chapel, by the Archbishop, the Bishops of London, Lichfield and Coventry, and Norwich assisting.

It will appear more than probable from the following biographical memoirs that he owed his rapid preferment, which included the Bishopric of Hereford (1803-5) and that of Worcester (1808-31), to his distinguished relative, the Speaker of the House of Commons; but the family muniments give evidence of a very close intimacy with the 1st Earl of Liverpool and with Lord Sidmouth.

The Gentleman's Magazine, September 5th, 1831.—“THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.—In his Palace at Worcester, aged 77, Died Sep. 5, 1831, the Right Rev. Folliott Herbert Walker Cornewall, D.D., Lord Bishop of Worcester. Dr. Cornewall was a man of ancient family and good paternal estate, being the representative of the Cornewalls of Delbury, near Ludlow, a branch of the ancient titular Barons of Burford, in Shropshire, who derived their descent from a natural son of Richard Earl of Cornwall (and King of the Romans), the younger son of King John. The Bishop succeeded to the estate of Delbury on the death of his brother, Frederick Cornewall, Esq., who was M.P. for Leominster from 1776 to 1778. As a younger brother, Dr. Cornewall was educated for the Church, and having become a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of that House, and graduated B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780. In the latter year he was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, during the Speakership of his kinsman, the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornewall; in 1784 he was made a Canon of Windsor, and in 1790 Master of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester. He married at this period, or before, Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, Canon of Windsor, cousin to the first Marquess of Abercorn, and sister to Cecil, the Marquess' second wife, as also to Lady George Seymour. In 1792 Dr. Cornewall was appointed Dean of Canterbury, in 1797 consecrated Bishop of Bristol, in 1803 translated to Hereford, and in 1808 to Worcester.

“He was possessed of fair scholarship, strong good sense, *polished manners*, and *an amiable temper*, and had passed a virtuous and exemplary life. His only publications consisted of a Sermon preached before the House of Commons, January 30th, 1782, and a Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1798. By

the lady before mentioned, who died at Delbury, December 18th, 1795, he had several children.* His eldest son, Frederick Hamilton Cornwall, Esq., married in 1828, Fanny Harriet, daughter of St. George Caulfield, of Donaman Castle, Co. Roscommon, Esq. (cousin to the Earl of Charlemont), and the Hon. Frances Crofton. HERBERT CORNEWALL, Esq., another son, married in 1822, Charlotte, third daughter of the late General Lord Charles Somerset.

“The remains of the Bishop were interred in the family vault at Delbury. The strict privacy enjoined by his positive directions prevented the attendance of many persons who were anxious to give this last proof of their respect and affection to his memory.

“Since the Memoir of Bishop Cornwall, in p. 370, was printed, we have derived the following information respecting his family from ‘*Blakeway’s* Sheriffs of Shropshire’—a very valuable book of local biography: The Cornwalls have not long possessed Delbury, *or* Diddlebury, it having been purchased of Richard Bawdewin, Esq., by the Bishop’s FATHER. This was Capt. Frederick Cornwall, R.N., M.P. for Leominster,† whom in p. 370 we have incorrectly styled BROTHER to the Bishop. Capt. Cornwall was of the family seated at Berrington in Herefordshire, and the Bishop’s mother was Mary, daughter of Francis Herbert, Esq., of Ludlow, by Mary, daughter of Rowland Baugh and Mary, sister and co-heiress of Henry Lord Folliott, a Peer of the kingdom of Ireland. Francis Herbert, Esq., was M.P. for Montgomery, and was cousin to Henry Arthur, Earl Powis, in the remainder to whose barony of Herbert of Chirbury he was included by the patent of 1749. It will thus be seen whence the late Bishop of Worcester derived his names.”

In the will of Bishop Cornwall, dated July 27th, 1827, he in default of issue male of his eldest son Frederick Hamilton Cornwall, devised all his lands in Delbury, Aston, Munslow, Culmington, Great Sutton, Little Sutton, Whichcott, and Lawton, also lands in Stanton Lacy, to Edward Viscount Clive and Robert Henry Clive, as Trustees to the use of his son Herbert Cornwall during life, upon Trust to preserve certain contingent remainders. To the use of Herbert Somerset Hamilton Cornwall (son of Herbert) during life, and to his heirs male. To the use of the Bishop’s right heirs for ever. Codicil Dec. 1828. To the use of Frederick Talbot Cornwall in default of heirs male of his brother and to his heir

* The Bishop had only *two* sons and *one* daughter, the latter died un-married.

† This is wrong. It was the Bishop’s brother—as correctly stated above—who represented Leominster.

in tail male. Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Jan. 22, 1832, by Frederick Hamilton Cornewall, son and sole executor.

Bishop Cornewall married Anne, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, youngest son of James, 7th Earl of Abercorn. She died December 15th, 1795, and was buried at Delbury, December 24th of that year (Registered by me, J. Powell). By her he had (1) Frederick Hamilton Cornewall, born 1791, died December 30th, 1845, at Delbury Hall, and interred in Delbury Church, January 6th, 1846. By Frances, daughter of St. George Caulfield of Donamon Castle, Co. Roscommon, he had (1) Henrietta, who married, August 10th, 1848, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, son of William, 3rd Lord Lyttelton, by Lady Sarah Spencer, daughter of George John, 2nd Earl Spencer, and by him had a son (now deceased), William Henry Cornewall Lyttelton, born June 9th, 1849; and (2) Mary Fanny, who married Francis B. Hallowell-Carew, Esq., of Beddington Park, Surrey, now deceased. This lady has 18 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren. By Mr. Hallowell-Carew she had (1) Francis, who by Edith Jellibrand, had two children; (2) Guy; (3) Norah Louisa, died unmarried; (4) Rose, married Edward Hyde Cater; (5) Mary, married (1) Charles Tepper, (2) Vyvyan Luke; (6) Violet, married Arthur Ley; (7) Constance, unmarried; (8) Coralie, married (1) Lionel Wilkinson, and (2) as his second wife (January 15th, 1902), Stafford Henry Jerningham, of Costessy Park, Norwich, eldest son of Adolphus Frederick James Jerningham; (9) Magdalen, married Alastair Riley; (10) Ada, unmarried.

The second son of Bishop Cornewall, viz., Herbert, born July 21st, 1794, died 1863, married Charlotte, daughter of Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape, who survived her husband, dying March 17th, 1864, and was buried at Clewer. The following is her monumental inscription:—

I.H.S.
Sacred
To the Memory
of
Charlotte Augusta Cornewall,
Widow of the late
Herbert Cornewall, Esq.,
Of Delbury Hall, Salop,
Born January 2nd, 1800,
Died March 17th, 1864.

By her he had (1) Herbert Somerset Hamilton, born December 7th, 1826—mentioned in the Bishop's will—married, 1862, Ellen, daughter of J. Wood, Esq., of Surbiton, and died October 31st, 1902. By her he had (A) Charles Somerset Herbert, born February 19th, 1863, died December 23rd, 1890, s.p. He joined his father in barring the entail of the Hall and the Delbury Estates; (B) Henry Folliott Hamilton, an officer in the Merchant Service, born February 15th, 1864, married, June 16th, 1900, Ellen May, daughter of Morris Emerton, Esq., of New Zealand, and dying, November 8th, 1901, left a son, Henry Hamilton Cornwall, born April 4th, 1901—the present male representative in the direct and senior line of Earl Richard, King of the Romans; (C) Ada Mary Cecil, born January 22nd, 1865, married, September 24th, 1896, to Andrew South, Esq., of East Ealing, and has issue, Elsie Mary Somerset, born 1897, Cecil Andrew, born 1901.

(2) Frederick Talbot, Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps, born Sept. 2nd, 1828, who was twice married; (3) Charlotte Henrietta, married Dr. J. W. Walker, and has issue, Archibald Edward, born 1870, and Cecil Geraldine Somerset, born 1867; (4) Elizabeth, unmarried; (5) Cecil, married at Edinburgh, December 9th, 1869, W. G. Mitchell, Esq., and died on her honeymoon at Leghorn, intestate.

The only daughter of Bishop Cornwall, Marianne, born 1793, died at Twickenham, unmarried, in 1865, and was buried at Clewer. The following is her monumental inscription:—

I.H.S.
Sacred
To the Memory
of
Marianne Cornwall,
Only Daughter of the
Right Rev. Dr. Cornwall,
Bishop of Worcester,
Who Died at Twickenham,
January 16th, 1865,
Aged 73.

By her Will, she constituted the Rev. E. Winnington-Ingram, Rector of Stanford-on-Teme, sole executor and legatee of her copyhold and freehold lands at Whilden, Hartlebury, etc., to him and to his heirs. Will proved at Worcester, February 10th, 1865.

The Times, June 24th, 1904, gave a long account of an action brought to recover the Delbury estates by Cornwall (an infant) *v.* Prioleau and another. The plaintiff's uncle, Charles Somerset Herbert Cornwall, it appeared in evidence, had joined his father in disentailing the Delbury estates; two mortgages were executed in 1884 and 1886 in favour of Messrs. Harrison and Ingram. The mansion and estate were estimated in November, 1891, at £50,000 odd. Mr. Justice Walton, who tried the case, supported the contention of the defendants, who were in possession, and in the end the plaintiffs' representatives agreed to a verdict of £200.

Previously to this, an action had been entered against several defendants, including Mrs. Ada M. South, the latter as possessing an equity of redemption on the Delbury estates, by virtue of the will of Charles S. H. Cornwall, her brother. This lady had already compromised her claim, so that the Plaintiffs—the mortgagees—were granted possession. The loss of the Delbury mansion and estates must be referred in the first instance to reprehensible extravagance, and the weakness on the part of the legal advisers of Charles S. H. Cornwall (who was but a very young man), in allowing him to sacrifice his interests in order to meet his father's liabilities; but even more to the incapacity of English law to protect the rights of remainder-men.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BARONIES OF RICHARD'S CASTLE AND BURFORD.

HAVING thus traced the senior line of Cornewalls from Sir Edmund, grandson of Earl Richard, King of the Romans, to the present day, we now proceed to deal with the junior line, the descendants of Sir Edmund's brother, Sir Geoffrey, who *jure uxoris*, Margaret De Mortimer, became the first Cornewall Baron of Burford. Before following his descent downwards, it may be well to devote a Chapter to the devolution of that Barony, and of the other De Mortimer Barony of Richard's Castle.

Some fifteen years prior to the Norman Conquest, Ralph, nephew to King Edward the Confessor, imported to England among other adventurers, Richard, styled the son of Scrob. As to the identity of Scrob with the family known shortly after the Conquest as Scrope, it can only be a matter of conjecture. Circumstances in the history of the Scropes would seem to point in that direction, but we have no certain data whereon to form more than a probable conclusion. With Richard, who built for himself a *domus defensabilis* at Aureton, or, as it is now termed, Orleton, came Osbern, surnamed Pentecost, who erected Ewyas Castle, and the pair of Barons, imbued with a lofty contempt for the humble Saxons around them, began to work "all kinds of harm and besmear for the King's men." It ended by Earl Godwin obtaining against both adventurers a decree of banishment with an order to dismantle their Castles. So far as Ewyas Castle was concerned this order was complied with, and its owner, Osbern Pentecost, enlisting under the banner of Macbeth, fell at Dunsinane. Richard the son of Scrob was permitted however to return after a brief absence to his Castle, and at the time of the Domesday Survey his son Osbern Fitz Richard, held 18 Manors in Herefordshire, 9 in Salop, 4 in Beds, 6 in Notts, 10 in Warwickshire, with Clifton on Teme and other Manors in Worcestershire, as Tenant in Capite.

The name Osbern being thus associated with Richard's Castle, Ewyas Castle, and later with Hereford Castle, built by William Fitzosbern,* Earl of Hereford and Regent of the realm during the absence of the Conqueror in

* Erroneously stated in "Memorials of old Herefordshire" to have resided at Richard's Castle.

Normandy, it may be well to state that there is no link traceable between the three. That they may have sprung from one and the same stem in Normandy, before the era of Edward the Confessor, is possible. In England they were independent of each other, although it may be remarked that William the great Earl rebuilt the dismantled Castle of Ewyas for Alured of Marlborough, Pentecost's successor in that demesne. The Earl himself was son of Osbern, the Seneschal who died in the young Duke's bedroom when defending him against William Montgomery—a service the Conqueror always had in remembrance, making the Seneschal's son his warmest friend and companion for life.

Richard's Castle itself was located in the centre of a dense forest. "Of his land, much of it was and is waste,"—so affirms the entry—"It lies in the March of Wales. In these waste lands have grown up woods, in which the same Osbern hunts, and from whence he has what he can catch. Nothing else." Later on these forest lands were disafforested and brought into cultivation. A Statute of Edward I. enacted this for the safety of the King's lieges, *Quod tuto transeantur ubi robberia (sic.) fieri solebant.*

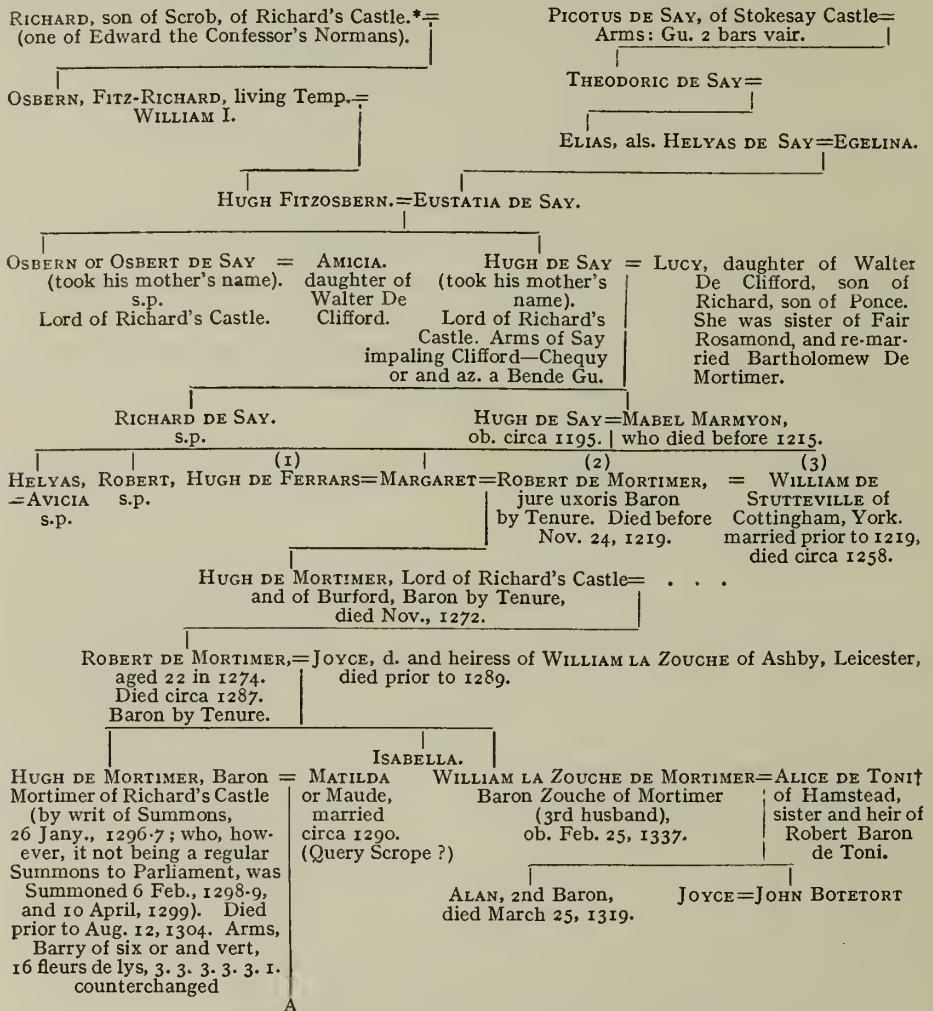
Nash in his valuable "History of Worcestershire," vol. i., p. 239, gives the following statement :

"At the time of the Conquest Osbern Fitz Richard held Clifton on Teme. He was son of Richard Scrupe, a Saxon,* who in the time of Edward the Confessor possessed great estates in these parts, and whose chief residence was at Richard's Castle, County Hereford, which he is supposed to have built and given name to. In all which property he was succeeded by his son Osbern, who found such favour with the Conqueror that he not only retained all his paternal possessions, but had great additions to them—which furnishes a curious proof in support of the author of *argumentum anti-Normanicum* (in opposition to Dr. Brady and other writers) that the entrance of William I. into the Kingdom was more by compact with the people than by conquest; and that several of the principal Saxons retained their estates and assisted in supporting him on the throne. We can hardly imagine it required such authentic evidence as this parish—Clifton—affords to support it;

* Nash here evidently regards Scrob, or Scrupe, or Scrope, as a name not in character Norman. Mr. Bannister (History of Ewyas Harold) holds the opposite view. It seems not improbable that Scrob's son may have been one of those Courtiers who were in the train of the Confessor during his earlier years in France, and thus have become Normanised.

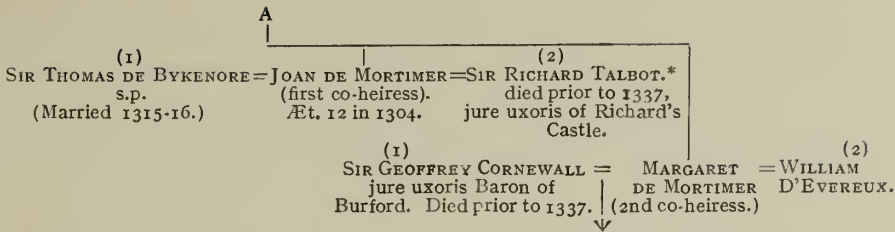
as it is extremely improbable that so powerful a people as the Saxons would have suffered themselves to be held in subjection to the small force the Conqueror could bring here, if the consequence was to have been the total deprivation of their property."

The Houses of Scrob or Scrope and De Say being historical it may be helpful to the reader if we state their descent in the form of a key pedigree, thus :



* It may be noted that Nash omits Helyas, son of Theodoric de Say, and Vincent not only omitted Eustatia de Say, but further also ignored Scrope, Osbern Fitz Richard, and Hugh Fitz Osbern.

† Her first husband was Thomas de Laybourne; her second Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died August 12th, 1315, having had by her a son, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, born circa 1314.



The Herefordshire Scropes, assuming their identity with Scrob, merged their patronymic eventually in that of De Say of Stokesay Castle, but Scropes appear later on elsewhere. Thus in the third year of King John, William de Stateville, or Stuteville, and Philip Escrope were Sheriffs of Westmoreland. The latter left two daughters, married respectively to Willardley and de Staxton. Sir Nicholas Middleton, in the *cause célèbre* of Scrope v. Grosvenor, deposed, that the Scrope arms, viz., *azure a bende d'or*, were in old glass windows and painted on the walls of many Abbeys, Churches, and Chapels in the County of York and Richmond, and at Appleby, Carlisle, and Bolton. That trial in the Court of Chivalry before the High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, took place in 1385-90, the parties being Lord Scrope of Bolton and Sir

* The issue of Sir Richard Talbot by Joan de Mortimer was Sir John Talbot of Richard's Castle, who married Juliana, or Joan, daughter of Lord Grey, and by her had (1) John Talbot, who by Catherine had, with Richard, Thomas, John, and Richard (2), all s.p., three co-heiresses, viz., Philippa, who married Sir Matthew Gournay, but died s.p., as also her sister Eleanor. The eldest sister Elizabeth, who died in 1407, married Sir Warine Arcedechne of Lanherne, who died 1401, and by him had (1) Alianora, *æt* 24, 1407. She married Walter de Lacy, who did homage for his wife's lands, 4 Hen.VI. (2) Philippa, *æt* 23 in 1407. She married Hugh Courtenay: and (3) Margery, *æt* 16 in 1407, who married Sir Thomas Arundel, second son of Sir John Arundel, (variously described as of Lowerne, Lanherne, and Lanhadron) by Annora, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Lambourne and Johanna, his wife, co-heiress of John Lansladron and Amicia. The Barony of Mortimer of Richard's Castle is still in abeyance between the descendants of Joan Talbot and Margaret de Mortimer wife of Sir Geoffrey Cornwall. (2) The brother of John Talbot, i.e., son of Sir John Talbot by Joan Grey, was Sir Gilbert Talbot, who by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Howard had an only son Richard, who died s.p. in 1399. Thus the senior heirs of the Barony of Mortimer of Richard's Castle are the descendants of Sir Warine Arcedechne and Elizabeth Talbot.

From Robinson's Castles we extract the following: —

Joan De Mortimer, the elder coheirress of Hugh De Mortimer (summoned in 1297 in consequence of his services in the war in Scotland as Lord Mortimer of Richard's Castle), married first Thomas De Bicknor, and afterwards Sir Richard Talbot, said to have been a member of the Eccleswall line. By him she had an heir, Sir John Talbot, "of whom," says Blount, "and of his wife, Juliana, I have seen a deed in French, dated 23, Edward III., wherein he writes himself Seignieur De Chastel Richart, and it has a curious seal of arms. This Sir John had issue another Sir John, as appears by this Record. "*Johannes Talbot, miles fil. et hæres Joh. Talbot de Castello Ricardi, militis, et Julianæ uxoris suæ, tenet manerium Blavagh et 10 S. redditum in Lentwardyn in Com. Salop De Rege in capite per servitium mediocritatis Baronix de Burford quondam Roberti de Mortimer.*" This last Sir John Talbot died without male issue (in 1375), and by his female issue the inheritance was divided between Sir Gwarin Archdeacon (sic) and Sir Mathew Gourney.

Ibid. John, son and heir of John Talbot, was 21 years of age on the Feast of the Invention of Holy Cross, was born at Richard's Castle, and baptized on the aforesaid day and Feast, A.D. 1337.

Ibid. The connection of these Mortimers (of Richard's Castle) with those of Wigmore is very obscure. Blount says he had seen a deed dated 1289, bearing the arms of the former, viz., Gules and Crosslets or between 2 bars wavy, which without the Crosslets were the arms of Saye.

Robert Grosvenor. It commenced at Newcastle on Tyne, and after five years litigation judgment was pronounced by the King in favour of Lord Scrope. One of the principal witnesses was William, Prior of Lanercost, who stated that in the West window of his Church were the Scrope arms within a bordure or, as also in the refectory, occupying the chief place of honour between those of the Founders Multon and Vaux. Further that these arms were on banners used at funerals with those of other nobles, in an old Chapel at Kirkoswald and on the morsus of one of their copes at Lanercost, with a white label for difference. The Prior affirmed also that the tradition of his Priory—founded in the reign of Henry II.—identified the said coat—azure, a bende d'or—with the family of Scrope, who were cousins to one Gant, who came over with William the Conqueror. This evidence of the Prior was confirmed by Lord Dacre, and tells in favour of the Norman origin of the Scropes. It may be added that Kirkoswald, mentioned by the Prior, was the Cathedral demesne of the de Stutevilles, of whom—*vide supra*—William was the third husband of Margaret de Say, *i.e.*, after the decease of Robert de Mortimer, her second husband. It has further been conjectured that Matilda, the unnamed wife of Sir Hugh Mortimer, was a Scrope. If that be so, the fact of the Scrope arms being in Lanercost Priory can be accounted for.*

Among the muniments of Sir Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford, 1623, which he exhibited to Vincent, who duly noted their contents, the earliest apparently is an undated grant by Hugo de Say to one Roger Anglicus (Englishe) in fee of the land of Rokehull, "*Quam Osbertus filius Hugonis patruus (i.e., uncle on the father's side) ei dedit.*" The word "*patruus*" marks the descent clearly.

Another of the deeds of Sir Thomas, dated 1215 A.D., 17 John, bears this description: "30 July. *Margareta de Say atturnavit coram Domino Rege loco suo Robertum de Mortuo Mari, virum suum ad lucrandum et perdendum in loquela quæ est inter ipsum et Gilbertum de Say de placito terræ et hereditatis suæ. Dat. Apud Brug. M. 18 dorso. Patent.*" It does not appear who Gilbert de Say was. Probably a brother not named in the pedigree, or possibly a cousin.

In the same year, on April 30, a summons was issued to Hugh de Mortimer to be at Cyrene (Cirencester) with horses and men. And again in 1215, Claus.

* Another link between Cornewall and Scope occurs in the 17th Century through the families of Reade and Harford, the latter descending from the Scropes of Castlecombe, Wilts.

pt. 2, M. 15, "*Mandatum est Vice-Comiti, Sussex quod habere faciat Robto. de Mortuo Mari terram cum pert: in—, quæ fuit Mabilicæ de Say matris uxoris ipsius Roberti. Dat. Apud. Roffam. 3 Dec. 1215.*"

Among the Archives of George, Lord Carew of Clopton, the following deed was discovered by Vincent in 1621 :

No date. "*Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Hugo de Mortuo Mari salutem. Noveritis me concessisse, etc. Richd. de Mounson totam illam terram de Crawfield, quam pater suus, Ricardus tenuit de feoffamento Roberti de Mortuo Mari, patris mei et Margaretæ de Say, matris meæ. Hanc partem Sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. Seal. Barry of 16 fleurs de lys. Legend, Sigillum Roberti de Mortuo Mari.*"

This confirms the descent as given.

Further, among the Archives of Sir Thomas Cornewall we find the following under date 17th John, 1216 A.D. :

Claus. p. 2, M. 3. "*Rex Vice Comiti, Oxon. Precipimus tibi quod inquire facias Si Hugo de Say, pater Margaretæ, uxoris Roberti de Mortuo Mari,* dedit in escambium Thomæ de Arden Manerium de Suthera, etc. Teste, etc., apud. Redyng, 13 April, 1216.*"

This affords additional confirmation.

By 1219 Robert de Mortimer had passed away, and we find in Sir Thomas Cornewall's Archives two entries relating to the third marriage of Margaret de Say. Thus: 4 Hen. III., Patent part i., M. 7. "*Rex militibus et libere tenentibus et aliis de omnibus terris quæ hereditarie contingunt Margaretæ, quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Mortuo Mari, salutem. Sciatis quod dilectus et fidelis noster Willus. de Stuteville de assensu et voluntate nostra et consilii nostri duxit in uxorem Margaretum predictam, ideo vobis mandamus. etc.*" Dat., April, Hereford, 24 Nov. (1219)."

* The following undated entries are from Sir Thomas Cornewall's muniments, 1623 A.D.

Robert de Mortimer, Lord of Richard's Castle, grants to Hugh de Mortimer, his brother, a messuage and half a virgate of land in Burford. Seal. 2 bars vair. Legend, *Sigillum Roberti de Mortuo Mari.*

Hugo de Mortimer, Lord of Richard's Castle, grants and confirms to each of his free burgesses of Burford all their burgages, rendering for each burgage 12 pence per annum. Hugh de Mortimer, Lord of Richard's Castle, grants to Hugh Dunell, etc. Seal. Barry of six, 16 fleurs de lys, 3. 3. 3. 1. Legend, *Sigillum Hugonis Mortimer.*

We have also from the Cotton MSS. (Jul. C. VII., 118) evidence of the importance of the Lordship of Richard's Castle, e.g., *Robertus de Mortuo Mari tenet feoda 23 in honore Castelli Ricardi cum filia Hugonis de Say, hæredis Osberti filii Hugonis.*

The royal benevolence none the less exacted a modest return in kind, e.g., A.D. 1219, 4 Hen. III., "*Willus. de Stuteville finem fecit cum Domino Rege per duos palfredos pro habenda in uxorem Margaretam quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Mortuo Marie cum omnibus terris et tenementis quæ ad ipsam Margaretam hereditarie contingent. Teste, 23 Nov.*"

As regards Robert de Mortimer, the following, undated, occurs in the Testa. de Nevill—"Robertus de Mortuo Mari tenet in Com. Hereford de Baronia Castri Ricardi feodum unius militis et dimidium de hæreditate uxoris suæ."

We now come to Hugh de Mortimer, who died Nov. 1272. Here Sir Thomas Cornwall's muniments are instructive, e.g., 1258 A.D., 43 Hen. III., "*Hugo de Mortuo Mari solvit 200 marks de relevio suo de terris quæ Willus. Stuteville tenuit per legem Angliæ de hæreditate Margarice de Say, matris ipsius Hugonis.*"

And 1266, 51 Hen. III., a grant was made to him of a weekly market at Burford.

The following escheats further confirm the pedigree :

A.D. 1273. Anno 2 Ed. I. No. 58, Salop. "*Extenta feodorum militum quæ fuerunt Roberti de Mortuo Mari defuncti, qui de Rege tenuit in capite, etc.*"

A.D. 1274. 3 Ed. I. No. 42, Wigorn. Monday next after the Feast of St. Thomas Apostle. "*Inquisitio post mortem Hugonis de Mortuo Mari. Dicunt quod Robertus de Mortuo Mari est filius ejus, et ejus proximus hæres et est de ætat : 22 et amplius.*"

A.D. 1274. 3 Ed. I. No. 4, Hereford. Similar Inquisition, Friday in *crastino Sanctæ Lucie Virginis*.

A.D. 1274. 3 Ed. I. No. 42, Co. Salop. Similar Inquisition, Saturday after the Feast of St. Lucy Virgin.

Thus as regards Hugh de Mortimer. As concerning his son and successor at Richard's Castle and Burford, a document among Sir Thomas Cornwall's muniments shows, that in 1276 he acknowledged in person service of three Knight's fees in Burford, while another document gives evidence of his being alive in 1281. He died prior to 1286, inasmuch as in that year, 15 Ed. I., we find (Claus. M. 6) a mandate to the Escheator *citra Trentum* to deliver the Manors of Coderigg, Co. Wigorn and Burford, Co. Salop, which were of Robert de Mortimer deceased, to Joyce, who was wife of the said Robert.

Again, A.D. 1287, 15 Ed. I., 18 July. The King finds by Inquisition that the Manors of Farnleigh, Holrigg, King's Newton,* and Huntsbarre, which Robert de Mortimer lately deceased held, were of the inheritance of Joyce his wife—liberate. *Teste. Edmundo Com. Cornub. Consanguin. Regis.* But by another writ of the same date these Manors were to be delivered to Joyce to hold in dower.

Further, Escheat 18 Ed. I., A.D. 1289. "Joyce [Jocosa] who was wife of Robert de Mortimer, enfeoffed Isabella, daughter of the said Robert, of the Manor of Huntbere, etc. Said Joyce is now dead. No. 42, Devon."

Escheat 24 Ed. I., 10 Dec., A.D. 1295, Claus. M. 12. Hugh, son and heir of Robert de Mortimer and Joyce his wife, is of full age. And Escheat 26, Ed. I., A.D. 1298, "License from the King to Hugo de Mortimer to grant certain Manors to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to be regranted to the said Hugh and Matilda his wife." The Bishop of Bath and Wells was William de Marchia.

Hugh de Mortimer, like his sire, was short-lived. A.D. 1304, 32 Ed. I., No. 48. "*Inquisitio post mortem Hugonis de Mortuo Mari*—Wednesday next after the decollation of St. John the Baptist, Aug. 29— finds that Johanna eldest and Margaret second daughter of the said Hugh were his co-heirs, that Joan was of the age of 12 years on the Feast of St. Catherine, the Virgin, last past (Nov. 25, 1303), and Margaret of the age of eight years on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross last past [14 Sept., 1303]. Said Hugh held Burford of the King *in Capite per Baroniam*."

These last words open a question. Do they imply that Hugh de Mortimer held Burford as a Barony by tenure, he holding service therein of 3 Knights' fees; or are we to interpret "*per Baroniam*" as referring to his Barony by writ of Mortimer of Richard's Castle? The latter view requires further proof than is supplied by the words themselves, inasmuch as beyond a doubt the Cornewalls, so long as they remained in possession of the Manor of Burford, claimed to be Barons by tenure, and apparently in virtue of the terms of this Inquisition. It seems desirable to insist on this, inasmuch as a writer in the Genealogical Magazine affirmed that there never was a Barony of Burford. The question is a large one, involving as it does the existence of Baronies by tenure.

* Or Nymington or Nympton. It is spelt thus indifferently.

But as regards the Barony of Burford, Levien supplies convincing evidence of its recognised status. Without endorsing his affirmation that Burford was the "Caput" of Richard the son of Scrob's Barony, we may cite the following as applying to the Barony at a later period: "Under Hen. III. Burford seems to have become a place of some importance, for in the 51st of his reign (1266) a Charter, dated at Kenilworth, 16th Nov., grants to Hugh Mortimer a weekly market on Saturdays, and an annual fair of 3 days on the 4th, 25th, and 26th of March. Various privileges were also ceded to him, such as liberty to hunt in the Royal Forests in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and Salop, in acknowledgment, no doubt, of the assistance he had afforded to Henry in his operations against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and his personal valour at the battles of Lewes and Evesham. After his death the King's writ of *Diem clausit extremum* is issued, and an Inquisition as to the state of the Hundred of Overs was held at Shrewsbury. The Jurors then spoke of the Barony and Manor of Burford being in the hands of the King, or in that of his Escheator, till the heir should have been fined for his livery. They also said that the late Hugh Mortimer had procured Burford to be made a free Borough by Hen. III., after the battle of Evesham, but that no farm (or tax) was to be paid to the Crown on that account. And they found also, that since the said battle "The Baron of Burford" had appropriated a right of free warren in Burford; but, as they added, *the jurors knew not by what warrant.*" This verdict of the Shrewsbury jurors would seem to throw a vivid light on the words *per Baroniam*.

Again, Baker—*History of Northants*—says "Burford was a land barony by tenure of providing five men for the army of Wales; and though the Cornewalls were not Parliamentary Peers, either by writ of summons or patent, yet they invariably styled themselves Barons of Burford, and retained this titular distinction even down to the alienation of the estate in the early part of the 18th Century."

Further, Camden—*Magna Brittannia*—"The Barony of Burford came to the Cornewalls through Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Mortimer, who married Jeffrey de Cornewall or Cornwaile, a descendant from Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Almains, a younger son of King John, whose heirs, even to our time (viz., 1607) have borne the honourable title of Barons, but were not such Barons as might sit in Parliament."

A.D. 1307-8. Escheat 1 Ed. II. No. 59, Hereford. "Inquisition of lands, which Matilda, who was wife of Hugh de Mortimer of Richard's Castle,

held in Dower on the day of her death—of the inheritance of the heirs of the said Hugh, they being under age.”

On the same date similar Inquisitions were held in Salop and in Vigorn.

A.D. 1307-8. 1 Ed. II. “*Extenta feodorum militum quæ fuerunt Hugonis de Mortuo Mari defuncti die quæ obiit, et quæ, ratione minoris ætatis hæredum ipsius Hugonis, in manu Regis existunt.*”

A.D. 1307-8. 1 Ed. II. M. 3. “The King assigns to Joan, eldest daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Mortimer of Bishop’s Castle, and to Thomas de Bykenore, her husband, Margaret, the second and other co-heir, being under age, a moiety of the Manor of Boreford, etc.”

A.D. 1309. 2 Ed. II. 65, Vigorn. “*Inquisitio post mortem Willelmi de Mortuo Mari*, taken Sunday before Epiphany, William de Mortimer* held 30 acres of arable of the gift of Robert de Mortimer for life of the inheritance of the heirs of Hugh—that such heirs are also heirs of the said William, and are, Joan, wife of Thomas de Bicknor, who is of the age of 17 years, and Margaret, wife of Galfridus de Cornewall, of the age of 14 years, and said William held on the day of his death, a messuage of Isabella de Mortimer.”

A.D. 1309. Escheat, 2 Ed. II. No. 65, Salop. Similar Inquisition taken Monday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas. “Joan was of the age of 18 years on the Feast of St. Lawrence, and Margaret is under age and in the custody of the King.”

These two last entries appear, so far as Margaret is concerned, to be self-contradictory. As will be shown in the next chapter, Sir Geoffrey de Cornewall had been granted the custody of the lady who became at so early an age his wife, and we may assume that the Inq. p. m. of William de Mortimer was taken at a later month in 1309 than that concerning the co-heiresses of Sir Hugh de Mortimer.

A.D. 1325-6. 19 Ed. II. “Licence to Isabella de Mortimer to grant certain Manors, etc., to Richard Talbot of Richard’s Castle and Joan his wife for life. Remainder to John, son of said Richard and Joan. Remainder to Joan in fee.”

* A.D. 1298. 26 Ed. I. *Ceeilha de ——— petit versus Hawisian quæ fuit uxor Willelmi de Mortuo Mari terras in Dunhatterly.*

A.D. 1330. 4 Ed. III. Claus. M. 40 dorso. "John, de Wotten and another grant to the Lady Joan, who was wife of the Lord Richard Thalebot, the manor of Richard's Castle for her life. Remainder to John, son of said Joan, and to Juliana, his wife, in special tail. Remainder to John in tail general. Remainder to Richard, brother of John, in tail. Remainder to Thomas, brother of Richard, in tail. Remainder to Richard, the younger brother of Thomas, in tail. Remainder to said Joan, who was wife of Richard Thalebot, in fee. Dated Thursday after St. Valentine the Martyr. 6th February, 1330.

A.D. 1332. Brevia Regis. No. 13. "Whereas Hugh de Mortimer of Richard's Castle, 19 March, 27 Edward, formerly King of England, our grandfather (1299) acknowledged to owe William de Paston 52 marcs six shillings and 8 pence *Scire facias* to Geoffrey de Cornewall and Margaret, his wife as heir of Hugh—They come and say that Joan, who was wife of Richard Talbot, is one of the co-heiresses of Hugh. *Teste Meipso apud Newbury*, 6 Nov. in the 5th year of our reign."

A.D. 1337. 11 Ed. III. Escheat No. 26, Essex. "Inquisition 14 March, *post mortem Willelmi de la Zouche de Mortuo Mari*, Tenant by courtesy through Alice, his late wife, who was sister and heir of Robert de Toni, as of the right and inheritance of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who is son and heir of said Alice, and is of the age of 23 years and more."

A.D. 1337. 11 Ed. III. No. 26, Sussex. "William la Zouche de Mortimer, on the day on which he died, viz., the last day of February last, 1337, held the Manor of Ashby de la Zouche. Alan la Zouche is son and heir of William, and was on the day of the Annunciation of B.V.M. last of the age of 19 years."

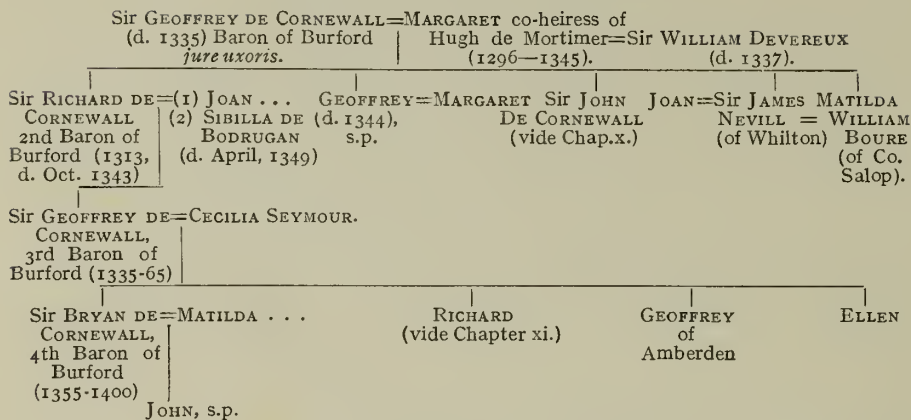
"*Universis ad quos. etc., etc. Willmus La Zouche filius Roberti de Mortuo Mari quondam Dominus de Castro Ricardi, Salutem*, confirms certain grants to Hugh de Say and Lucy his wife, daughter of Walter de Clifford, son of Richard, son of Puntius, and of Hugh de Mortimer, *Avus Meus*."

A.D. 1337-8. 11 Ed. III. *Anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi tertii a Conquestu undecimo*. "Johanna *quæ fuit uxor Domini Richardi Talbot militis* releases to her sister Margaret, *quæ fuit uxor Galfridi de Cornubia* half the Manor of Carkedone, i.e., Carton. Seal. Barry of six. 16 *fleurs de lys*. Legend, *Sigillum Johannæ Domince Castri Rici*."

The above extracts, if read in conjunction with the Key-pedigree, will be found to verify all except the earliest items. In respect of these particular items, while authorities of repute, such as Nash, Sandford, and Vincent, have been followed, we have noted their points of difference, and at the same time it appears only fair to state, that the fact of Hugh Fitzosbern having been the son of Osbern Fitz Richard has been called in question. The evidence in his favour may be termed the argument from tenure. Domesday declares that Osbern Fitz Richard held Richard's Castle, and this demesne is found in the possession of Osbern and Hugh, the sons of Eustatia de Say, who are alleged to have assumed their mother's name, and with that the arms of de Say, for what purpose does not appear.

CHAPTER IX.

THE EARLIER BARONS OF BURFORD.



OF Sir Geoffrey, the first Cornwall to hold the Barony of Burford—this *jure uxoris*—we have at the outset little or no information. That he was the younger son of Richard de Cornubia may be taken as proven, but, as we have already seen, the parentage of the brothers, Sir Edmund and Sir Geoffrey, remains obscure. We cannot so much as surmise the date of his birth. He may have been serving with his reputed father when he fell at the siege of Berwick, and we may further surmise that he had already won some military reputation. Apparently on the death of Sir Richard he found himself in the position of a mere soldier of fortune. His elder brother inherited the rich Manor of Thonock, but he was penniless. At once Earl Edmund came forward to offer recognition in a practical shape by the gift of the Manor of Ever, henceforward to be known as “Cornwall Ever,”* the modern Iver in Bucks, and his military prowess ere long was further rewarded by the grant of a wealthy wardship.† Margaret de Mortimer, as a mere girl of eight

* This deed of gift is mentioned by Sir Thomas Cornwall, 1623, in his letter to Vincent, Rouge Croix, as being then in his possession.

† The following is Sir Thomas Cornwall's statement as to this wardship, writing to Vincent, Rouge Croix, 1623: “Not long after (*i.e.*, 32 Edw. I.), the said King Edward did grant unto this Geoffrey the wardship of Margaret, the second daughter and coheire of Hugh Mortimer, Lord of Burford and Richard's Castle and Stepleton and divers other lands. Which Hugh Mortimer died about the 32nd yeare of Edward the First, as it appeareth by an Inspecimus of an Inquisition taken att Stepleton in the County of Hereford, dated the 32d yeare of Edward the First, which Margaret the said Geoffrey shortly after took to wife, as it appeareth by a writt of Partition for the parte of the sd. Sir Geoffrey Cornwall and Margaret being then his wife, etc.” Roberts “Calenderium Genealogicum,” Hen. III., Edw. I. “At the Inq. p. mortem of Hugh De Mortimer, made on the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, viz., August 29, 1304, 32 Edw. I., it was found that Joan De Mortimer was twelve years of age on the Feast of S. Catherine the Virgin, November 25, and Margaret De Mortimer eight at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, September 14, proximo preterito.” Again, in the Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. II., 1307, Joan was found to be fifteen years of age, and Margaret ten. This was in regard of the Northamptonshire estates; the Inq. of 1304 was held at Worcester. Both go to show that the year of Margaret's birth was 1296.

in 1304 had inherited one-half of the possessions of the Scropes, De Says and Mortimers of Richard's Castle. Her elder sister and co-heiress was soon to give her hand to a knight whose name survives only in the village of English Bicknor, and we are the less surprised that while in her first youth Margaret should have accepted her gallant guardian. On the partition of the De Mortimer estates her sister obtained Richard's Castle, which, on the early death of her first husband, she bestowed with her hand on a scion of the powerful house of Talbot, probably of Eccalswall, while to the share of Margaret fell Burford with its Barony and manors. To this was added a portion of the De Mortimers' Devon estates in the Manor of King's Newton, or Nimington.

We have already (in the letter addressed to Vincent by Sir Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford, 1623) presented much of the details of Sir Geoffrey's life. His military services were chiefly, if not indeed wholly, rendered in the Scottish campaigns of Edward I. and Edward II., and the honours and emoluments which accrued to him may be referred to his gallantry quite as much as to the tie of blood. To the latter, however, we must attribute his being selected as guardian of two of King Edward II.'s children, Prince John of Eltham and the Princess Elinor, afterwards Duchess of Guelders, with for consideration the rich Manors of Macclesfield and Overton; to the former the pardon* granted 32 Edward I. for the killing of William de Hoo, probably in a duel, the said William being like himself a Norman. It remains a singular coincidence, that whereas the grandson of the slayer held high command at Agincourt and was summoned by writ as Lord Fanhope, the great nephew of the slain, for his share of the same victory, was raised to the peerage as Baron Hoo and Hastings, being left in command of the English Army in France after the return of King Henry V. to England.

In 1317 (Rot. Pat.) Sir Geoffrey was summoned to perform military service against the Scots, and it may be owing to his valour or capacity that in consequence he received the above-mentioned wardship of the royal children. In 1324 he sat for the County of Northants.

Turning to the problem of dates—always difficult at so early a period—the Escheats help us. Thus, 1309, 2 Ed. II., Vigorn, Inq. p. mortem Wilhelmi de Mortuo Mari taken the Sunday before Epiphany. William held 35 acres of arable of the gift of Robert de Mortimer for life of the inheritance of the

* This pardon was included among Sir Thomas Cornewall's deeds in 1623.

heirs of Hugh. That such heirs are also heirs of William, and are Joan, wife of Thomas de Bikenore, who is of the age of 17 years, and Margaret, wife of Galfridus de Cornewall, who is 14 years of age. Said William held on the day of his death a messuage of Isabel de Mortimer. Again, in the same year, but later—Escheat, Salop, Monday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, Joan was of the age of 18 years on the Feast of St. Catherine last and Margaret is under age and under the custody of the King. So that this child-bride, who was born in 1296, though a wife, remained in wardship. In 1313 she became a mother.

The following Escheat, 9 Ed. II., 1315-16, establishes the parentage of Sir Geoffrey—albeit not his mother's maiden name: "License to Geoffrey Cornewall and Margaret his wife to enfeoff Joan, who was wife of Richard Cornewall, of the Manors of Amberden, Stepulton, and Burford, that she might re-enfeoff said Geoffrey and Margaret." That this took effect is shown by an Escheat of 1335, being an Inq. p. mortem after the decease of Sir Geoffrey, wherein it was shown that Geoffrey and Margaret held jointly the Manor of Amberden in Essex by the gift of Joan de Cornewall.

The following is a translation of the grant of wardship:—Know ye that whereas lately among other manors, lands, and tenements granted to our dearest son John and his sister Allianor our daughter, for their sustenance, to hold at our will, we granted to them the manor of Macklesfield with the appurtenances in the county of Chester, to the value of 175 marks and 8 shillings, and the manor of Overton with the appurtenances in the same county, to the value of £126, to hold as aforesaid, and afterwards on the 16th of January last past, willing that the said John and Alienor in of our dearest father Edward and for his expenses should make We committed to our beloved and faithful Richard Damory, Robert de Mauley, Steward of the Household of the same Edward, and Nicholas de Hengate, Keeper of the Wardrobe of the same Edward, the custody of the manors, lands and tenements aforesaid, at our pleasure, so that from the issues thence proceeding they might give account in the wardrobe of the same Edward as long as they have the aforesaid custody.—We have now committed to our faithful and beloved Geoffrey of Cornwall the custody of the aforesaid manors of Macklesfield and Overton, to be held as long as the King pleases, paying annually £301 8s. od. until anything else is ordered. Dated at York, Oct. 16, 13 Edw. II.,

1319. Signed by Edwardus Rex presentîâ Reginæ. So that the Queen was a consenting party.

It would seem that the lands given to Prince John and the Princess Elinor had been charged with payments to the wardrobe of Edw. I. and were recommitted to Geoffrey de Cornwall, subject to the same charge.

We note further a fine, 14 Edw. II., whereby Joan, who was wife of Richard de Cornwall, paid the King two marks for license to assign a lay fee in Asthall and Asthall Lingeley to the Prior of the Hospital of St. John in Bereford. Inasmuch as the two Asthalls, viz., Asthall and Asthall Lye—as it is now termed—are situate within five miles of Burford, Oxon, it may be assumed that the gift was not to Burford in Salop, but to the above priory in that ancient town. Dugdale states that this Priory of St. John the Evangelist was existing in 1291. In 1544 it was granted by Henry VIII. to Edmund Harman, the King's Surgeon. Over the monument to Joan, in Asthall Church, are three coats of arms in stained glass; that of Sir Edmund, her elder son, with a bend bezantee; that of Sir Geoffrey with a bend engrailed, and bearing 3 mullets; and a third, on a chief sable 3 bezants or; the glass of the field being plain, showing that the entire coat had been tampered with. Tradition styles this monument that of the Countess of Cornwall. In the Visitation of Huntingdonshire, 1613, Harl. Soc., are seals bearing a close resemblance to the third coat in Asthall Church, viz., of Sir Richard De Cornwall, 21 Edw., III. and of William Cornwall, his son, 10 Richard II. These coats are argent, on a fesse sable 3 bezants or; and this Sir Richard, Captain of Calais, may have been a younger brother of Sir Geoffrey and Sir Edmund, while all three may have had a sister Joan, wife of Sir J. Howard.

Mention has already been made in Chapter VIII. of the grant in 1317 to Sir Geoffrey by Edw. II. of a moiety of the Hundred of Overs, confirmed to him 1 Edw. III., subject to a rent-charge of six shillings and eightpence to the Crown—Rot. Pat. of that year. Apparently he had been ousted from this, inasmuch as in the Parl. Roll., vol. ii., p. 81, we find a petition to the King—Edward III.—the date being 1334, from “Sonn lige Bachiler” (*i.e.*, Knight Batchelor), Geoffrey de Cornewaille, reciting that King Edw. II. had granted him a moiety of the Hundred of Oures (*sic*) to hold in fee from him. Of this he had been deprived, it having been annexed to the body of the County of Salop. Whereupon a writ was promptly issued to the Sheriff of Salop com-

manding him to permit Geoffrey de Cornewall to enjoy peaceably a moiety of the hundred of Overs, granted to him by letters patent for life.

The date of his death appears from Rot. Origin., 9 Edw. III., 1335, wherein the Escheators of Somerset, Lincoln, and Hereford are commanded to seize into the King's hands such lands as Geoffrey de Cornewall had died seized of. As has been shown, Margaret, during widowhood, held the Manors of Burford, Stepleton, and Amberden for life. A Devereux pedigree shows that she remarried Sir William Devereux, who by a previous wife had a son, William, aged at his father's death in 1337 over twenty-two years—Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III., No. 25. She must have died before 20 Edw. III., inasmuch as in the Rot. Origin. of that date, 1346, we find that the King lets to farm unto John Talbot of Richard's Castle the Castle of Steppelton* with appurtenances in the Counties of Hereford and Salop, the Manor of Burford, and the rents of Lentwardyn, co. Salop (*sic*), a moiety of the Manor of Rocheford, co. Hereford, a moiety of the Manor of Hamel Castell and of the rents of Karkedon, Vigorn, and a moiety of the rents of Denton, Lincoln, which belonged to Geoffrey, son of Richard de Cornewall, deceased, to hold until the lawful age of the heir. Rendering therefor yearly £83 sterling, and saving to the King the knights' fees.

There are several Escheats of interest beside that of Overs, wherein—1317, 10 Edw. II.—Sir Geoffrey is styled "*dilectus et fidelis consanguineus noster*," e.g., the grant, 1297-8, by Earl Edmund, of Cornewall-Ever, wherein the words run "*nepoti nostro, filio quondam Ricardi de Cornubia*;" and 1304, 32 Edw. I., the pardon granted Sir Geoffrey for the death of William de Hoo, dated at Strivelin, May 20, in consideration of the good service the said Geoffrey had

* "Stapleton Castle, although situated within the County of Hereford on its extreme north-western confines, forms a part of the parish of Presteign in Radnorshire. Blount tells us, that it appears in Domesday under the name of Stepedune, and was given by the Conqueror to Ralph de Mortimer, but it is evident that he misread Scepedune (Shobdon) for Stepedune, and it is far more probable that it was included in the grant to Osbern Fitz Richard. The first notice we have of it is in a writ dated 30th of June, 1207, when, owing to the minority and widowhood of Margaret de Say, it was at the disposal of King John, and Margaret de Say was the heiress of the Fitz Richards. In 1223 Hen. III. granted a license to William de Stuteville, then Baron of Richard's Castle, to hold a weekly market at his Manor of Stapleton. The descent of the Manor and Castle continued with the Mortimers of Richard's Castle. At the death of Hugh de Mortimer, the last Baron, in 1304, Stapleton fell to the share of his younger daughter and co-heiress, Margaret. She married Sir Geoffrey de Cornewall, etc., etc. John Cornewall, Esq., son of Sir Gilbert, owned Stapleton (Stapleton) in 1675, but it was sold in the year 1706 by Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford, to Auditor Harley of Eywood, son of Sir Edward Harley of Brampton Bryan, and formed part of Lord Oxford's estate until very recently. We have no means of ascertaining the character of the ancient building, fragments of which are embedded in the farm house which occupies the Castle site. The Castle itself, in 1645, is described in Symonds' Diary as 'strong, but because there was no water near it was pulled downe by Ludlowe's Governor (Sir Michael Woodhouse) least (*sic*) the enemy might make use of it.'—*Robinson's Castles of Herefordshire*

rendered the King in Scotland. Moreover, as if to emphasize the royal verdict that this "death" amounted to justifiable homicide, the pardon was followed immediately by a grant of the wardship of Margaret de Mortimer.

In 1309—3 Edw. II.—Margaret sued out a writ of partition of the Mortimer estates, and in 1319 King Edw. II., by letters patent, dated Oct. 21, granted the Manors of Marketfield (Macclesfield) and Overton to Geoffrey de Cornwall.

In 1337-8, 11 Edw. III., we find this : *Anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, tertii a Conquestu, undecimo. Johanna quæ fuit uxor Domini Ricardi Talbot militis* releases to her sister Margaret, *quæ fuit uxor Galfridi de Cornubia* a half of the Manor of Carkedone (Carton). Sealed, Barry of six 16 fleurs de lys. Legend, *Sigillum Johanne Dominæ Castri Rici*. This resembles the seal of her father Hugh, Lord de Mortimer of Richard's Castle.*

As regards the statement of Sir Thomas Cornwall in 1623, that according to tradition, Richard, brother of Earl Edmund, took prisoner the Duke of Brittany, and kept him prisoner in Burford Castle—this prior to 1297, the date of the said Richard's death—and that in consequence he was granted for the field of his coat ermine, whereas it had been argent, ermine being that of the Dukes of Brittany, it may suffice to state that in 1297 Burford Castle was not in the possession of the Cornwalls, the grant of wardship of Margaret de Mortimer not having been issued until full seven years later. The tradition, even if it were Sir Geoffrey who took the Duke prisoner, lacks verification, and indeed rests mainly on the authority of Sandford, who transferred the capture from Richard, slain at Berwick, to Sir Geoffrey. We have been unable to trace the legend in any contemporary record—indeed there is nothing to show that either the first or second Duke of Brittany was ever a prisoner. With the latter Edward III. was in alliance, and Prince John of Eltham, Sir Geoffrey's ward, was actually engaged to his niece at the time when he died *jam flore ætatis*.

In the Cotton MSS., Claud, under wardrobe account, 9 Edw. III., Geoffrey de Cornwall is stated to have held the manor of Depedene (Debden), with Bereford and Stapleton.

* The following is from Sir Thomas précis of his muniments in 1623 : "Item, a deed of release dated 11 Edw. III., from Johane that was the wife of Richard Talbot, Knight (she had become a widow for the second time), unto Margaret her sister, the late wife of Gcfrfy of Cornwall, of all her right in the moietie of the Manor of Carkedon (Carton in Mamble) which he held by the graunt of the said Margaret ; unto which deed the seale of the said Johane is affixed, and in the former part of that seale there is a little Scutchion wherein the aforesaid armes of the said Robert Mortimer may be all seene. This Johane and Margaret were the twoe daughters and coheires of Hughe Mortymer, Lord of Richard's Castle and Burford, etc."

Again, in Morant's History of Essex we find the following :—" Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Mortimer, brought Amberden to Geoffrey De Cornewall, who died seized of it 1335. Richard, his heir. Inq : p. m., 9 Edw. III., 1335. Another Geoffrey died 1365, having a son Geoffrey heir, 39, Edw. III.,"—concerning which more presently. With respect to the partition of the De Mortimer Estates there is in the Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 201, 3 Rich. II., an exemplification of the Inq., p. mortem of Hugh de Mortimer, and of all his manors, lands, and knights' fees, and further of the partition of the same between Thomas de Bykenore and Joan his wife, eldest daughter of Hugh, and Geoffrey de Cornewall and Margaret his wife. This would appear to have been drawn up in consequence of some dispute concerning tenures.

To sum up briefly the estates of Sir Geoffrey de Cornewall and his wife. They comprised the Barony and Manor of Burford, the Castle and Honour of Stepleton, the Manor of Cornewall Ever in Bucks, the Manors of Norton and Thorpe, Northants, of Macclesfield and Overton in Cheshire, and of Denton in Lincoln, the Manors of Ham Castle and Carton in Mamble—styled Carkedone in the Escheats—the Manor of King's Nymington in Devon, with lands in Somerset, the Manor, or half Manor, of Rochford in Worcestershire, and of Amberden in Essex. None of his descendants held so extensive an acreage. With regard to the Manor of Denton in Lincolnshire, it would appear to have been alienated, inasmuch as a little later (*vide* Mr. Moor's "Gainsburgh"), it was in the possession of the Welby family.

By Margaret de Mortimer Sir Geoffrey de Cornewall had (1) Sir Richard his successor in the Barony ; (2) Geoffrey ; (3) Sir John ; (4) Joan ; (5) Matilda. Concerning Sir John, the third and most distinguished of the sons, we treat in the next chapter. Geoffrey obtained for his portion the Manor of King's Newton or King's Nymington in Devon, with the Manors of Norton and Thorpe, Northants. He has already been mentioned as proceeding to Brittany under safe conduct, so it may be inferred that, like the rest of the De Cornewalls of that period, he was a soldier. He died in 1344, and bestowed upon his nephew, Sir Geoffrey, the third Baron of Burford, his lands in Devon and Northants. Neither Dr. Marshall nor Judge Bayley mention the fact of his having been married, but Baker correctly assigns him for wife Margaret. He must have died s.p., inasmuch as his estates passed to his nephew, who (Escheat 20 Edw. III.) was served heir and cousin of Margaret.

Of the daughters, Joan married Sir James Nevill of Whilton, Northants, and Matilda, William Boure of Salop.

Richard, the second Baron, was 24 on his father's death in 1335. In the Rot. Origin, 9 Edw. III., Salop, "The King received the fealty of Richard De Cornewall, son and heir of Geoffrey De Cornewall, deceased, for a moiety of the Hundred of Overs, which said Geoffrey held by service of six shillings and eight pence." This was a renewal of the life grant made to Sir Geoffrey. Richard—styled in error Sir Richard—married Sibyll, sister of John, and daughter of Sir Otho De Bodrugan, erroneously called Botringham. Her grandfather, Sir Henry De Bodrugan, who died in 1309, married Sibilla De Mandeville. The arms, viz., Arg. 3 bends gu, are those given as the impalement of De Bodrugan by Vincent in the High Legh Pedigree of Cornewall. [See also Maclean's History of Trigg Minor]. On her Baron Richard settled half the Manors of Norton and Thorpe, which Manors, after his decease, were conveyed by her to her brother, John De Bodrugan, and John Vidston for life by the annual render of a pair of gloves, value 1d. She had also a life interest in the Manor of Cornewall Ever. He died 17 Edw. III., having had by Sibyll an only child and heir, Sir Geoffrey, certified to be 13 years of age on the death of his mother on the Saturday after Ascension Day, 23 Edw. III.

At this period there were no less than four Richards De Cornewall. Of these Sir Richard was knighted at Calais in 1347. The close Roll, 20 Edw. III., mentions grants to him for his past services, and his seal is given—Arg. on a fesse sa, 3 bezants or, in the Harl. Soc., vol. on Hunts, but in the second Calais Roll a bend in lieu of a fesse. He held lands in Wode Walton, and obtained the Manor of Shelswell, Oxon, from Edw. II., when Sir W. Tucket was hanged at York, 13 Edw. II. [see Blomfield's Bicester], albeit the entry cannot be found. Further, there was Richard De Cornewall, Baron of Walsoken, whom (Patent Roll, 12 Edw. II., part 2) the King collated to the Prebend of Newbold in York Cathedral as "Consanguineus Regis." This, the style accorded Sir Edmund and Sir Geoffrey, seems to suggest that his are the arms in the window of Asthall Church, and that he and not Sir Richard (as stated in page 15) was their brother, while Joan, wife of Sir John Howard, must have been their sister. Having incurred the wrath of Piers Gaveston, Sir John assigned his, or his wife's, estates to the above Richard [see Appendix]. Lastly, there was another Richard De Cornewall, priest, described as chaplain, who, Jan. 14, 1350, was

pardoned for the death of John de Rockesfield, and appears to have been defendant in an action by the Crown concerning the presentation to the benefice of Northorpe.

We have stated the problem of the various Richard De Cornewalls, who were contemporaneous. So far as it is allowable to form a conclusion from imperfect data, it would appear that the sons of Richard De Cornewall and Joan Fitzalan were Sir Edmund, Sir Geoffrey, and Richard, parson of Walsoken, with a daughter Joan, wife of Sir John Howard, and ancestress of the Dukes of Norfolk.

Sir Geoffrey, the third Baron, was born in 1335, at Stepleton Castle, and baptised at Presteign, Sep. 8, of that year. On his father's decease he was made the ward first of William de Cusancia (Nov. 1, 1343), and shortly after, *i.e.*, 1352, in respect of part of the estate, of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. But in 1349 the Crown presented a Portioner of Burford, during the minority of Geoffrey. He married Cecilia, probably a daughter of Sir John Seymour of Penhow, Mon., son of Sir Roger Seymour by John Damarel. Sir John Seymour's brother, Sir Roger, ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset, had married Cecilia, daughter of Lord Beauchamp of Hache, and it was probably a nephew of Cecilia Cornewall who represented Herefordshire in 1388. By her Sir Geoffrey had Sir Bryan, his successor, Richard, who succeeded Sir Bryan, Geoffrey, and Ellen. She died July 26, 1369 [escheat 43, Edw. III., 57], having survived her husband, who died abroad May 18, 1365, holding Rochford and Stepleton, Burford, a moiety of the Hundred of Overs, King's Newton, Thorpe, Norton,* Stapleton,† and Amberden—the last two in Essex.

In the Rot. Origin, Edw. III., occur the following: 24 Edw. III. Bucks. Grant by the King to Sir Alan De Claveryng, knight, of the custody of all lands in Ever which belonged to Richard, son of Geoffrey de Cornewall and Sibilla his wife, deceased. To hold to the lawful age of the heir, rendering therefor 10 marks. Ibid. 26 Edw. III. Northants. To the Escheator. To reserve in the King's hands the Manor of Thorpe and a moiety of Norton, whereof Sibilla was jointly enfeoffed with Richard, son of Geoffrey De Cornewale, deceased, her late husband.

* It is stated that prior to his decease he had conveyed the Manors of Norton and Thorpe without Royal license, and with intent to defraud the King of the wardship of his heir, but that, as this would have involved forfeiture, re-entering died seized of them.

† This may be Steeple or Stebbing.

Ibid, Hereford. Writ to Escheator to receive the fealty of and deliver seized unto William, heir of Robert Golafre deceased, of 12 acres in Staunton Logerons, which are holden of Geoffrey de Cornewall, being within age as of the Manor of Stepleton. This would seem to refer to a leaseholder.

Sir Bryan, the 4th Baron, was born and baptized at Stokesay, Salop, May 3, 1355. We have some difficulty in distinguishing him from his contemporary and senior, Sir Bryan of Kinlet, but it seems clear from the dates that he served as Sheriff of Salop, 1378-80, and Staffs, 1378. He married Matilda, erroneously alleged to have been the daughter of Sir Thomas Latimer of Chipping-Warden, and relict of Sir Robert Fitzwalter of Daventry, who had died in 1342. She was living in 1365. According to the *précis* of muniments in the possession of Sir Thomas Cornewall in 1623, Sir Bryan, in 7 Richard II., obtained a pardon for sacrilege. This at the instance of the Queen. The Escheat, dated 12 Nov., 1383, runs thus: "Pardon to Bryan de Cornewall de Burford, Chivaler, for reverence (*sic*) of God, and at special request of Anne, Queen of England, our most beloved Consort." In an Escheat of 1390 he is styled "Bryan de Cornewalle,* Dominus de Burford, Knight." He gave (Esch. 14 Rich. II.) a rent-charge of £10 to his brother Richard and sister Ellen, and died Jan. 17, 1399-1400. According to one account he had by Matilda a son John. If so this son must have died *vit. patr.*, inasmuch as he was succeeded as 5th Baron by his brother Richard, aged 40 at his decease, who therefore had been born in 1360.

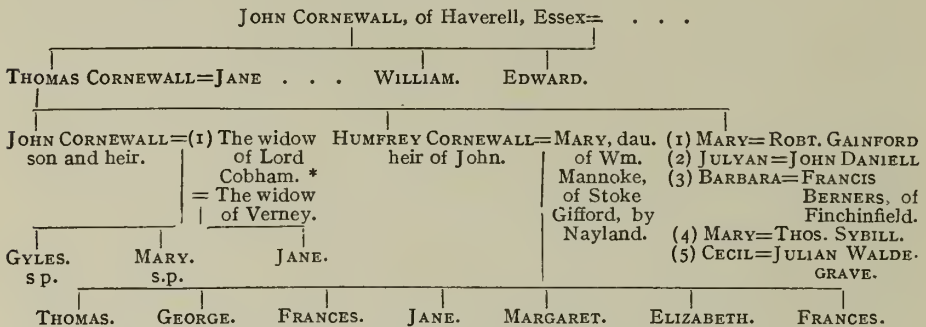
The youngest brother of Sir Bryan and Richard, viz., Geoffrey, is stated by one authority to have died in infancy, but this militates against Morant's account of the devolution of Amberden, † which was his portion, *e.g.*, "Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Mortimer, brought Amberden to Geoffrey de Cornewall, who died seized of it 1335. Richard his son and heir (Inq. p. mortem, 9 Edw. III.) Another Geoffrey died 1365, leaving a son Geoffrey heir (Inq., 39 Edw. III.) Inasmuch as temp. Hen. VI. Amberden is found in

* The Rot. Norm., 1421, mention the grant of the Manor of Tournabie in Normandy to Bryan de Cornewall. This Bryan it is impossible to identify. It could not have been either Sir Bryan of Kinlet or Sir Bryan, Baron of Burford, neither of whom were living at that date.

† Henry VIII. granted the Rectory and Advowson of Stebbing to Thomas Cornewall and his heirs to hold in capite by the 40th part of a Knight's fee (Lett. Pat., 45 Hen. VIII.) On Oct. 22, 1548, Thomas had license to convey to Trustees for use of himself and wife, remainder to Humphry Cornewall and Joan his wife (Pat. 2 Edw. VI.) In 1567 Humphry Cornewall by license aliened to William Tiffyn.

Again, Henry Parker was pardoned 1531 for buying of Thos. Cornewall, Esq., the Manor of Franstead cum pert: in that parish and in Great Leghs, etc., to be holden of the King in capite (Lett. Pat. 23 Hen. VIII.) On May 18, 1538, said Thomas had license to alienate to Thos. Morton. Notwithstanding at his decease, May, 1558, he was seized of this Manor, valued at £10 10s. per annum. Jane, his granddaughter, was then 6 (Inq. 5 Eliz.) She married George Chauncey of Ardeley in Herts, dying in 1582 (*vide Chauncey's Herts*).

possession of the Berners family we may surmise that the Manor came to them by an heiress of the Cornewalls. But that there were Cornewalls of a previous generation remaining either in Essex or on the Suffolk border appears probable from the Visitations of Essex of 1552 and 1643, *e.g.*, The Visitation of Essex, 1552 :



Again, the Visitation of Essex, 1634 : Berners, Quarterly or and vert.

(1) . . . = JOHN BERNERS, of Finchingfield=(2) . . .

FRANCIS BERNERS, of Finchingfield.=daughter of Cornwall (*i.e.* Barbara).

JOHN BERNERS, of Finchingfield=JOANE, daughter of Philip Causton.

JOHN BERNERS of Finchingfield=MARY, daughter of . . . Wallys, of Little Bradfield.
living 1634.

JOHN. WILLIAM. MARY. ELIZABETH.
æt. 16 in 1634.

CORNEWALL.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, arg. a lion rampant gu. crowned or, a bordure sa charged with 10 bezants—Cornwall : 2 and 3, Barry of six arg. and gu. a canton gu. erm. Crest, a Cornish chough sa, a crescent for difference.

Harleian MS. No. 99—fo. 140.

* This bill made the vjd daye of November in the xxvijth yere of Kyng Henry the viijth witneseth that I John Cornwell of Stebbyng in the Countie of Essex, Gentylman and Dame Elizabeth my wyff Lady Cobham have receyved off George Broke Knight, lord Cobham, xxx. li. vi. sh. viii. d. s'tlinge (*i.e.* sterling) to us the forsaid John Cornwell and Dame Elizabeth due att the feast of Seynt Michell th' archangell last past of s'ne and for an annuytie of a C. Marke for the joynture of the said Dame Elizabeth, of the which sm of xxx. li. vjs. viijd we knowledge our selfe to be truly contented and payde, and the said George Broke Knight, lord Cobham, and his executors therof clerely acquitted and discharged by these presents. In witnes wherof we have sette oure seales the daye and yere abowewrytten

by me JOHN
CORNEWELL

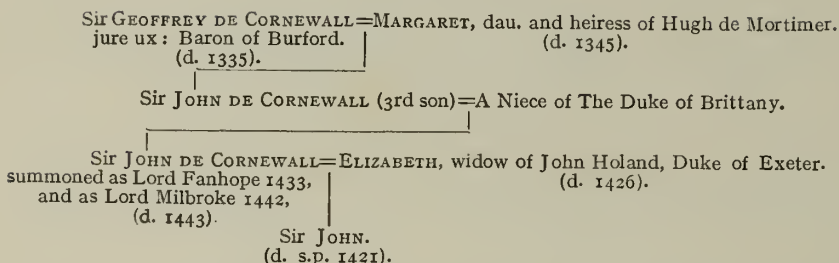
In another receipt dated 2nd May 27 Hen. VIII. the parties are described as John Cornwall Gent and Dame Elizabeth my wiff, late wiff unto Thomas Broke Knight Lord Cobham.

From the fact of these Cornewalls of Essex and Suffolk (Haverell is in the latter County) bearing the coat of Sir Edmund de Cornwall and holding lands in the vicinity of Amberden, and also by their alliance with the Berners family, who had succeeded to Amberden, temp. Hen. VI., it would seem that they were the descendants of the Geoffrey of whom we are treating. This, however, in the absence of positive evidence, we are unable to establish, neither do the Visitations assist otherwise than by assigning to this line the Cornwall coat of arms.

Of Ellen, the sister of Sir Bryan, Richard, and Geoffrey, we have no record. Richard succeeded his elder brother Sir Bryan as 5th Baron of Burford. Concerning him we reserve consideration to a future chapter, reverting in our next to Sir John, the youngest of the three sons of Sir Geoffrey de Cornwall by Margaret de Mortimer.

CHAPTER X.

LORD FANHOPE.



IT will be remembered that the third son of Sir Geoffrey de Cornwall by Margaret de Mortimer was Sir John de Cornwall, to whom, in admiration of his martial prowess in the Scotch wars, John, Duke of Brittany, gave his niece in marriage. We are unable to determine the date of that marriage or of his birth or death. His mother, born in 1296, must have been married about 1311, for his elder brother, Sir Richard de Cornwall, was twenty-three in 1335, having thus been born in 1312. To the date of Sir Geoffrey's birth—the second son—we have no clue*; but evidently Sir John could not have been born earlier than 1314, and possibly later, inasmuch as we find him performing military service in 1361. In that year, so we learn from the Rot. Franc., a letter of protection was granted to Sir John Cornwaille, Chivalier. He was then proceeding to Ireland in the retinue of Lionel, Duke of Clarence,† third son of King Edward III.‡

His alliance with the House of Brittany must have brought him into close connection with the Court of that Duchy, and in consequence,

* Rot. Franc., 38 Edward III., 1365. Letters of protection granted to Galfridus de Cornwaille and John de Chaubon, Knights, who were going abroad. This Geoffrey was Sir John's next elder brother.

† Sir John Cornwall's name is mentioned in the Roll of returns of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. See also Patent Roll, 1347.

‡ According to *Beaton's Political Index*, which gives a list of peers summoned by writ in each reign, in the same year he was summoned as Sir John de Cornwayle, while in the Cotton MSS., "Claud G.," is an alphabet of the noble families of England with their arms tricked; and in this list—"Cornwall, Baron"—*Arg. lyon gu., crowned or, Bordure sa. bezantee or.* Banks also—"Index Baronum Summonitionibus"—gives "Cornwaille, 35 Ed. III." It appears that the summons was to a special Council respecting Irish affairs, and not a summons to Parliament. Moreover, Banks makes this Sir John Cornwall to be of Kinlet and Thonock, who, as he died in 1415, could not have been prominent in 1365. He classes the Barony of Cornwall among the *Barones prætermissi*, i.e., summoned only once—a division apparently arbitrary. This Barony was not noticed by Dugdale, whose lists of Barons by writ is the only one to be depended upon.



SIR JOHN CORNEWALL, K.G., LORD FANHOPE, WITH HIS CONSORT, THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH,
SISTER OF KING HENRY IV.

when England and Brittany were in league against France,* we are the less surprised to find him domiciled there with his young wife. He held a command in the army, and either matters had become critical, or, as has been affirmed, he desired that his heir should be English-born; whichever may have been the motive, he despatched his wife just before her confinement, and the heir was actually born at sea, albeit close to shore in the Bay of St. Michael's Mount, to be duly baptised in the Church of Market-Jew or Marazion, a township which had received favour from the King of the Romans. From the circumstance of his having been born and rocked on the green waves of the Channel he received the *sobriquet* of The Green Knight. Sandford, in his Genealogical History, records the incident, but unhappily we have no dates—indeed, it seems far from certain that the Breton-born wife of Sir John de Cornwall made a recovery after so abnormal and perilous a confinement. We are in the region of surmise, and can only conclude that the early years of the future hero of Agincourt may have been spent at Burford Castle. That castellated residence must have been very large, for in the seventeenth century two families of populous proportions inhabited it simultaneously, and in the generation prior to Lord Fanhope, room was also found for the brother and sister of King Edward II. But perhaps the most convincing argument for Lord Fanhope's early association with Burford may be the fact of his having buried his royal consort there. That the spot was selected for her last, suggests that it may have been her husband's first, home.

No doubt in his youngest manhood he was serving with the army in France, and there received knighthood. Be that as it may, the earliest mention we have of him after his romantic entry into the world is in the Rot. Franc., 1380, where a letter of protection is issued for him as a Knight with John Childe, Esq., both about to proceed to Brittany; and in the Patent Rolls for 1385† we

* "John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany, joined King Edward III. in commissioning the Duke of Lancaster as Captain of Brittany in 1357."—Rymer's *Fœdera*. This John, second Duke, had married Mary, daughter of Edward III., and sister of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. By marriage, therefore, Sir John Cornwall was allied to the royal House of England, a link to be drawn closer in the marriage of his son. It is a coincidence that John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and ward of Sir Geoffrey, was to have married a *niece of the Duke of Brittany*, but died before the proposed marriage was celebrated. Could this have been the niece who was "given" to Sir John Cornwall? Miss Strickland—"Queens of England"—mentions that in 1386 a marriage was negotiated between John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany, surnamed "The Valiant," and Joanna of Navarre, afterwards Consort of Hen. IV. of England. She was his third wife, his second having been Jane Holand, half sister of King Richard II.

† Both these entries have been assumed to refer to "The Green Knight's" father, Sir John de Cornwall, who, however, in 1380, and still more in 1385, must have been too old for active service. We have, therefore, a clue to the probable date of Lord Fanhope's birth. Men of his rank received the accolade as mere boys, so that he would have been born about 1364. If that be so he must have been in middle age at Agincourt.

have this entry, "John Cornewaile, Knight, went on the King's service to Scotland." And again, 11 Richard II. (*Cat. des Rolles Gascons*), there is a letter of protection for John Cornewaile, Knight, going abroad in the retinue of the Duke of Lancaster—John of Gaunt—his future father-in-law. As the destiny of the Duke and his retinue was Brittany, we have here a conjunction which may imply that "The Green Knight" was not unknown to the Princess Elizabeth prior to her first and second marriage.

With unhappy Richard II. that brave soldier would appear to have found favour, inasmuch as one of the last acts of his reign was to obtain the authorization of Parliament to a grant for life of the Manor of Chipping Norton, late the property of the Earl of Arundel attainted—*Cat. Rot. Pat.*, 22 Richard II. Sir John notwithstanding transferred his allegiance to the son of his former patron, the Duke of Lancaster, a King whom he served with zeal. History deems him an English hero, but as a matter of ancestry he was in the male line Norman-French, his paternal grandmother representing the great houses of Mortimer and De Say, his great-great grandmother, a Fitzalan, being also of a Norman family—destined to reappear under a different nomenclature as the Royal Stuarts; while his mother was Breton-French. The associations of boyhood may have imparted an English tenacity and resourcefulness, but his salient characteristics were purely French—vivacity and agility, while he exhibited a temperament sanguine in the superlative degree. We behold that quality in the slender and ruddy Knight who figured somewhat theatrically in a stained glass window at Ampthill, destroyed by a gale early in the last century. Therein he was depicted striking the attitude of a conqueror, and trampling under foot the lilies of France, while over his bare head a Squire waved the proud banner of England. The supple figure scarcely resembled that of an athlete—rather of a fencer, every nerve aquiver with energy; indeed, of the pair, the tall, broad, brawny Squire, with steel helmet and strong mouth, seemed more suggestive of the English type. The bordure of his coat, it may be remarked, was not sable, but of a sage-green with golden bezants; that detail however may be attributed to the artist who painted the window.

Yet another stained glass presentment in the same Church, and of later date, showed him kneeling opposite to his royal wife, his shield enriched by the blue ribbon of the Garter. Even thus, and in an attitude of devotion, with hands reverently upraised, the eager visage seems combative—emphatically the face of a fighting man. It may be added, though we anticipate,

that his Princess bears the label of three points ermine of her sire, John of Gaunt, a device she shared with her sister Philippa, Queen of Portugal, and with her half-sister Katherine, Queen of Castile and Leon.

Hollinshed aptly remarks that, enjoying his father's name he inherited his valour, and at the outset of his career found ample scope for the display thereof, for the Consort of the second Duke of Brittany—his cousin—was aunt to King Richard II., his first patron. In 1397 he was specially retained to serve the King for life—this doubtless to prevent him from transferring his sword permanently to Brittany, his mother's native country. He shared the blood of the De Montforts, and from a military point of view a parallel might be drawn between the great Simon and himself. As a sort of retaining fee he was granted an annuity of one hundred marks, to be paid out of the Cunage of Cornwall. The grant above-mentioned of the Manor of Chipping Norton in 1399 proved to be the last favour conferred on the young and promising knight by ill-starred Richard II. In that same year he rendered homage to King Henry the Fourth.

The pivot of a brilliant career undoubtedly was his alliance with royalty. John Holand, created Earl of Huntingdon in 1387, and Duke of Exeter in 1397, had married, as her second husband, in 1384 Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt and sister to King Henry IV, a Princess who, born 1364, was married in 1380 to John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, she being 17 and he only 8, which marriage was dissolved by mutual consent in 1383. Unhappily in the brief struggle which terminated in the deposition and murder of Richard II., the Duke espoused the cause of the reigning monarch. This seems to have exasperated King Henry, who on October 6, 1399, degraded him from his Dukedom,* and he was beheaded January 15th, 1400, at Pleshey, in Essex; in consequence whereof the Princess Elizabeth descended to be Countess of Huntingdon. With her brother, the King, she was present at a tournament at York, and fascinated by the prowess of Sir John Cornwall in unhorsing first an Italian and then a French Knight, obtained the royal permission to accept him as a suitor. Such at least is one version, but Hollinshed hints that "the Knight and the Countess were agreed beforehand without the King's consent."

* The Earl of Huntingdon endeavoured secretly to organise a rising in London. Hearing of the failure of his friends (Sc., at Cirencester), he fled down the Thames in a small boat, but foul weather drove him on to the coast of Essex, where he was recognised, apprehended, and lawlessly executed by a mob outside Pleshey Castle.—*Professor Oman.*

Probably that represents the actual fact. The Knight was no stranger either in court or in camp, and kinship with the Royal House of Brittany brought him within the charmed circle of royalty, while his natural beauty and grace was enhanced by the rarest skill in tourney. In the Rot. Pat.,² Hen. IV., this brief entry tells of the marriage, viz., "John de Cornwaile Knight married Elizabeth of Lancaster, Countess of Huntingdon." The auspicious event carried with it honours and rewards. He was made a Knight of the Garter, and this on the score of merit. Henry, Prince of Wales, loaded him with riches.* He gave him for the term of his natural life the Castles of Trematon—once the stronghold of the Valletorts—Restormel, Calstock, Ashburgh, Penhyn, and Penknyth; the townships of Lostwithiel and Camelford with the exclusive fishing rights of the river Fowey—all and singular because of service rendered in peace and in war. The King settled upon him a rent-charge of four hundred a year, equivalent to at least £6000 of our present money—the prelude to other and much larger grants by the Crown. That the happy couple were keenly alive to their own interest may be inferred from a petition in the Rot. Parl., 3 Hen. IV., wherein Sir John Cornwall joins his wife. It is therein recited that the King had granted to them and to the Proctor of the Abbey of Fescamps the custody of the lands in England belonging to the said Abbey—one of the so-called Alien Priories—and they pray that they may be permitted without let or hindrance to enjoy the same.

The Rot. Norman, 5 Hen. V., 1418, show that this petition was successful, *e.g.*, "By patent dated at Bayeux the King granted to the Bishops of Durham and Hereford, and to his uncle John, Duke of Bedford, with others, the reversion of all the lands belonging to the alien Abbey of Fescamps in Normandy, in the County of Sussex and elsewhere, which Sir John Cornwall and Elizabeth his wife held for life by grant from the Crown, for the purpose of assigning the same to a Monastery which the King had lately founded at Isleworth. He has been erroneously affirmed to have been Sheriff of Salop, 1399-1404. This is obviously in confusion with Sir John Cornwall of Kinlet—a Shropshire landowner who also was Surveyor of Array in the latter year. We have no evidence to show that Lord Fanhope held lands in Salop. A further evidence of Sir John Cornwall's insistence on his rights is furnished by a Bill in Chancery, 4 Hen. IV., 1408-9, by himself and Elizabeth Lancaster, Countess of Huntingdon

* Although we cannot determine the exact date, it was probably on his marriage that he was granted for life the Manor of Fownhope—then styled Fanhope, or Fawnhope—from which he took his title.

his wife, against the Mayor of Barnstaple, reciting a grant by the King of lands in Devon* and of the Manor of Barnstaple to complainants during the nonage of the heir of John Holand, late Earl of Huntingdon.

In the Cotton MSS. (Cleopatra), 1410, Mons. John Cornewaile is nominated a Commissioner for the County of Northampton to borrow money for the King. In the Rot. Franc., 13 and 14, is a safe conduct for Thanequy de Chastel,† Chivaler, who was coming to England "*pour combattre in præsentiâ Regis contra Johannem Cornewaille, Chivaler,*" from which it would appear that he had achieved a world-wide reputation, while we read elsewhere of a notable feat performed by him at Smithfield, then the scene of royal tournaments, in unhorsing a Scottish Knight. It might not be an exaggeration to style him the Champion of England,‡ in a great measure owing to the following incident narrated by Monstrelet. To invert the ancient proverb, *inter pacem silent arma*, and in 1409, there being no war to satisfy the martial cravings of soldiers of fortune,§ challenges—amounting to what we should term international tests—were frequent. Thus the renowned Seneschal of Hainault|| thought fit to offer his glove to Sir John Cornewall, and accordingly the event was arranged to take place at Lille, the weapons being the lance and the battle-axe, the latter suggesting a duel *a l'outrance*. No sooner had Charles VI. of France heard of it than he commanded the combat to be fought in his presence and at Paris, with the following very unsatisfactory result :—

"On the appointed day Sir John Cornewall entered the lists first, very grandly equipped, and galloping his horse around came before the King, whom he gallantly saluted. He was followed by six little pages mounted on as many war-horses, the two first of which were covered with furniture of ermine, and

* Lord Fanhope, *jure uxoris*, presented twice to the Rectory of Dartington, Devon.

† This Thanequy, more correctly Duchâtel, was Prévot of Paris, and murdered John of Burgundy at Montereau.

‡ Monstrelet records two Challenges sent to King Henry himself, viz., from Louis, Duc d'Orleans, brother of Charles VI., and from Waleran, brother of Richard II., Count of St. Paul.

§ Belz—"History of the Order of the Garter"—attributes the frequency of duels to the pacific qualities of Henry of England and Charles of France.

|| The Seneschal addressed a letter to the King to the effect, that having heard of the new Order of the Garter being a revival of King Arthur's Round Table, where the Knights were sworn to meet all comers, he prayed the King's permission to fight them all, individually and severally, at a spot forty miles from London—apparently to secure a fair field and no favour. The King replied in the negative, alleging that the proposal was contrary to the precedents of King Arthur. At the same time he reminded him that one Knight—evidently Sir John Cornewall, inasmuch as in the issue the Seneschal came over especially to meet him—in whatsoever spot he had happened to be, had gladly encountered from ten to forty foreign Knights. The Seneschal's name was John de Werchin, or Wrechen [*Lettres du Seneschal de Hainault—Bibliothèque National de Paris*, No. 8, 417].

the other four with cloth of gold. When he had made his obeisances the pages retired without the lists."

"Shortly afterwards the Seneschal arrived, attended by the Duke of Brabant and his brother, the Comte de Nevers, each holding a rein of his horse on his right and left. The Comte de Clermont bore his battle-axe and the Comte de Penthievre his lance. When he had made his circuit of the lists, and had saluted the King, as Sir John Cornwall had done, they prepared to tilt with their lances."

At this juncture King Charles, who had already displayed symptoms of insanity, abruptly stopped the combat, a Herald proclaiming the royal pleasure that "this deed of arms should not be carried further, and that in future no one within his realm, under pain of capital punishment, should challenge another without substantial cause." Leland completes the story thus:—

"In the yere X. of King Henry the Senescal of Hainaud (*sic.*) came to seke adventures in England. Jousts were held at Smithfield, and on the third day he encountered 'Syr John of Cornewall,' but with what result that not very dependable historian omits to state. We learn from Stowe that the occasion was more than commonly splendid, "where were to see the same the most part of the nobles and gentles of England." The Seneschal, before he encountered Sir John Cornwall, had been unhorsed by John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, and had met Sir Richard Arundel.

Hen. V. had throughout appreciated the high qualities of his uncle, Sir John Cornwall, and both were fighting men. The Rot. Franc. contain letters of protection for him in the 6th, 7th, and 9th, years of his reign,* while in the 4th year—1416—just after Agincourt, he was nominated with the Duke of Clarence, the Earls of March and Huntingdon, Lords Grey de Ruthyn, Poynings, and Bergenny as an escort for the Emperor Sigismund, whose speech, "*Ego sum Rex Romanus et super grammaticam*," has for ever immortalised him. They were ordered to meet this ungrammatical monarch at Dartford, while at Blackheath the Mayor, Aldermen, and "bones gens" of the City would present an address, the King finally welcoming his Imperial guest at St. Thomas Waterynges; and in the year following Sir John Cornwall was

* The Rot. Franc., 3 Hen. V., contain a safe conduct for one John Sampson going abroad in the retinue of Sir John Cornwall, Chivaler. And in the same Rolls we have protection to Sir John Harpeden, Knight, going to parts beyond the sea in the retinue of Sir John Cornwail, Knight.

appointed one of a Commission to arrange terms for the surrender of the Castle of Touque by the French.

We now come to the Battle of Agincourt. Among the ten* Generals who fought in the van under the Duke of York on that great day the old ballad tells us that :—

“Sire John, the Knight of Cornewaille,
He dar abyde, and that know yee !”

He specially distinguished and benefited himself by taking prisoner Prince Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Vendôme. Nor was this noble his only captive. As will appear, he realised an immense sum by ransoms and otherwise, while his valour remains an eternal record. It is suggested aptly by Miss Isabel Cornwall, in her admirable Monograph, that he must have formed a conspicuous feature with his princely prisoner in the superb procession which marched slowly and solemnly from St. Paul's to Westminster Abbey to return thanks for the victory. That may be. Two hundred years after, Drayton, the author of *Polyolbion*, in a poem styled “Agincourt,” mentions him among the more daring spirits of the fray, and by a strange anachronism confers the title he was destined to be known by, but which had not been granted when he fought on that memorable field. The lines run thus :—

“Warwick in blood did wade,
Oxford the foe invade,
And cruel slaughter made—
Still as they ran up ;
Suffolk his axe did ply,
Beaumont and Willoughby ;
Bare them right doughtily
Ferrers and Fanhope.”

The story of Lord Fanhope, as we shall see, forms an object lesson on the mutability of human greatness. His was a brilliant, nay more, a dazzling career. Like a meteor he flashed across the sky and left behind nothing. Even the trophies of this proud day, and of others wherein he bore his part, were destined to desecration. Early in the last century the execrable taste of the period prompted the churchwardens to erect a gallery in Burford Church. In order to effect their purpose, these priceless trophies—swords,

* Sir John Cornewall's command at Agincourt consisted of 30 men at arms and ninety archers.

guns, and a complete suit of armour, the latter probably that worn by Lord Fanhope—were removed and sold. In 1833 General Cornwall interviewed a blacksmith who had been the purchaser. All was then destroyed, the last to go being a helmet used to carry ashes. *Sic transit gloria!*

One consequence of Agincourt was a further and more extensive grant of manors by the Crown, and, as is recorded, for life only. These estates lay in Beds., and comprised the manors of Ampthill, Milbrook, Haughton, Tyngrith, Hyllwicke, and Pelyng. At Ampthill he erected a Castle meet for his royal spouse, who had presented him with a son and heir. Leland speaks of it as "standing stately on a hill with foure or five Toures of stone in the inner ward beside the basse Court, of such spoiles as, it is said, he wanne in France. It may chaunce that the marriage of the Duchess of Exeter was a great cause of the sumptuous building there." It can only be remarked that the vast expense incurred seems inconsistent with a mere life-tenure, indeed Ampthill Castle leads up to a problem needing solution, but which has hitherto baffled even such capable researchers as the late Judge Bayley. We shall come to it presently.

One object of the Emperor Sigismund's visit had been to negotiate a peace between England and France. He failed, and Henry V., in 1417, had overrun the latter Kingdom as far as the banks of the Seine. We learn from Monstrelet that he had advanced as far as Louviers, which submitted, and thence to the Abbey of Bomfort near Pont de l'Arche, where a certain John de Graville was in command. King Henry despatched Sir John Cornwall to summon him to surrender, but De Graville defied him, whereupon the former said: "I pledge my word, that despite you and your men, I will cross the Seine. Should I do so, you shall give me your best courser. Should I fail, I will present you with my steel helmet worth 500 nobles. After this parley they parted mutually pleased with each other.

Accordingly De Graville sent for reinforcements to guard the fords. Among others came Sir James D'Harcourt from Estampigny, and with him 800 men at arms and some 1200 peasants. On the morrow Sir John Cornwall marched to the banks with but sixty Englishmen, only one horse, and his son, then fifteen years of age, and embarking in eight boats reached an island in the middle of the stream. Here with a few small cannon he was able to fire upon those who guarded the opposite bank. In the end the enemy made

no defence, but fled in disorder, whereupon Sir John re-embarked in his boats and landed on the south bank without opposition. Immediately he dubbed his son a Knight, and being joined by 1000 English, laid siege to Ponte de l'Arche. He then told De Graville that the French had behaved badly, declaring that had he been in their position with but 60 Englishmen he would have defended the river, even if he had been confronted by the combined armies of England and France. This language, it must be admitted, sounds braggart, but indirectly testifies to the high opinion the valiant speaker had of the Englishmen whom he commanded. No doubt at the moment he was much exalted over the courage exhibited by his son and heir, and that may serve as an apology for the high flight of his winged words.

The six month's siege of Rouen gave a title to an ancient poem, from which we extract the subjoined extracts :—

“ The Friday before Lammas Day
Oure Kynge remevyde on ryche araye
Unto that Cyte wyth wel grete pryde,
And loggyde hym a lytil this besyde ;
And on the Saturday he synede the grounde
To the chyveteyns (chieftains) abowte that Cyte rounde.”

[Here follows an account of the lodgings assigned to the royal retinue ; then—]

And the Erle of Urmonde there lay bye,
Next Clarence wyt a full fayre manye,
And Cornewall, that comely Knygte,
He lay wyt Clarence both daye and nygte.”

Concerning this siege Monstrelet narrates as follows :—

“ Sir James D'Harcourt and the Baron de Morcul assembled about 2000 men, whom they led to within two leagues of the English army in the hope of plunder. They attacked a village near the town, in which were a party of English. These for the most part were either taken or killed, but a few having good horses escaped to the main army, crying out that they had seen the French in great force. The English were instantly in motion and under arms, and the King of England ordered Sir John de Cornwall to mount his horse and take 600 men to reconnoitre. Sir John, without delay, marched off his men, taking with him (as guides) some of those who had seen the French, and soon came up with them. The French perceiving that the English were in force hastily retired upon their ambuscades, announcing their approach. Sir John de Cornwall followed them in good array and so closely as to be able to distinguish their number. Then the French suddenly advanced from their ambush in order of battle, albeit the more part turned their backs and fled. The English perceiving this made a vigorous charge, and with a trifling loss put the whole to flight. On this day were twelve score French killed or made prisoners, among the latter being the Baron de Morcul, with many noble gentlemen of high rank. Sir James D'Harcourt and others only saved themselves by the fleetness of their horses. Sir John de Cornwall returned with his prisoners to the camp very much rejoiced at his victory.”

On his voyage home the victorious general narrowly escaped shipwreck. Thus Hollinshed : " In this passage the seas were so rough and troublous that two ships belonging to Sir John Cornwall were driven into Zealand. Howbeit nothing was lost." Looking forward down the stream of time we have already found another Cornwall also landed in Zealand and left it with nothing lost, but on the contrary very much gained.

In the year 1417 he was appointed a Commissioner with Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to treat with De Montenay, Captain of Caen, for the surrender of that fortress, and in 1419 Sir John Cornwall returned to France as second in command to the Earl of Huntingdon, winning fresh laurels, whereafter followed the treaty of Troye, in 1420, with the marriage of Hen. V. to Katherine of France. By way of honeymoon this young and lovely bride—a mere girl—was condemned to follow the army which was still engaged in reducing such fortresses as had not surrendered. In the *Memoires of Pierre de Ferrin* we have the subjoined graphic description of the scene at Sens :—

" La fût le roy Charles, le roi Henri, et le Duc de Bourgoyne sept jours avant qu'ils voulussent parlementer. Mais quand ils virent qu'il y avoit si grande puissance, et qu'ils n'auroient aucune secours, il voulurent trouver leur traite ; partant le roi Henri envoya Cornewaille (qui bien apperceut qu'ils estoient en danger) parler à eux. Quand le dit Cornewaille fut venter assez pres de la porte pour parler à eux, il vint à lui un gentilhomme qui avoit grande barbe, mais quand Cornewaille le vit, il dit lui qu'il ne parleroient point à lui s'il n'avoit sa barbe mieux faite, et que ce n'étoit point la guise et coustume des Anglois.' Cela fit qu' aussitot il lui alla faire son barbe, puis revint vers le dit Cornewaille ; et la parlerent tant que la traité fut faite."

In 1421 Sir John was in England suing Gerard the Dane for 900 crowns—probably the ransom of a prisoner—and inasmuch as the said Gerard could not, or would not pay, he was committed to gaol. Money from ransoms just now began to stream into the coffers of Amptill. Thus we find in the Rot. Norman, 8 Hen. V., a grant to John Cornwall of Peter de Reux, Marshall of France, taken prisoner in the field ; and in the Cotton MSS., under date June 27, 1423, there is the following entry having reference to Agincourt :—

" Before the Lords of Gloucester, etc., the Bishops of Norwich, etc. Whereas the Dukes of Gloucester and Exeter commanded Sir John Cornwaille to come before them to treat for the Count de Vendosme, a prisoner, and it was agreed that the said Sir John should have for ransom 5500 marks, it is further agreed that the said Sir John shall be satisfied with 3000 marks out of the lands of John, heir of Sir John Arundel, a ward of the King, annually. But that if Parliament do not ratify this, then the entire 5500 marks is hereby guaranteed."

Apparently this arrangement, pressing as it did with undue severity on the minor, John Arundel, could not have been ratified, inasmuch as in the

second year of King Henry VI. we find among the Rot. Pat. "a grant to Sir John Cornewall, Knight, of Louis de Bourbon, Count de Vendôme, his prisoner at Agincourt with ransom."

In Nov. 16 of the same year—1423—"The Lords of the Council delivered to Sir John Cornwaile Louis de Bourbon, Count de Vendôme, prisoner of war at the Battle of Agincourt, and whereas the ransom was in arrears, leave is granted to the said Count to go to his own country to procure and pay his ransom, and to return to England whenever it shall please the said Sir John Cornewaile. Present, Duke of Gloucester, Archbishop of Canterbury (Chicheley,) Bishops of Winton, Norwich and Worcester, Earls of March and Warwick, Lord Cromwell, the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, and Privy Seal."

Again the Rot. Franc., 4 Hen. VI., contain a safe conduct for Sir John de Chabanes, bringing gold to Sir John Cornewall for the ransom of the Lord de Goncourt, his prisoner; and in the same Rot. Franc., 6 Hen. VI., a safe conduct to Lord de Goncourt, Knight—prisoner—coming to surrender his person to Sir John Cornewall.

Later on we find more ransoms accruing, *e.g.*, Rot. Franc., 14 Henry VI., safe conduct for John Lendermean of St. Malo in Brittany, prisoner to Sir John Cornewall, going to Brittany for his ransom.

To revert to the year 1421. King Henry V. brought his bride to England for her Coronation in Westminster Abbey. On this auspicious occasion Sir John had the honour of entertaining the Royal pair, and the *menu* bearing the legend "*Hoc festum fecit D'n's J'h'ones Cornewell Regi Anglie*," is preserved among the Add. MSS., No. 18752 in the British Museum. For quantity and variety it fairly eclipses a Lord Mayor's feast or a College Gaudy, *e.g.* :—

Grene pese wt. Veneson	}	Primus Cursus
Graunte chare (query, a big char?)		
Capon of haute Grece (<i>i.e.</i> , larded)		
Signet		
Blaunche custarde dyaburde with byrdys (diapered)		
Leche maskelyn (a cake of wheat and rye)	}	Secundus Cursus
Roo in brothe (roe-venison soup)		
Rosey (stewed fruits flavoured with roses)		
Kydde		
Hcronsewe		
Mounter in Mantell (a hawk with its hood in sugar)		
Chykyn dyaburde (<i>i.e.</i> , diapered)		
Vencson y'bake		
Fuiter lumbarde (fritters)		
Leche ruwy (rye pudding)		

Datys in composte	}	Suggearke
Blaunche creme wt. annys in compts.		
Lardys of veneson		
Rabbetts		
Quayle		
Larkys		
Ryssshewes (rissoles)		
Vyandys couched wt. lyons (decorated)		
Leche of his armys		

The latter item appears to have been a mould in sugar of the Royal Arms. It is evident that the confectioner had a larger part to play in the preparation of this banquet than the cook, the white custard diapered with little birds of sugar being in itself a work of art, while such rarities as heron, kid, and cygnet may well have tested the capacity of Sir John's *cordon bleu*; but no doubt his Princess must be held responsible for many of the details of a superbly artistic feast. In the middle ages the highest ladies in the land were by far the most capable.

This may be considered the climax of a brilliant career. Sir John Cornwall had excelled all knights in battle and in tourney. He had wedded the King's sister, and wore the ribbon of the Garter. Great riches had poured into his lap, enabling him to erect a castle worthy his royal consort, who had given him an heir promising to be his counterpart alike in court and camp. We have now to mark a change in the trend of events.

We learn from Hollinshed that holding command in the province of Maine was Sir John Greene Cornwall—thus unintentionally adding this *sobriquet* to his surname—indeed he was always the Green Knight, and, as has already been remarked, the bordure of his coat was of that tincture, albeit not the normal vert of the Heralds, but a hue not elsewhere to be met, a sage green. From the festive board at Westminster he fared forth as a soldier to a soldier's duty, his brave son by his side. That young man had attained his 18th year, and appears to have been filled with the military ardour of his sire. It was probably owing to reckless valour and the inexperience of youth that at the siege of Meaux, Dec., 1421, he came within the range of cannon fire, falling, much as Richard, son of the King of the Romans, at the siege of Berwick. The Cardinal des Ursins wrote thus: "During the siege a young knight, son of Sir John de Cornwall and Cousin German to King Henry, was killed by a cannon shot to the great sorrow of the King and other Princes, for although he was but a youth,



THE MONUMENT OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, WIFE OF SIR JOHN CORNEWALL, K.G.,
LORD FANHOPE, IN BURFORD CHURCH.

[By permission of the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage.]

he was very well behaved and prudent.”* The effect on Sir John can only be described as electrical. He who but yesterday had been feasting his nephew and comrade in arms, King Henry, exclaimed in his grief and anger, “The King brought us here to recover Normandy, and now he is attempting to deprive the Dauphin of his throne!”—thus testified the Cardinal. Probably these hasty words never reached the King’s ears, but Sir John’s action in throwing up his command and leaving without a word for England and Ampthill told its own tale. The blow in truth fell with greater force on the bereaved Princess, who survived the shock barely four years, going down to the grave mourning.

It was characteristic of the Cornewalls—up to the last melancholy episode in the long story of the Barons—that they turned to Burford as their proper home. Sir John Cornwall had acquired vast estates elsewhere, with a Castle in Bedfordshire, and his Princess might have been laid to rest by the side of The Confessor in Westminster Abbey. This in virtue of her royal birth. But when she was taken from him, a spirit of loyalty to the old and proud home, redolent of such mighty memories as De Say, Mortimer, and Fitzosborne—princely in all but name—induced him to remove her mortal remains to the noble Church by the rushing Teme. There he erected to her honour a recumbent effigy in alabaster on the north side of the Chancel, life-size, her hair surmounted by a ducal coronet—strawberry leaves with pearls—the mantle bordered with ermine. Two angels support the cushion whereon her head rests, while couching at her feet a dog lifts the fringe of her robe. It is pleasant to reflect, when compared with the methods of modern science, of the loyal return made by loyal natures to the love of a faithful hound. On the canopy are displayed the arms of England quartering the lilies of France, and the lion rampant of the Cornewalls with the following inscription of later date:—

“Here lyeth the bodie of the noble Princess Elizabeth, Daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and own sister to King Henry IV., wife of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, after married to Sir John Cornewayll, Knight of the Garter and Lord Fanhope. She died in the fourth year of King Henry VI., A.D. 1426.”

King Henry V. passed away soon after the tragic event of the siege of Meaux, and in Hollinshed’s account of that marvellous funeral procession on

* See Warvin’s Chronicle—vol. I., p. 371.

foot headed by James of Scotland from Vincennes to Westminster we note the name of Sir John Cornewall as one of the twelve chief mourners.

Anstis' Register of the Garter, vol. ii., contains some entries of interest referring to Sir John Cornewall, *e.g.* :—

7 Hen. V.—Sir John Cornewall absent with the King in Normandy at the Feast of St. George.

8 Hen. V.—Sir John Cornewall again absent with the King, who was taken up with his marriage in France, and preparing to go to Milan.

9 Hen. V.—At a Chapter of the Garter Sir John Cornewall was present.

10 Hen. V.—He was absent, and not excused, because being in the Kingdom he had not sent the cause of his absence.

11 Hen. VI.—He was present to elect the Duke of Austria a Knight of the Garter, *vice* The Emperor Sigismund deceased.

12 Hen. VI.—Present and pardoned for previous absence.

12 Hen. VI.—Payment made by the Dean of Windsor for the expenses of Lord Fanhope and others on the Feast of St. George.

In 1430 on the Feast of St. Gregory, so we learn from *Testamenta Vetusta* p. 219, Philippa, Duchess of York, appointed Sir John Cornewall one of the Exors. of her will with a bequest of £20. He had escorted the corpse of her husband from France. In the same year, on May 18th, a warrant was issued to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to pay to Sir John Cornewall for the custody of the Duke of Orleans at the rate of 4000 marks per annum—to have of the King's gift by way of reward for the great labour and expenses which he has taken and will sustain respecting the custody of the said Duke.—*Cotton MSS., Cleopatra*. In the same MS. under date July 8, 1434, John Cornewall, Lord of Fownehope, before the King's Council consented to the release of William Botiller, Knight, in exchange for Thomas Rempston, Knight, the said William being one of the hostages of the Duke of Orleans with the Count of Angoulesme. Provided that the other hostages do not leave before the said Lord of Fownehope be satisfied of 2000 crowns and other sums due.

In the British Museum (Add. Charters 12074) is an acquittance from the King dated Nov. 28, 1440, and bearing a seal with the Cornewall arms. This document acknowledges the receipt of 8,700 golden crowns from Charles Duke of Orleans, being part payment of his ransom of 10,000 crowns, for which his brother Jean, Comte d'Angoulême was detained as hostage for thirty years after Agincourt.

The Duke appears to have remained under custody until 19th Hen. VI., when the Rot. Pat. mentions an acquittance to Sir John Cornewall, Lord Fanhope, on the discharge of Charles Duke of Orleans.

Sir John Cornewall, on July 17, 1433, in open Parliament was created Baron Fanhope, or Fownhope, of Fownhope, in the County of Hereford (*vide* Courthope's Historic Peerage, p. 184), although, so Dr. Marshall states, he was always summoned to Parliament as Lord Cornewall—a circumstance to which we have already adverted. And on January 30, 1442, he received again in open Parliament, a fresh patent as Baron Milbroke, of Milbroke in the County of Bedford—the intention or inner meaning of this second patent being obscure. Anyhow his arms, surrounded by the blue ribbon of the Garter are still to be seen in one of the clerestory windows of Millbrook Church.* These honours were conferred in consideration of his great services in England, France, and Normandy. No special mention being made either of Wales or Scotland, we infer that his part in the Welsh and Scotch campaigns was unimportant.

In 1433 he was appointed Governor of St. Selerine, and in 1437 a long-standing feud with Lord Grey of Ruthyn, a near neighbour in Beds, led to high-handed proceedings on his part. We have before us some details of the trial which ensued in the Star-Chamber, with the evidence of witnesses which went to show that he had interfered with the King's Judges of Assize. These written reports with such headings as "Knowledgeth Enderby," "Knowledgeth Pekke," convey no clear account of what occurred. Suffice it the Lord Fanhope was too powerful an element in the state to be crushed by an indictment, while eventually, as will appear, Lord Grey of Ruthyn obtained more than ample compensation. The Rot. Pat., 17 Hen. VI., contain a grant of pardon to Sir John Cornewall, Knight, Lord Fanhope, for having threatened the King's Justices at Bedford.

The Cotton MSS.—Cleopatra—give indirect evidence of the paramount position held by Lord Fanhope, *e.g.*, "At a great Council at Westminster Lord Faunhope (*sic.*) was present, in consequence of observations made by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, respecting the conduct of the war in France,

* Levien remarks that he was always summoned as Sir John Cornewaylle, Chevalier, and when receiving his second patent—Baron Milbroke—his previous creation as Lord Fanhope was ignored. On the surface this appears unprecedented, but he may have been held to have inherited the peerage of Cornewall, or de Cornewall, granted his father in 1365—a circumstance that seems to have escaped the notice of his biographers.

which observations his brother John, Duke of Bedford, considered derogatory to his honour. The dispute terminated by the King's declaration 'that he considered both to be his affectionate and faithful uncles, and commanded that no dissension should exist between them.' "

Again in the same MSS., 14th Feb., 1436: "This day a letter under the great Seal was issued to Le Sire de Fownhope informing him of the King's intention to send an army under the command of the Duke of York, into France in the ensuing month of April, for the purpose of putting a speedy end to the war there, and praying him to lend £100 for the purpose aforesaid.— 'This as you will take right well to heart.' "

Ibid. April 9, 1437—The following were appointed Commissioners to treat for peace with France. The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Lincoln, Earls of Warwick and Suffolk, Lords Hungerford, Tiptoft, and Fanhope.

Ibid. April 16, 1437*—At the Council Lord Fanhope agreed to lend the King 250 marks. And on June 18 a warrant was issued to pay 20 marks to Lord Fanhope; while on July 23 summonses were issued by the King to "The Funeral Solempnities at Caunterbery" of our graundmoder, Queen Johane, whom God assoile. To be there August 11th, *e.g.*,

* MEMBRANE 6.

CALENDAR OF PATENT ROLLS, HENRY VI., Vol. 3, p. 195.

1437.
Feb. 14.
Westminster.

Whereas by the petition of John Cornwaille, Knight, to the King and Council, it appears that the King's father when Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, and within age, by letters patent granted to the present petitioner and Elizabeth, late Countess of Huntingdon, then his wife, for her life, the castle and manor of Trematon, the manors of Calestok and Assheburgh, the castle and park and manor of Rostormell, the manors of Penlyn and Penknyth, the boroughs and towns of Lostwithicll and Camelford, the whole fishery of the water of Fowey, the manors of Tewynton, Moresk, and Tyntagell, with all knights' fees, chaces, parks, offices, mills, weirs, ferries, woods, warrens, fisheries, moors, marshes, meadows, pastures, fairs, markets, franchises, liberties, customs, wardships, marriages, reliefs, escheats, services of free and bond tenants, and reversions to the premises belonging; which grant was confirmed by the same prince, when of age, who afterwards further granted the petitioner, for his life, 400 marks a year out of the premises, which last grant was confirmed by the present king [*Patent Roll Calendar*, 1422-9, p. 59] and on 18 March, 4 Henry VI., by letters patent [*not enrolled*], the king granted to the petitioner the castle, manors, park, &c., aforesaid, to hold during pleasure, instead of the 400 marks a year, from the date of the said Elizabeth, at the yearly rent of 100 marks, payable at the Exchequer; and afterwards, to wit, on the same 14 February, on which these presents are dated, the king by letters patent committed to him upon certain mainprise the keeping of the premises for seven years at the same rent, in which last named letters, however, the manor of Rostormell was accidentally omitted; and he having besought the king's grace in this matter and surrendered the letters in question, the king now grants him the provinces, with all appurtenances, in lieu of his said annuity of 400 marks, to hold for life, as fully as he and the said Elizabeth held them, but at the previous rent of 100 marks, with the addition that he may deduct from the said 100 marks the annuity of £60 hitherto payable at the Exchequer, which he has been holding by grant of Richard II., subsequently confirmed.—By P. S.

My Lord of Gloucester.
My Lady of Gloucester.
The Earl of Huntingdon.
The Earl of Northumberland.
The Earl of Oxford.
The Lord Fanhope.
The Lord Poynings.

We also note from "Proceedings of the Privy Council," vol. v.—that Lord Fanhope attended regularly from 1437 to 1443. In that year, Dec. 14, Henry VI. wrote concerning him that he "passed to God." By his will he directed that he should be buried, not beside his royal wife, but in the Chapel of the B.V.M., which he had founded in the Churchyard of the Friars Preachers, by Ludgate in the City of London. We may assume that in his old age he had become a Tertiary of that Order, and was therefore entitled to be interred wearing its habit. This was regarded as a sort of prophylactic, and Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., stated that "the Lord Fanhope lyeth at the Black Freres, and his wife on the right hand of hym and a child." He appears to have assumed, because, as was usual at the time, wife and child were associated with the father and husband in the same monument, that therefore one tomb contained them all. This is a non-sequitur, but the account is otherwise of value, for no doubt Leland had seen the Chapel and its monuments. Both were destroyed in the great fire of London. There would appear to have been several monuments to the Princess Elizabeth. Dr. Marshall mentions one at Ampthill, but the legend at Burford indicates positively the place of her interment. Pennant names among illustrious personages interred at the Blackfriars, Hugh de Burgh, Earl of Kent and his wife Margaret, sister of Alexander II. of Scotland, also the heart of Queen Eleanor.

The Black Friars benefited by Lord Fanhope's burial in their Chapel, for he bequeathed them a rent-charge of forty marks, due from the Fishmongers' Company, for the celebration of the usual divine offices. He had previously bestowed upon that Company a large tenement in Thames Street, subject only to this comparatively small ground-rent, and it still forms part of the site of their magnificent Hall. When the Fishmongers and the Stock Fishmongers amalgamated in 1504, they passed a resolution to surrender all other tenements in favour of the great house in Thames Street, the gift of Lord Fanhope. The

ground-rent was duly rendered to the Friars up to the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it escheated to the Crown and was redeemed by the Company at twenty years' purchase. Since then the premises have been held free, but the site presented by Lord Fanhope represents a very large capital value, and he has always been held in memory as one of the chief benefactors of that ancient, honourable, and most useful guild.

The portrait of Lord Fanhope by Cornelii, painted in the reign of Henry VIII., at Queenborough Castle, represents him as a venerable old man, in appearance not unlike his brother-in-law, King Henry IV. Therein are perceptible but few traces of the bright and brave youth who trampled under foot the lilies of France and won the heart of the usurping King's sister. It is the visage of the statesman rather than the warrior, and doubtless, in a great measure a fancy likeness. This portrait forms one among those of the sixteen Governors of Queenborough, Lord Fanhope having been the sixth, and its leading characteristic has been well styled disappointment. Of all his honours, all his possessions, not a wrack remains to those of his blood, indeed his only material memorial is the stall-plate of the Order of the Garter in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor—the last but two on the south side. It measures eighteen inches, and unlike the later stall-plates is not square but moulded to the shape of his shield. The scroll bears the legend "Mons. John de Cornewall."

He appears to have solaced himself with a mistress after the death of his wife, by whom he had two sons (1) John, (2) Thomas. One account gives him an illegitimate daughter Constance, married to John Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, but the fact of her not being mentioned in the will throws considerable doubt on this legend. It is not impossible that she may have been legitimate.

Here we meet with a further elucidation of this question from a letter contributed to *Notes and Queries*, 1875, by Mr. R. W. Greenfield of Southampton, as follows:—"Sir John Arundell de Arundell, Chevalier, Lord Mautravers, Earl of Arundell, Duke of Touraine and K.G., who was born at Lychat Mautravers, Dorset, 14 Feb., 1407-8 (Escheats, 7 Hen. VI., No. 78). He received writs of summons, dated 12 July and 3 Aug., 7 Hen. VI., 1429, as a Peer to the Parliament ordered to assemble at Westminster in the Sept. following. He died at Beauvais 12 June, 13 Hen. VI., 1435. His first wife is said to have been Constance, daughter of Sir John de Cornewall, K.G., Lord Fanhope."



SIR JOHN CORNEWALL, K.G.
LORD FANHOPE AND MILBROKE.

[*Book of St. Albans*, as quoted by Tierney]. If this was so, they were more likely contracted in marriage only, while both were under age, and probably she died a minor, for in the year that he attained his majority his only son Humphry by his wife, Maude Lovell, was born, viz., 30th Jan., 1429.

If this account be correct, then the absence of the name of Constance from Lord Fanhope's will is accounted for. The writer proceeds to state that the Earl's estates went to his uncle—patruus—William Fitzalan, so that apparently he is in error in styling him, the Earl, Sir John Arundell, instead of Sir John Fitzalan.

The following is the exact text of Lord Fanhope's will, as given by Gibbons in his "Early Lincoln Wills." It will be noted that the document is partly in Latin, partly in English :—

Page 166.

BISHOP ALNWICK'S REGISTER, 1436-1450.

John Cornewayll, knight, lord of Fawnehope. Dated at Amptill 10 Dec. 1443 (fo. 3 and 22). To be buried in the Chapel of the B.V.M. founded by me in the Churchyard of the Friars Preachers near Ludgate, London.

Item lego cuilibet bastardorum meorum modo existentium in Amptull, viz., Johanni D. marcas et Thomæ CCC. marcas.

John Coke to have the guardianship of John, and James fenaunte that of Thomas till 21.

Exors. John Archbishop of Canterbury, Ralph Lord Cromwell, Nichs Assheton and Walter Moyll serjeants at law, John Wanlok Esq. and John Homwell and John Gest citizens of London.

Witnesses :—John Malcote, rector of Amptull, Rob. Weer, rector of Mylbroke, and John Basse, rector of Stepyngley.

SCHEDULE OF LEGACIES.

Thomas Gazzard	Thomas Pays
John Gregory	Wm. Pynchester
Thomas Larkyng	Thomas Byrdde
Thomas Yonge	John Hoton
James Frere	John Fferrow
Richard Warbolton	Rob. & John Catour
Robert Waas	John Sturmyn
Peter Worsley	Symon Godard
Robert Purflew	John Leggerd
Richard Ffiletc	Adam Alford
John Hamwell	Walter Pegeon
John Skydmore	John Clopham
John Padyngton	Isabel Lawnder
Wm. Striklond	Thomas & Nichs Bower
John & Katherine Gryff	John Wagstaff
John Geroyes	Thos. Langton
John Hynton	and a few others.

Proved 6 January, 1443, before the Bishop of Lincoln sitting with the Archbp. of Canterbury in *quandam cameram retrattu videlicet ad magnam et principalem cameram infra manerium sive castrum de Amphthull in fenestra occidentale ejusdem retrattus*, when witnesses were examined and the seal of arms of the deceased engraved in silver, and his signet engraved in gold, with which the testament had been sealed, were produced to and examined by the said Archbp. and Bishop.

We now approach a problem which centres round Amphthill Castle. First, in describing the Battle of Northampton, 1459, *i.e.*, sixteen years after Lord Fanhope's decease, Leland, temp. Hen. VIII., writes, "The Lord Fanhope took King Henry's part. The Lord Gray of Rutheine did the same in countenance. But a little before the field he practised with King Edward and other, saying that he had a title to the Lord Fanhope's landes at Antehill and thereabout, or depraving him with false accusations, so wrought with King Edward that he with all his strong band of Walschemen felle to King Edward's part, upon promise that if Edward won the felde, he should have Antehill and such landes as Fanhope had there. Edward won the felde, and Gray opteined Antehill cum partinenciis, and still increasing in favour with King Edward was at last made by hym Erle of Kent."

This legend, as we shall see, was improved upon by Old Fuller, *e.g.*, under the Sheriffs of Staffs, 1 Hen. IV. (in error probably as regards this detail for Sir John Cornewall of Kinlet) he quotes "John Cornwall Miles—a person remarkable on several accounts :—

- (1) *For his high extraction*—descended from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Almains, his arms do evidence.
- (2) *Prosperous valour* under King Henry the Fifth in France ; there gaining so great treasure as that therewith he built his fair house at Amp-hill in Bedfordshire (Camden's Brittannia in Bedfordshire).
- (3) *Great honour*, being created by Henry the Sixth, Baron of Fanhope and Knight of the Garter.
- (4) *Constant loyalty*, sticking faster to King Henry the Sixth than his own Crown did, faithfully following after all forsook him.
- (5) *Vigorous vivacity*, continuing till the reign of King Edward the Fourth, who dispossessed him of his lands in Bedfordshire.
- (6) *Cheerful disposition*, pleasantly saying that "not he, but his fine house at Amp-hill, was guilty of high treason"—happy that he could make mirth at his misery, and smile at the losing of that which all his prowess could keep no longer."

Once more as showing the crescendo of this legend. From an Encyclopædia entitled "*Magna Brittannia Antiqua et Nova, 1738*," we extract the following :

"Amphill, a pretty market town, seated very pleasantly between two hills. A large house was built here in the reign of Hen. VI. by Sir John Cornwall, Baron of Fanhope, out of the spoils taken in France. In the reign of Edward IV. it came to the Crown by forfeiture, Fanhope siding with the House of Lancaster. King Edward gave it to Edmund Grey, Lord of Ruthin, whose grandson made it over to Hen. VIII. By this means it was assigned to the Crown and made "*The Honour of Amphill*." It deserves to be remembered that Queen Catherine, wife to Henry VIII., retired hither after she was forbid the Court on account of the divorce. It was given by Charles II. to Lord Bruce, created Earl of Aylesbury; he had his title of Viscount from this place, and was made "*Hereditary Steward of the Honour of Amphill*."

Had these Genealogists referred to the Escheats of 22 Hen. VI., No. 21, they would have read as follows :—"The grants made to Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, of the Manors of Calistoke, etc., in Cornwall, and of the Manors of Amphill, Milbroke, Haughton, Tyngreth, Flytwicke, and Pelyng in Beds, were only for term of life by the King's gift." So that they reverted to the Crown on his decease in 1443.

The question arises whether there was a second Lord Fanhope? Inasmuch as Sir John, the first Lord, left no legitimate issue, his successor to the title—albeit, as we have shown, *not* to the estates—could only have been his cousin and heir at law, Thomas, Baron of Burford, who certainly was attainted in 1460, suffering the temporary loss of his estates, but there is not a shred of evidence to show that he assumed the title of Lord Fanhope, neither was a second Lord summoned in the reign of Hen. VI. or after. Moreover, the entire legend of Leland, echoed by others, hinges on Amphill Castle, which may have been a bait to allure Lord Grey from his allegiance, but which certainly was not in 1459 in the possession of any Cornwall. The notion of either of the bastards calling himself Lord Fanhope is too absurd. From the very small legacies assigned to them we can but infer that they were the sons of some woman in humble circumstances—indeed the entire legend may be termed nothing short of fabulous.

Amphill Castle would seem to have fallen to ruins before the reign of Elizabeth, when an architect named Thorpe undertook to create a *seat* in its stead. In a letter to the Countess of Ossory, Horace Walpole mentions that Thorpe's MS. was in the possession of Lord Warwick, and contained his Plan of Amphill. "Did I ever tell you," he further writes, "that Elizabeth, Duchess of Exeter, sister of our Harry IV., and her second husband, Sir John

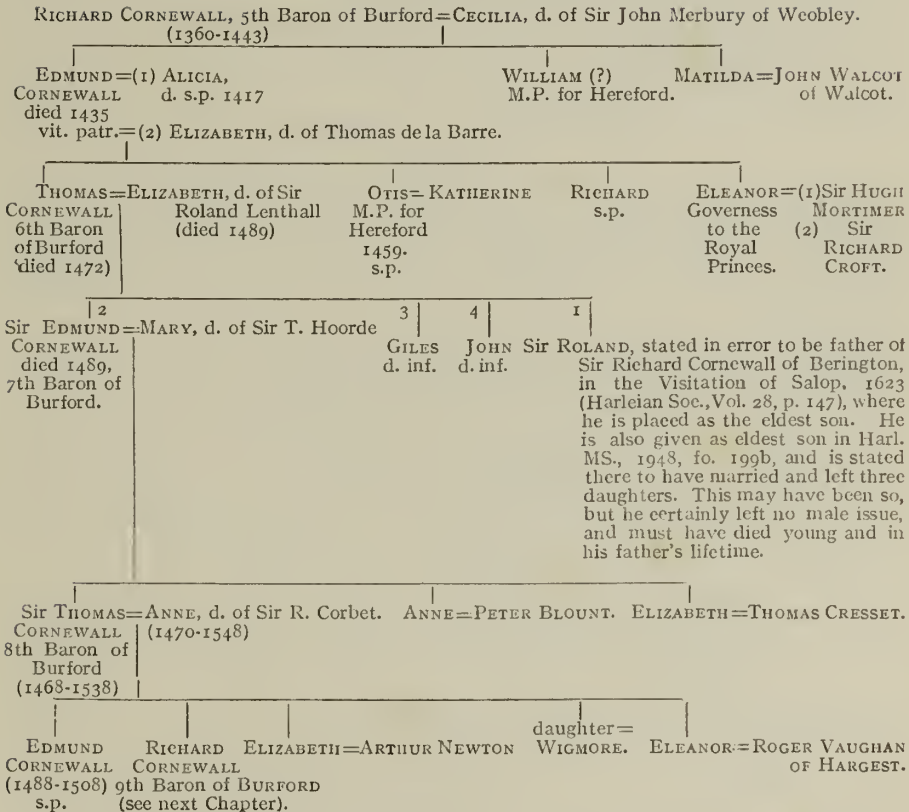
Cornewall, Lord Fanhope,* lived at Ampthill and died there ? Their portraits in painted glass were, in the Church, whence there is a pretty print in *Sandford's Genealogic History of the Kings of England*, etc."

The oaks of the park, possibly planted by Lord Fanhope or by his Princess, in 1796 were still standing, and of marvellous size. An article in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of August in that year gives a full description of them, the circumference of the largest measuring 36 feet, and its diameter from bough to bough 96 feet by 88 ; while another, though its circumference was only sixteen feet, measured from bough to bough 106 by 102 feet.

*We remark with surprise, that *The Dictionary of National Biography*, which includes a host of nonentities, has omitted to mention the name of Lord Fanhope, whose reputation, however, may not have suffered, inasmuch as it thereby has escaped the slander which, in the teeth of the verdict of such giants as Algernon C. Swinburne and Walter Besant, assailed Charles Reade with little short of malignity in the pages of that unequal publication.

CHAPTER XI.

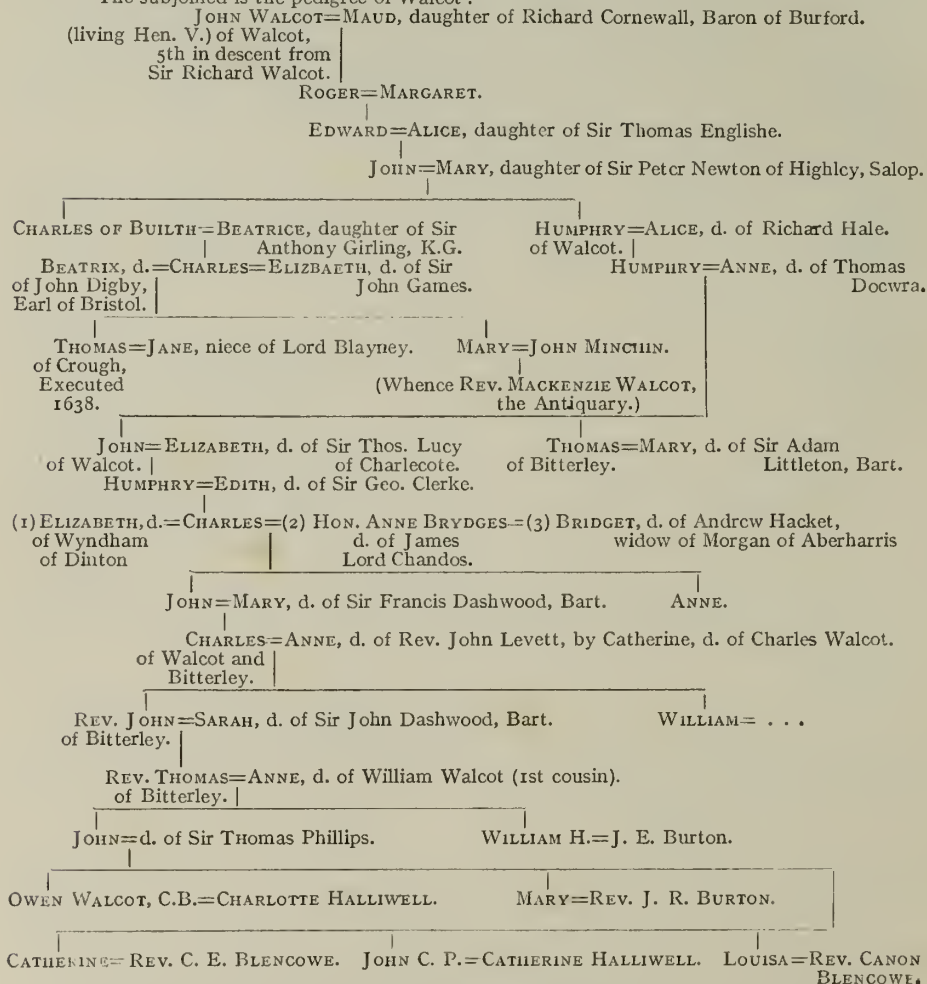
BARONS OF THE 15TH CENTURY.



RICHARD who succeeded Sir Bryan, his elder brother, as fifth Baron of the Cornwall line, was born in 1360, being served forty years of age when his eldest brother died, January 17th, 1400. As has already been stated, in 14 Rich. II.—the Thursday after S. Martin—Bryan de Cornwall, Dominus de Burford, Knight, granted to him and to his sister Elena for their support £10 per annum. He married Cecilia, or according to some, Alice, daughter of Sir John Merbury, of Weobley, Knight, and by her had issue, with Matilda

who married John Walcot*, of Walcot, Salop, a son, Edmund Cornwall, and probably a second son in William Cornwall, who was elected member for the City of Hereford in 1427. Of this latter gentleman nothing is known, and he is not included in any MS. pedigree, but as will appear, the grandson of this Richard, Baron of Burford, represented the same constituency and both are

* The subjoined is the pedigree of Walcot :—



The ancient arms of Walcot of Walcot and Bitterley were *Arg. on a cross flory az. 5 fleurs de lys or*; but in a pedigree temp. Elizabeth, the following incident affecting the original coat is placed on record. "This John Walcot, plainge at the chesc with Henry fift King of England, gave him matie with the rooke, whereupon the King gave him the rooke for his coat of arms in place of the cross with lilies." [Vide Harl. MSS., 1396, fol. 429, 3, Hen. V.]

given in "Williams' Herefordshire Members"—a volume which includes the M.P.'s for Leominster, Weobley, Bromyard, as well as for the City and County of Hereford.

His marriage must have taken place prior to 1394, as in an escheat dated 3, Hen. V., 20th October, 1415, Thomas Wretton—or as Robinson gives it, Whitton—with other trustees granted to Edmund, son of Richard Cornewayle, and to Alice his (1st) wife, half the Manor of Norton, Co. Northampton, to hold by said Edmund and Alice in tail; remainder to said Richard in fee; while 4, Hen. V., 2nd June, 1416, Ricardus de Cornewalye, Armiger, Dominus de Boreford, ratifies the said grant.

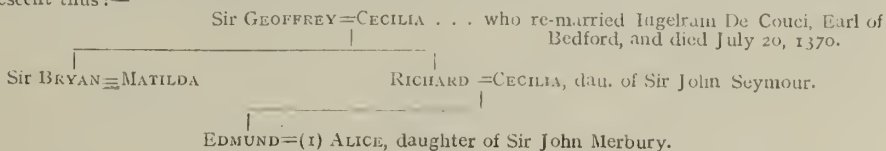
In 1429 (7 Hen. VI.), 5th November, Richard Cornewayle of Boreford appoints Rickling and Fox his attorneys. This document is sealed with the Cornwall arms, but with a bordure engrailed—as also was the coat of his illustrious cousin and contemporary, Lord Fanhope.

In 1429 (7 King Hen. VI.)—Thursday next after the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, Edmund son of Richard Cornewalle, and Elizabeth his (2nd) wife, daughter of Thomas Barre the younger deceased, appointed certain attorneys to receive seizin of the Manor of Cornewaile Ever, Bucks. Here in this seal the bordure was not engrailed, being the Cornwall arms with a label of 3 points. Legend S., Edmund Cornewayle, Esquire.

And of the same date and seal a similar power of attorney for the Manor of Norton, etc., Co. Northampton. Another escheat, dated Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Valentine, 1432, delivers seizin of the Manor of Cornwall, Ever. In 13, Hen. VI, 1435, Thursday after the Invention of the Cross, viz.: May 3rd, Edmund Cornewayle de Burford, Armiger, and Elizabeth his wife grant a power of Attorney. Seal the same arms, but without the label, and no legend. Two birds—Cornish Choughs—in place of supporters. Crest—A demi-man holding a sword in bend.

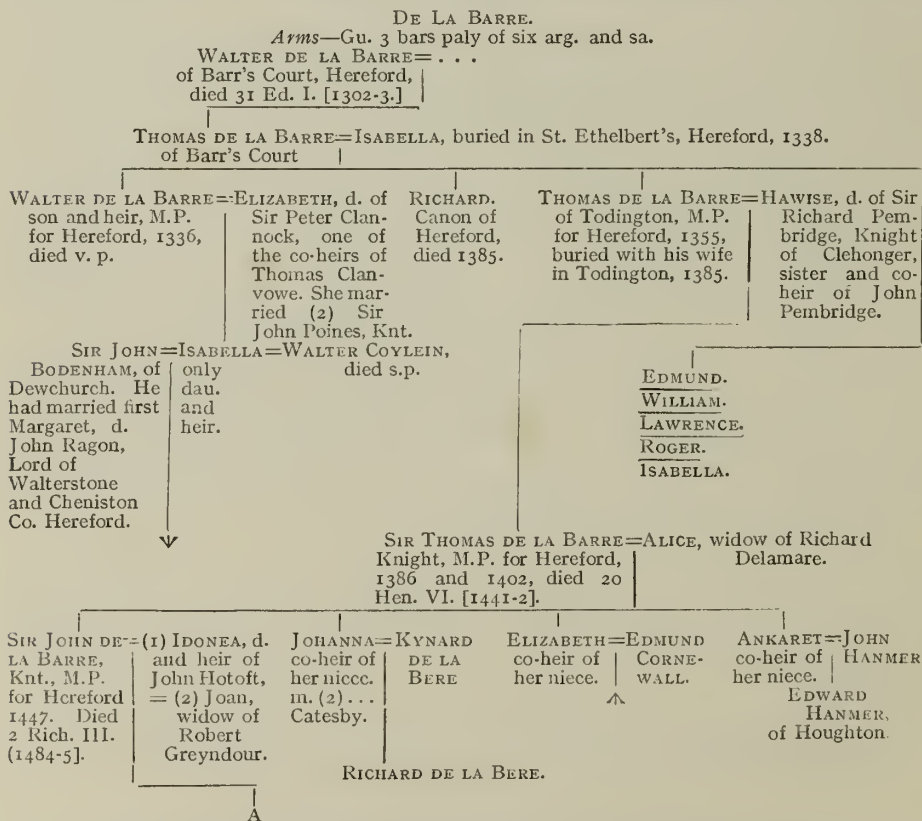
Richard Cornwall* died January 10th, 21, Hen. VI. (1443), being as will appear, succeeded by his grandson (vide infra), the elder son of the above

* We are here following Baker, alike as regards the marriage of Richard and of his father Geoffrey. Robinson, however, who is followed by Judge Bayley and Dr. Marshall, gives the descent thus:—



Edmund, who had married first Alice, said by some to be daughter of Sir John Merbury, of Weobley, M.P. for Herefordshire, 1419-1427. This lady, as has been shown, was living in 1417 (Vincents MS. vol. VII., Heralds College) but died in that year without issue. The Merbury family were originally of Lyonshall. There is a recumbent effigy to John and Agnes Merbury in the north aisle of Weobley Church*—*Vide* "Weobley and the Timber Houses," by George Marshall in "Memorials of old Herefordshire," and "Robinson's Castles of Herefordshire." Arms of Merbury : Sa. a cross engrailed between 4 passion-nails arg.

The second wife of Edmund Cornwall was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Barre, or De la Barre, the younger, a family of antiquity whose name survives in Barr's Court, the site of the Hereford Railway Station, and in the recently extinct family of De la Barre Bodenham of Rotherwas, one of the great mansions of the shire. The following is an excerpt from the magnificently emblazoned pedigree of De la Barre and Bodenham in the possession of Count Bodenham-Lubienski, of Bullingham and Rotherwas :—



* In the Exchequer Grants, 5 Hen. IV., is one of £10 to John Merbury, for good service, and because he married Alice Oldecastel. This lady was a widow, her first husband having been Thomas Oldecastell, by whom she had a son, Richard, who inherited her Manor of Eton.

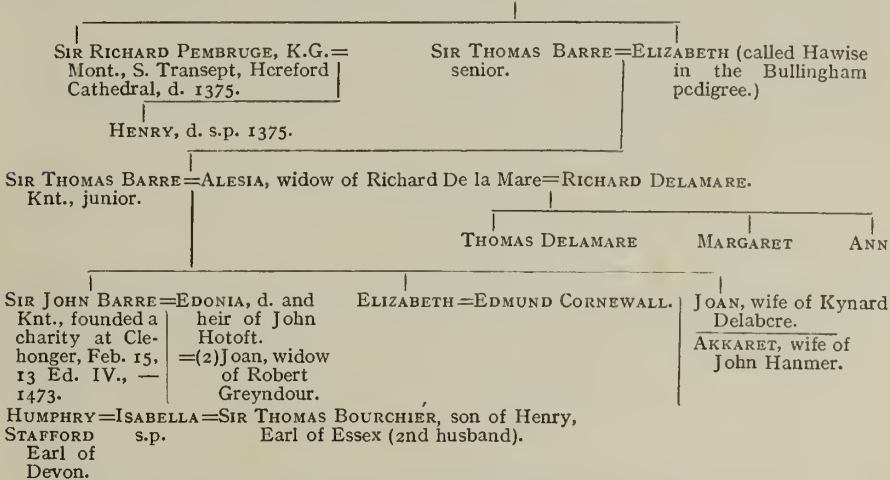
(1) HUMPHRY STAFFORD=ISABELLA = SIR THOMAS BOURCHIER, 5th son of Henry, Earl of Essex, by
 born 1439, son and d. and heir. Isabel, sister of the Duke of York, father of King Edw. IV.,
 heir of William Died s.p. and daughter of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge,
 Stafford of Hook, March 1, by Anne, d. of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. He was
 and of Suthwyke, 1488-9, buried at Ware, 1491.
 in N. Bradley, M.I. Ware
 Wilts, by Katherine, Church.
 d. and co-heir of Sir John Chidioc, Knight. He was aged ten and over at his father's death,
 June 18th, 1450, was summoned as Lord Stafford de Suthwyke, from July 26th, 1461, to February
 28th, 1462-3, and was then created by patent Baron Stafford of Suthwyke to him and the heirs male
 of his body, April 24th, 1464, and was further created, May 17th, 1469, Earl of Devon, with like
 remainder. He was beheaded, August 17th, 1469, at Bridgewater, having been Earl for 3 months
 only. Buried at Glastonbury Abbey, having died s.p., when all his honours expired.

At Bullingham Manor in the possession of Count Bodenhams Lubinski, heir by bequest
 of Mrs. De la Barre Bodenhams, née Lubinski, is a portrait of King Henry IV. originally at Hampton
 Court. It is painted on panel, and measures 22 by 18 inches. An inscription which obliterates
 part of both arms, and is obviously of later date, runs thus: "Henry the fourth, King of England,
 who layd the first stone of this house and left this picture in it when he gave it to Lenthal, who sold
 it to Cornewall of Burford, who sold it to the ancestor of the Lord Coningsby in the reign of Henry
 the 6th."

This is incorrect, for Thomas Cornewall did not purchase Hampton Court.

The De la Barre pedigree is verified further by the Deed of Foundation of St. Anne's
 Charity, Clehonger, by Sir John De la Barre [vide Robinson's "Mansions and Manors of Hereford-
 shire," under Clehonger,]

SIR RICHARD PEMBRUGE=PETRONILLA.

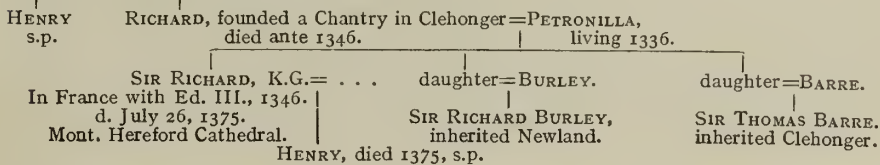


Further, the Pembridge pedigree shows how the De la Barres came to Clehonger;

RALPH DE PEMBRIDGE of Pembridge Castle and Newland= . . .
 circa 1200, was not living in 1219.

HENRY, 1219, of Newland and Clehonger= . . .

HENRY of Newland and Clehonger, 13 Ed. I., 1284-5= . . .



According to a legend cited by Philipot, Edmund was compelled to flee the realm in consequence of having slain two of the Whitneys ; but the more probable account is that in order to purge his offence he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Whatever may be the true version, he died at Cologne, apparently on his homeward journey, in the 14th Hen. VI. (1436), and in the lifetime of his father. Following his last instructions, his Esquire buried his body at Cologne, but brought his heart to Burford, where, encased in a leaden casket, it was deposited under an arch in the Chancel of Burford Church—a reverent nostalgia which gives evidence of the profound attachment of the earlier Cornewalls for the proud ancestral demesne of their illustrious ancestors.

Blakeway informed the late General Cornwall that the heart of Sir Edmund remained *in situ* up to 1819, when it disappeared. This, if accurate, would seem to have been coincident with the sale of the Barons' armour, suspended at the West end of Burford Church, by the Churchwardens. But the tomb itself had been tampered with much earlier, and was scarcely embellished by the following doggerel epitaph :—

O Lord, my contrite heart and meek
Do not refuse, I Thee besek.

The monument as renewed by Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, 1630, is thus described by Gough :—" Under a sharp pointed arch in the south wall of the Choir (sc. of Burford Church) is a stone seat with round holes cut in the stone, and in one of these three fragments of a leaden case about three inches long which once enclosed a human heart." Within the arch (below the couplet), " Here lyeth the Heart of Edmonde Cornewayle, sonne and Heyre unto Syr Richard Cornewayle, of Burford, K'nt, who travelling to know forraine countries, died at Colenne, the XIVth year of Hen. VI., and willed his servant to bring his body there, and enclose his heart in lead and carry it to Burford to be buried." His wife Elizabeth must have lived to a great age, inasmuch as the Patent Rolls, 1474, contain this—" Edmund Cornewaile and Elizabeth, uxor., license for John Barre, Knight, his heirs and exors. to found a chantry in the Church of Clehungher (Cleghonger). His wife had been Joan, wife of Robert Greyndoure, Esquire. Thomas Bouchier, Knight, had ux. : Isabel, Countess of Devon, daughter of John Barre and Edonia, his (first) wife. Edonia, late wife of John Barre was heir of John Hotofte, etc."

By Elizabeth De la Barre, his second wife, Edmund had Thomas, Otis, Richard, and Eleanor. Otis is stated to have been Mayor of Hereford in 1467, but this appears to be uncertain. He was M.P. for that borough in 1459, and is stated to have left by some one unknown a son, Thomas, who married Margaret Clifford, and by her had Lawrence, who by Amy, daughter of Elrond, or Stronder, described as of the North, left William. But this, though given on the authority of the Visitation, is impossible, inasmuch as Otis, and his brother Richard, both died s.p.l. The actual descent is set forth in the Star Chamber proceedings as follows:—

[ABSTRACT.]

1509—1547.

SIR EDWARD CROFT v. SIR THOMAS CORNEWALL. THE MANOR OF
BRYMFIELD, HEREFORD.

Bill of complaint of Sir Edward Croft, Knight, states that Sir Thomas Bromwiche and Walter Mills (?) were seised in their demesne as of fee of and in the manor of Brymfelde, with the appurtenances in the county of Hereford, and thereof being seised gave the same manor to Edmund Cornewall and others to the use of the said Edmund to perform his last will. By this last will he willed the said manor to Otis and Richard Cornwall, his two younger sons, evenly to be “departed” between them and their heirs with benefit of survivorship, and with remainders to Elynor Cornewall, daughter of the said Edmund, and her heirs, to Richard Cornwall his brother and his heirs, to Bryan Cornewall his brother and his heirs, to Thomas Cornwall his son and heir, and his heirs, etc.

After Edmund's death Otis then became possessed of the one moiety of the said manor, and being thereof seised in fee tail he enfeofed Sir John Barre, Knight, and others to the performance of his last will, by which he left the said moiety to his brother Richard Cornwall and his heirs, with remainders to Catherine his wife for term of her life, and to “Dame Aliano,” late the wife of Sir Hugh Mortymer, Knight, and now wife to Richard Crofte, esquire, “my sister,” and her heirs, and to “Edmonde Cornewalle, my neveu, son to Thomas Cornewall myn eldest broder,” and his heirs, etc., “so that the soules of the said Edmond fader to us and Elizabeth our moder . . . may be prayed for . . . in witness whereof to theise presente indentures I have put my seale the xv. day of january,” 8 Edward IV. [A.D. 1468-9].

Afterwards the said Otis died without issue, when his brother Richard took the profits of the moiety of the manor. And after the said Richard died without heirs of his body lawfully begotten the said Katherine took the profits for the term of her life. And after the said Katherine died the said moiety came to the aforesaid Eleanor by virtue of the will aforesaid and she took the profits during her life, and after her death the use of the said moiety descended to Sir Edward Crofte, knight, now complainant, her son and heir. . . . Bill recites the course by which the other moiety of the manor comes to Sir Edward Crofte, knight Notwithstanding that he, his mother and uncle by the aforesaid title have taken the profits of the said manor by the space of eighty years or more, one Sir Thomas Cornwall, knight, has forcibly entered into possession, and not only wrongfully keepeth the possession of the said manor, whereof late your writ of *diem clausit extremum* was directed to the escheator of the said county to enquire what lands the said Eleanor had at the time of her death, but the said Sir Thomas hath made and unlawful labour and means to Richard Cornwall, squire, his cousin, made now sheriff of the said county, and so thoroughly the said Sir Thomas [and] Richard Cornwall have [worked] that “the true fyndyng of the said office after the dethe of the said Elynor is untruly letted.”

Eleanor the sister of Thomas, Otis, and Richard, married first, Sir Hugh Mortimer, of Kyre Wyard (a cadet of the house of Richard's Castle, whose monument is in Martley Church, Worcestershire, and whose brother, Sir John Mortimer, married the Duchess of Suffolk), and secondly Sir Richard Croft, of Croft Castle, erroneously confused with Sir A. Crofts, of Eldersfield, near Tewkesbury. She was governess to the young Princes in Ludlow Castle, and her tomb in Croft Church is one of great beauty. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1808, contains the following paragraph :—“The said Edmund married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas Barre, Knight, of Herefordshire, by which Elizabeth the said Edmund had a son named Thomas, and a daughter Elenor. This Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter and heyre to Sir Robert Lintall (*sic*) Knight, of Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, by his wife Dame Lucy, one of the cousins and heyres unto the last Lord Grey of Codner, and had issue by her Sir Edmund Cornwall. The daughter named Elenor was married unto Sir Hugh Mortimer, of Cwyre Ward (*sic*), by whom she had one daughter and heyre, who was married unto Sir Thomas Worst



MONUMENT TO SIR RICHARD CROFT AND HIS WIFE ELEANOR CORNEWALL, IN CROFT CHURCH.

About 1520.



CROFT IMPALING, CORNEWALL, IN CROFT CHURCH.

(*sic*), Knight, ancestor to the Lord Delaware, now living, who had by her a daughter married to Sir Edward Guildford, Knight, who had issue by her Ann, the most beautiful (*sic*) lady, wife unto the valiant Duke of Northumberland, father and mother to the noble Ambrose, Earl of Warwick and the Right excellent Robert, Earl of Leicester, and to the lady Catheryne, wife of Henry, Lord Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and to Lady Mary, wife of Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, by whom she had issue, Sir Philip Sidney, Knight, and Sir Robert Sidney, created Earl of Leycester."

Up to this point in the story of the Barons of Burford we have had to record both military distinction, and also its corollary in those days—prosperity.

We now approach the point of devolution. Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather as sixth Baron of Burford, espoused the cause of the Red Rose, and as was the rule in the Civil wars which distracted the realm throughout the middle ages, had to suffer for not being on the winning side. We have referred already to Leland's account of the victory of King Edward IV. over the Lancastrians at Northampton, which he ascribes entirely to the defection of Lord Grey of Ruthyn, who had been bribed with the promise of Amptill Castle and its Manors. Leland, and Fuller, who embellished Leland's legend, make Lord Fanhope to have been present in person at the battle. That of course is impossible, inasmuch as Lord Fanhope was not living in 1459. It seems more probable that the House of Cornwall was represented by its Baron. The Cornwalls were allied to, and had received benefits from, the Lancastrian Kings : indeed, as will appear, Thomas, Baron of Burford, by his marriage became connected with King Henry IV. Be that as it may, the nemesis which befel this Baron implies active partisanship on his part ; he may have been especially favoured in having escaped Edward the Fourth's gibbets, erected far and wide over the land ; as it was, his advocacy of the House of Lancaster included him both in attainder with the seizure of his estates and in imprisonment for life.

The date of Thomas Cornwall's birth cannot positively be determined. His father died in 1435, having had by Elizabeth De la Barre, his second wife, four children, he being the eldest. The escheat above quoted of 1429 shews that Elizabeth was then his wife—indeed there is evidence she was so some years earlier—and that the Manor of Cornwall Ever, was settled for their joint use. Apparently the eldest son was born prior to this date.

He served as Sheriff of Salop in 1459, and his attainder was dated 1, Edw. IV., 1461. Thus, Rot. Pat., 1., Edw. IV., Grant to David Gogh, of the Castle, Lordship and Manor of Stepulton, in the Marches of Wales, late belonging to Thomas Cornewaile, Esq.

Again Rot. Pat., 2, Edw. IV., Grant to Richard Croft and his heir male of the Manor of Burford, Salop, and all hereditaments in Karkedon—Vigorn—and in Lentwardyn, in The Honour of Wigmore, late belonging to Thomas Cornewayle attainted.*

Again, Rot. Pat., 5, Edw. IV., Grant to John Shirley, of the Royal Household, of the Manors of Norton and Thorpe—Northants—and of Rochford, Herefordshire, late belonging unto Thomas Cornewaile attained.

Ibid., Grant to Thomas Herbert, of the Manor of King's Nymington, and other lands in Devon belonging to Thomas Cornewayle† attainted.

By an escheat of the date 5, Edw. IV., Thomas, Baron Burford, was found to be kinsman and heir of Geoffry, viz : son of Edmund, son of Richard. This escheat was probably taken in order to ascertain the entirety of the estates which had been forfeited to the Crown under his attainder. He himself was at the time a prisoner of State in Ludlow Castle.

In 1467, July 15th, a general pardon was granted to Thomas Cornewayll, Esq., of all offences whereof he was convicted, by authority of Parliament, 4th November, 1, Edw. IV. This by privy seal [Patent Roll, 7, Edw. IV., part 1, m. 10]. This pardon may have been due to the influence of his sister, Lady Croft. It did not include the restoration of his estates, and on the surface it militates against the statement that he was detained in Ludlow Castle 12 years. But among the deeds and documents catalogued by Sir Thomas Cornewall in 1623, as having been sent to Vincent, No. 14 is an "Exemplification of the restitution of Thomas Cornewale, 12, Edw. IV., and his bond of one thousand marks to save the Bay-lyfe (*sic*) of Ludlow and others harmless from

* Edward the Fourth's attainder was ratified by Act of Parliament. Hence, probably, the following duplicate grant from the Patent Roll, 5 Edw. IV., part II., m. 14., *e.g.*, Grant to the King's Servant, Richard Croft, the elder, Esquire, and to his heirs male, of the Manor of Burford, etc., in the King's hands by reason of an Act of Parliament, 4th November, 1 Edw. IV., and late of Thomas Cornewall, a rebel.

† In the Cotton MSS.—Claud C., quoting from the Rolls in the Tower, temp. Elizabeth, there is the following confused descent, *e.g.*, "Thomas Cornewall, son and heir of Edmund Cornewall, Knight, and Cousin and one of the heirs of Isabella, late Countess of Devon, daughter and heir of Sir John Barre, viz. : son of said Edmund, son of Thomas, son of Elizabeth, eldest of the three daughters of Thomas Barre, father of John Barre."

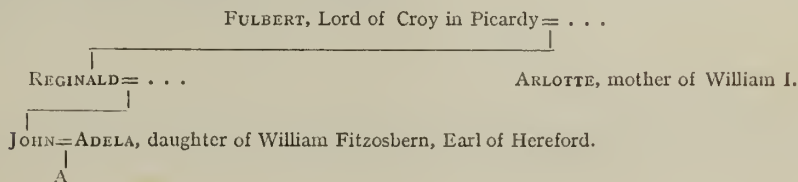
the Duke of York." This would seem to imply that the general pardon above quoted had not taken effect five years after it was issued. It may have amounted to no more than a remission of the death penalty for having borne arms against the King.

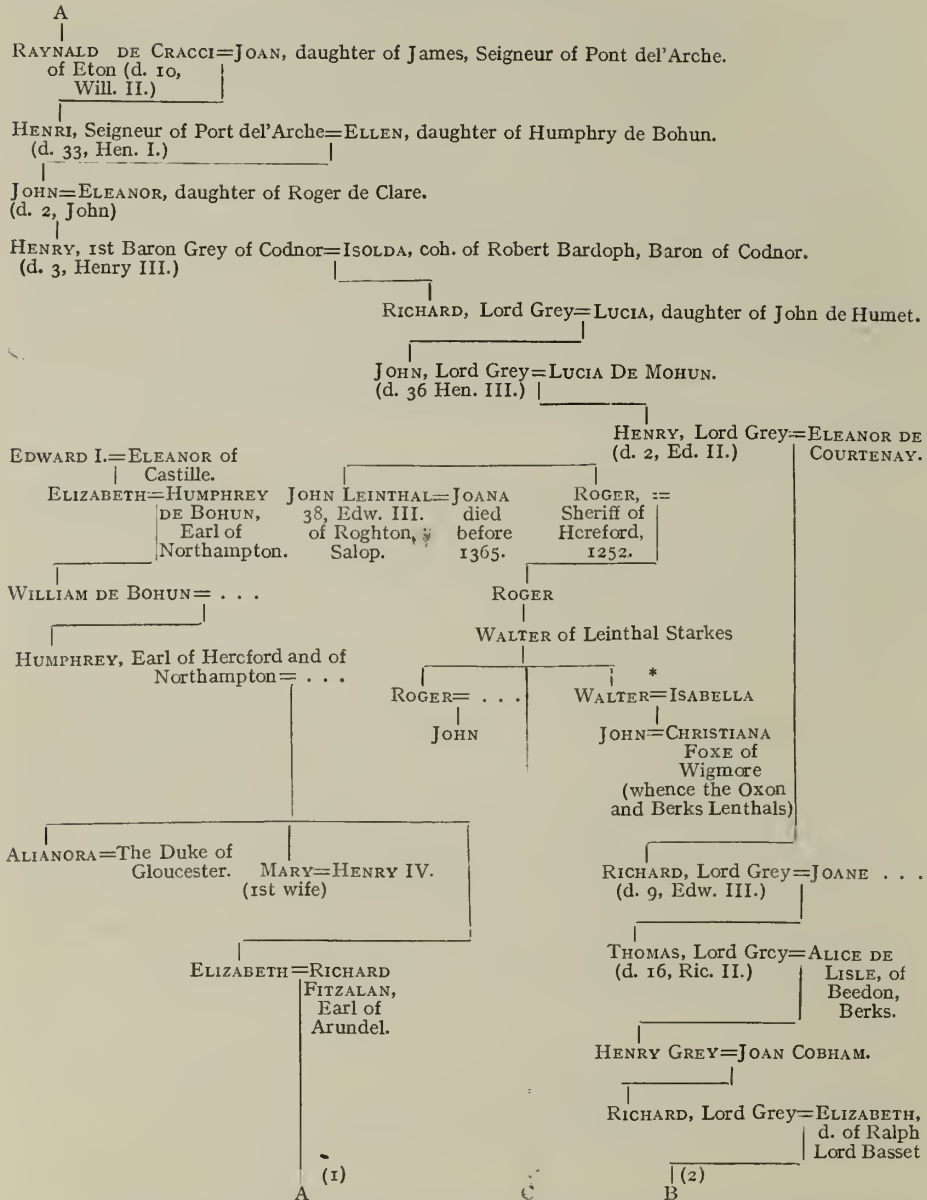
Again, there is a Chancery Inquisition—among the list of Inquisitions post mortem—of the date 5, Edward IV.—1465. This was taken at Munslow, Salop, by Hugh Harnage, the King's Escheator, but does not mention the death of Thomas Cornwall, as is the invariable rule in Inquisitions post mortem. Being attainted however, Thomas Cornwall was dead in the eye of the law, and this Inquisition merely sets forth the fact of his having held the Manor and Advowson of Burford with lands in Adforton and Leintwardine. A similar Inquisition of the same date was held at Daventry in regard to the Manors of Norton and Thorpe.

It will be noted that during a portion of his long captivity in Ludlow Castle he enjoyed the society of his sister, Lady Croft, who was there with the young princes. He died before 14, Edw. IV., 1474, in which year his son and successor in the Barony, Sir Edmund, was restored to the estates by Act of Parliament.

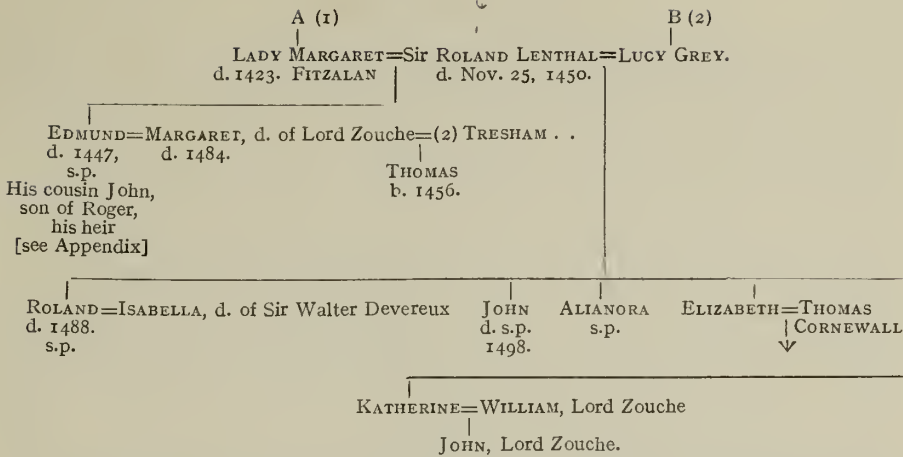
His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roland Lenthal, Knight, of Hampton Court, by Lucy one of the co-heirs of the last Lord Grey of Codnor. This is shown by an inq. p. m., taken at the decease of her husband's grandfather, Sir Richard Cornwall, 21, Hen. IV. She had by grant of King Henry VI. a tun of wine annually for life from the Royal cellars, and may possibly have been co-heiress of the demesne of Hampton Court, whereof the first stone was laid by King Hen. IV., her grandfather's uncle by marriage [*vide infra*], while the spoils of Agincourt, at which Sir Roland was present, enabled him to complete his mansion on a larger scale. [For the devolution of Hampton Court, see Appendix.]

The subjoined pedigree shows the descent in full. We follow in part of Banks' *Baronia Anglia Concentrata* :—





* The Visitation of Devon makes this Walter son of Roger, and the Pedigree of Mr. Lenthall of Boar's Hill, Oxford, follows this. But it is disproved by the Inquisition on Edmund Lenthall [see Appendix].



Dugdale, 1797, writes :—" Hampton Court was built under the immediate auspices of King Henry IV., by his favourite Sir Roland Lenthal, Yeoman of the robes. According to Leland, he being a gallant fellow, a very near kinswoman of the King was wedded unto him—co-heiress of Richard Fitzalan, heir to Arundel, whose arms are on a medallion in the original picture. This Lenthal was victorious at the Battle of Agincourt, and took many prisoners there, by which prey he began on the new buildings of Hampton Court. The Coningsbys purchased the estate of the Cornewalls, Barons of Burford." We presume that the words "new buildings" have reference to additions made to the original plan after Agincourt, the first stone having been laid by King Henry IV. in the previous reign.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cornwall, as has been stated, may have been in her issue co-heiress, her elder brother Roland having died s.p. in 1443; her younger brother, also s.p. in 1498. It is not a little remarkable that in the inquisition on the latter gentleman [vide appendix] John, Lord Zouche, son and heir of his youngest sister, Catherine, Lady Zouche, of Harringworth, is named as his right heir to the Manor of Kemberton, Salop. There were—vide the above pedigree—three daughters born to Sir Roland Lenthal by Lucy Grey, his second wife, viz., Alianora, who died s.p., Elizabeth, who married Thomas Cornwall, and Katherine, wife of Lord Zouche. See below on Sir Thomas Cornwall, Elizabeth Cornwall's grandson.

By Elizabeth Lenthal, Thomas Cornwall had (1) Sir Edmund Cornwall, his successor (2) Giles, who died s.p., (3) John, who also died, s.p., and (4) *Sir

* The existence of this Sir Roland Cornwall seems doubtful.

Roland Cornwall. Williams' "Herefordshire Members," adds a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John De la Barre. This apparently is erroneous. Inasmuch as during his lifetime the estates were not restored, there occurred no Inquisition on the decease of Baron Thomas;* hence we have no record of the date of his decease, which, however, must be fixed not later than 1472. The will of his widow Elizabeth is dated January 3rd, 1489, and contains the following items:—"To be buried within the Church of St. Mark, within the Chapel of St. Nicholas, Bristol; son Sir Edmund Kornewelle; my daughter, his wife; his eldest daughter and his youngest daughter; Janet Ive, Elizabeth Chippenham Marryon Kachema (probably Cachmay) Jane Ap Hopkyn; son Sir Edmond Kornewelle, Sir John Randolf, and Richard Went, Exors. Proved in C. P. C., June 6th, 1489. [See Appendix.]

Sir Edmund, circa 1472-3, succeeded his father as seventh Baron. We cannot determine the date of his birth. He is styled "The Strong Baron" by Baker,—for what reason does not appear. In 1473, *i.e.*, shortly after his father's death, he petitioned Parliament for the restoration of his father's confiscated estates—this, 14, Edw. IV. successfully. In 1483, at the Coronation of King Richard III. he was made Knight of the Bath [Anstis Order of the Bath]. According to a pedigree MS., by an unknown hand he is stated to have married (1) Mary, daughter of Thomas Hoord, of Bridgenorth, by whom he had no issue, and (2) Margaret, daughter of William Hody, Attorney General to King Henry VII. But Judge Bayley and Dr. Marshall both assign him for wife Maria, daughter of Thomas Hoord, who was Attorney General to Henry VIII., and this we assume to be the correct account.

From a letter addressed by Mr. Blakeway to Bishop Cornwall we quote the following. "Sir Thomas Hoorde was Attorney General to King Henry VIII. The Hordes were an ancient family who ranked among the chief gentry of Salop for many centuries. Their seat, a mile from Bridgenorth, is now the property of Mr. Whitmore, of Apley." By Maria Hoorde, Sir Edmund had a son, and successor, Sir Thomas, with two daughters, mentioned in his mother's will 1489; viz: Anne, who married Peter (Townshend calls him Richard) Blount, of Sodington [see Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569], and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cressett, of Stanton Lacy, Salop, by whom she

* An Inquisition, styled post-mortem, was held on Thomas Cornwall, attainted in 1466. It omitted to state his death, and, as a pardon was granted this same Thomas in 1467, he must have died later. As attainted he was in 1465 dead in the eyes of the law. Hence the inclusion of this Inquisition among those held post mortem.

had a daughter, who married . . . Powell. He died December 8th, 1489, and elected to be buried in the Church of the Blackfriars, Ludgate, in the City of London. It will be remembered that his cousin, Lord Fanhope, chose that as his last resting place. His wife Maria survived him [see escheat 5, Hen. VII., No. 62].

Sir Thomas Cornwall succeeded his father as eighth Baron. He was born in his grandfather's time *i.e.*, 1468. In 1505 he alienated the family estates at Norton and Thorpe, Northants, and in 1510 the Manor of Cornwall Ever, Bucks. Escheat 10, Hen. VIII., March 7th, 1510. "Sir Thomas Cornwall, of Burford, Knight, suffered a recovery of the Manor of Evere Cornewaille, Bucks." Again escheat, 1519, 18, Hen. VII., the Manor and lands of Evere granted by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, to Geoffrey de Cornwall, *nepoti nostro*, are at this day called Cornwall's Manor, in Evere, and remained in the family of the Cornwalls till the reign of Hen. VIII., as appear by a deed of sale thereof made by Sir Thomas Cornwall, 7th March, 10, Hen. VIII. He was Knighted, June, 1497, at the Battle of Blackheath, assisted at the funeral of Prince Arthur, and was made Knight Banneret at Tournay and Terouenne (Cotton MSS., Claud C). He was appointed one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, 1520. Blakeway, "History of Shrewsbury," gives the following extract from the Bailiffs account of that Town—"For wine given unto Sir Thomas Cornwall, Knight, the Commissioner of the Lord King Henry 8th," and adds, "Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, 10th in lineal descent from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, younger son of King John. He married the daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, of Moreton, and was, as we see by his title here, a member of The Council of the Marches of Wales." *Ibid.* "In the bailiffs' account of Shrewsbury, 1530-1537, are entries of payments made to the Minstrels of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford."

He was Sheriff of Salop, 21 and 23, Hen. VII., and 16, Hen. VIII.; also of Herefordshire, 18, Hen. VII., and was Member for Salop 1529.

In Brewer's Papers relating to Hen. VIII. we find several references to him, showing that he was actively employed in the King's Service, *e.g.*, Vol. I., 3166. Discharge of Sir Thomas Cornwall, of Burford, Salop, of all fines, as he is going in the suite of the Marquis of Dorset, 30 April, 4 Hen. VIII. Again, under "Appointments for the war, Names of those appointed to join their own persons with the number of men which they have granted to bring with

them to serve the King's Grace by Law. The Lord Marquis (Dorset). Sir Thomas Cornewale—100 men." Again, 4253, "Names of the Captaynes and Petty Captaynes of the Army and Vanguard of the Kynges Lefftenant enteryng into France the 16th June, 5 Hen. VIII., Shropshire Banneret, Sir Thos. Cornwall." Again, p. 1460, "March 10, Hen. VIII. King at Greenwich. Th. A. Cornwall conduct money for his returne, returning from Gaienne, £38 12s. od."

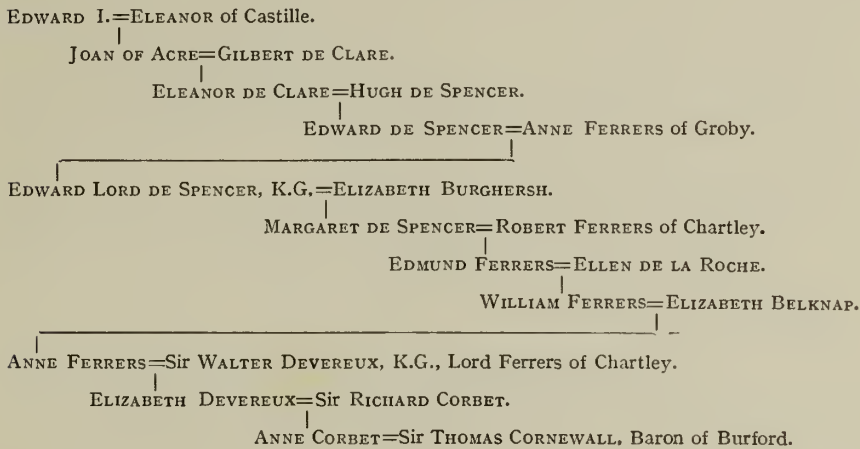
Vol. II. Sir Th. A. Cornwayle appointed Commissioner as to "imperking" of Lands, 28 May, 1517. (*i.e.* Domesday of Enclosures.)

Vol. III. "Field of the Cloth of Gold," 1520. "Besides the Household and Guard, the following 100 nobles are to attend: Sir Thomas and Sir Ric. Cornewale." Again, "Names of Noblemen to attend the King and Queen at the interview with the French King: Sir Thos. Cornwale." Again, "Noblemen appointed to attend upon the King at Gravelines (meeting of Hen. VIII. and Charles V., 10 July, 1520.) Knights: Thomas Cornewall, Ric. Cornewall." Again, Vol III., 2416, "Commission of Peace, Sir Thomas Cornewale, appointed for Gloucester, Salop, and Hereford." Vol. IV., 6043. "Nomina Militum, 1529, Knights of the Shire: Salop, Sir Th. Cornewale." Vol. V., p. 1715. "Debts to the Crown, 1532. Sir Thomas Cornewale, by statute and other obligations, £286 13s. 4d. (This, according to Professor Thorold Rogers' estimate of the comparative value of money would exceed £6,000). His lands to be aliable (sic) thereto." Vol. VI., 1533. "Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. Among the Knights to act as servitors at the Banquet in Westminster Hall, Sir Thos. Cornwale (sic), and he was specially ordered to wait on the Queen and the Bishop." Vol. VIII. "Commissioners of 10ths and Spiritualties. Salop, Sir Thos. Cornewayle." Vol. IX., 1536. "Names of Noblemen to attend on the King at the Northern Rebellion. Heref.: Sir T. Cornewale, 100 men." This order was countermanded. In 1537, Will. Wigmore appointed Steward of Staunton Lacy and Richard's Castle, vice Sir Thos. Cornewale, deceased.

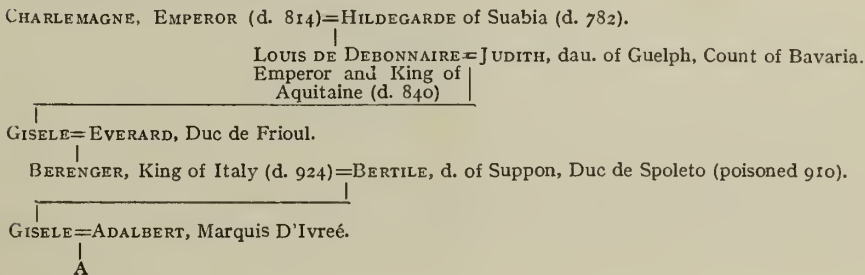
His wife was, as has been stated, Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, by Elizabeth,* daughter of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley. Royal descents are often too circuitous and remote to be of any real genealogical value, and the protest of Juvenal, "*Stemmata quid faciunt* ?

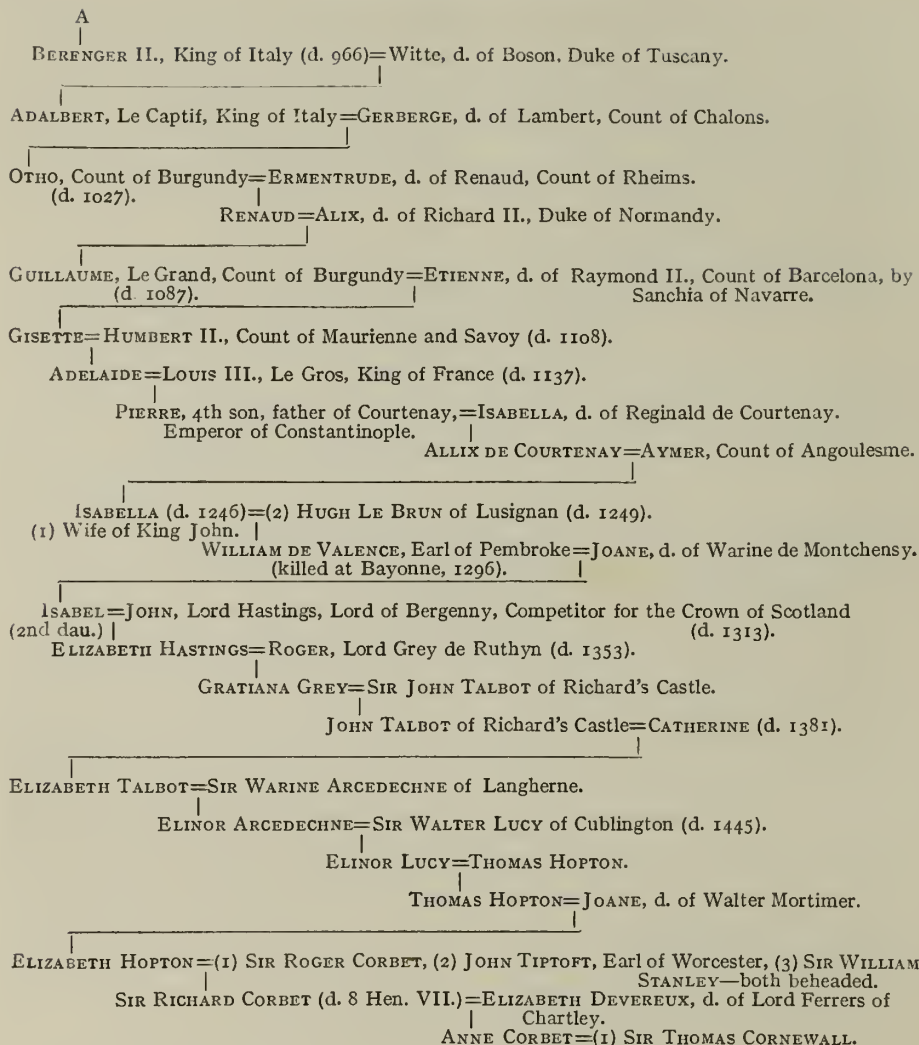
* By Sir Richard Corbet she had a son, ancestor of the Corbets of Acton Raynold. She re-married Sir Thomas Leighton, by whom she had a son, John, ancestor of the Leightons of Loton. She died 1516, and to her memory there is a slab in the Chancel of Burford Church.

Quid prodest, Pontice, longo sanguine censerì ? " might well apply to many. But the Corbet royal descent cannot be condemned as remote, although thereby the Corbets of Moreton Corbet, one of the very few genuine Norman families extant, do not possess apparently the privilege of quartering the Royal arms : *e.g.* :



Another Corbet descent may be regarded as no more than a curiosity, but is of some value as showing the relationship of the Cornewalls through the Corbets to the Talbots, who had been ten generations earlier co-heirs with them of the Mortimer estates. Charlemagne is really the apex of every Royal descent ; the following however possesses the merit of not tracing back through the Royal House of England, but on independent lines, and is therefore in character less commonplace. Like all descents, whether royal, noble, or merely gentle, it may possibly afford a casual clue to the genealogist, and therefore be worth preserving.





In the Cotton MSS., Cleopatra, C.V., we find "A list of Captagnes with the flagges of the Army entering into France in the fifth yer of the reigne of Kynge Henry VIII.—Syr Thomas Cornewell, Baron of Burfford, bayrith sylver a lyon gulls powderyd with besaunts, a crown upon his head gold and Cornish Choghes." There is an illustration of this standard in the Harl. MSS., 4632.

The above details concerning the career of Sir Thomas Cornwall gave evidence of prodigality, and we note especially that late in life he owed a large sum to the Crown. But they do not account for the devolution of Hampton Court, which was purchased by the Coningsbys in 1510. It may be that this splendid Mansion on the death of Sir Roland Lenthal in 1450 devolved upon the children of Lucy Grey. Inasmuch as Alianora, the elder sister, died unmarried, the co-heirs in 1499 would have been Sir Thomas Cornwall and Lord Zouche of Harringworth. Now one account makes the Cornewalls purchasers of Hampton Court, and it may be surmised that Sir Thomas sacrificed the Manors of Norton and Thórpe, as well as of Cornewall Ever, in order to purchase it. If that be so, it seems the more strange that he should have aliened Hampton Court so soon after, and it may be that the transfer to the Coningsbys affords no evidence as to the devolution of Hampton Court. It remains on record that Sir Thomas, in high favour with the Court, reduced the Cornewall acreage by more than one-half.* [See Appendix.]

Sir Thomas Cornwall by Anne Corbet had (2) Richard his successor (1) Edmund (3) Elizabeth, who married Arthur, son and heir of Sir Peter Newton, of Beverley or Petton, Salop, (4) a daughter married to John Wigmore (5) Eleanor, married to Roger Vaughan of Hergest. We reserve mention of Richard, inasmuch as he does not belong to the Barons of the 15th Century.

Edmund died January, 1508, æt 20. Gough, "Sepulchral Monuments" thus describes his tomb in Burford Church. "Life-size monument in oak. His head supported by two angels on a helmet, his hair cropt, armour plated ovals at his shoulders, hearts at his elbows, at his feet a lion crowned, with an iron tongue. A ledge of oak-leaves runs round the chest (*i.e.* coffin) which is hollow and empty. At the east end of the tomb the Cornwall arms, between the whole lengths (*i.e.* figures) of Edmund, and a 'female saint holding an arrow.' Dr. Nash adds to this too technical description: "In the Baron of Burford's seat is seen the figure of one of his family, and the inscription following, thus spelled in Roman capitals: "Heare lyeth the body of Edmonde Cornewayle, sonne and heire aparante of Syr Thomas Cornewayle, of Burford, Knt., which Edmonde dyed in the yeare of his age XXI., in the yeare of Our Lord God, 1503."

* It may be added that about 1500 the Mortimer's Manor of King's Nymphet, Devon, inherited from Margaret de Mortimer, was aliened to Mr. Pollards. The statement that this sale occurred temp. Hen. V. is disproved by the Manor having been one of those assigned by Edward IV. under the attainder of Thomas Cornwall.

There seems to be some discrepancy as to dates, the pedigrees stating the death to have occurred A.D., 1508, and the monument 1503.

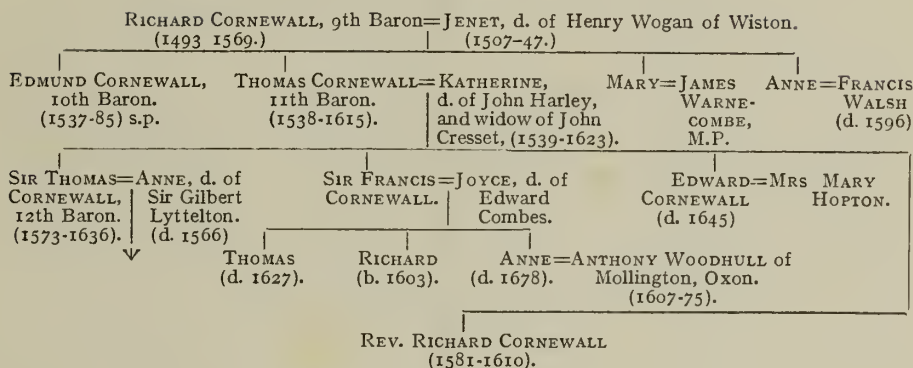
Sir Thomas Cornwall died at Acton, as Weaver, "Funeral Monuments" states, on his way homewards from London, being "casually interred" in that Church, where was engraved this epitaph: "Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Cornewal, Baron of Burford, in Co. Salop, Knt. and Bann't, which took to wyf Anne, the daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, of the same County, who departed this lyfe XIX. Aug., 1538. On whose soul Jesu have mercy."*

It has been stated, on what authority cannot be determined, that he had a first wife named Catheryne, who was buried near the tomb of the Princess Elizabeth, in Burford Church, both the stone and its effigy having disappeared. Be that as it may, his wife Anne Corbet survived him by ten years. Above her son's tomb in Burford Church, she is represented as kneeling at a desk with an open book upon it, and the following inscription:—"Here lyeth Dame Anne Cornewayll, wife unto Sir Thomas Cornewayll, and daughter unto Sir Richard Corbet, of Morton, Knt., by Dame Elizabeth, his wife, Daur unto the Lord Ferrys of Chartley, after married unto Sir Thomas Leighton, Ano. Dom. 1548, *Ætatis Sux* 78." Sir Thomas is represented in full armour with this inscription, "Sir Thos. Cornewayll of Burford, Knt., lyeth buried at Acteon, nere London, who dyed about A'no Dom. 1537. A'no æt., 70, whose father, Sir Edmund was buried in the Black Fryers, at London, in the Chapel of Sir John Cornewayll, Lord Fanhope."

* Weaver adds:—"Learned Camden, speaking of the Ancestors of this active strong family of the Cornewailes, hath these words:—Upon the river Temd (*sic*), (saith Hee) is Seene Burford, which from Theodoricke Saie and his posteritie came unto Robert Mortimer, and from his posteritie likewise unto Sir Geoffrey Cornewaile, who derived his descent from Richard, Earle of Cornwall, and King of the Almaines; and his race, even to these days, hath flourished under the name of Barons of Burford, but not in the dignities of Parliamentarie Barons: whereas it is holden of the King for to finde five men for the Armie of Wales, and by service of a Baronie. But more of these Cornewalls when I come to the usual place of their buriall, for this gentleman was casually here interred, dying here in this Towne, as hee passed from London into his own country." The stone tablet in memory of Sir Thomas Cornwall is now fixed in the wall of the porch of Acton Church, and in 1866 was restored by a Dr. Rogers. It appears originally to have covered his remains at some spot within the Church. This we infer from Norden's "Speculum Britannie," 1593, a much earlier authority than Weaver, *e.g.*, "Acton West. The Baron of Burford died there as he passed from London, and is covered with a marble stone in the yeare of Christ 1527"—this of course should be 1537-8.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BARONS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



OF Richard who succeeded his father Sir Thomas, as ninth Baron of Burford, little is known. Fuller wrote:—"He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to pass that he is here (*i.e.*, as Sheriff of Salop, 1519, and 1526, and of Herefordshire, 1547, 1560) inadditioned. I read how, *i.e.*, 1523, he was a prime person among those many Knights which attended the Duke of Suffolk into France, at what time they summoned and took the town of Roy, and Sir Richard was sent with 400 men to take possession thereof, the only service of remark performed in that expedition."

Here Fuller is confusing Richard, the Baron, with Sir Richard Cornewall, of Berrington, who was Knighted by the Earl of Surrey after the capture of Morlaix, July, 1522. There can be little doubt that the former never received the accolade, and we have no evidence of his having performed any military service.* He is recorded to have been born in 1493, and to have married Jenet, daughter and co-heir of Henry Wogan of Wiston in Pembrokeshire, by Catherine, one of the co-heirs of David Mathew, of

* His name, however, occurs as having in 1542 presented to the Privy Council "a view of Muster," taken of the Hundred of Munslow. Also that of Ludlow. These documents were signed by Richard Cornewall and William Foxe. And in 1544 in a document relating to "The arms against France," he is stated to have certified to My Lord of Suffolk. And in the Book of Augmentations, 34 Hen. VIII., he is mentioned as leaseholder of Meadows in Richard's Castle.

Rhayader. This lady, as is evidenced by an Inquisition taken at Wootton-under-Edge, 16 Hen. VIII. (*vide* Appendix) was sixteen on Aug. 18, 15th Hen. VIII.—the date apparently of her marriage. The Wogans then were in possession of Tortworth, near Wootton-under-Edge. Richard Cornewall* died in 1569, æt 75; his wife in 1547, æt 40. Inquisitions p. mortem on him 1569, and on her 1570. [See Appendix].

There is preserved at High Legh an illuminated pedigree of Wogan, the text whereof we here append.

Although his career seems to have been undistinguished, filial piety accorded to him and his wife one of the most striking and original monuments—a work of art altogether unique, not to say eccentric. This monument, painted on wood, stands on the north side of the Chancel of Burford Church, bearing the signature of Melchior Salaboss, who was better known by his Italian designation, Gerardino Milanese. The effigies of Baron Richard and his wife are here represented larger than life-size, within folding doors, on which are depicted representations of the twelve Apostles.† As originally constructed by Salaboss the Apostles were on the inside, but the doors have been reversed, and instead the Apostles alone are now visible, while within, four panels intended evidently to meet the eye, can only be seen at present by opening the doors. These panels are painted with coats of arms. [See Appendix.]

Two inscriptions adorne the frieze of the frame :—

(1) Here lyeth Richarde Cornewayll, Esquier, and Jenet his wife; which Richarde was sonne and heire to Sir Thomas Cornewayll, of Burford, K'nt; which Jenet was doghter and heire unto He'ry Woga', Esqre, and Katherin his wyfe, one of the heires of David Matheu, of Rhaidre, by his wyfe, which was heire to Viell of Tortworth, which He'ry was son and hayre to Sir John Wogan, of Wiston, K'nt. Rich. died A^o. D^o. 1568,‡ æt 75. Jenet died A^o. D^o. 1547, æt 40.

(2) Here lyeth Edmonde Cornewayll, son and heyre to Richard Cornewayll and Jenet his wyfe, who being never married died wythoute issue in the yere

* The following entry in the Burford Register follows immediately the first entry in the Volume, viz., 1567, the marriage of James Warnecombe to Mary Cornewall; *e.g.*, 1569—Buried Richard Cornewall, Esquier, the ninth day of June.

† As given by Salaboss the order of the Apostles was as follows: (1) St. Matthew, (2) St. Mark, (3) St. Peter, (4) St. Paul, (5) St. Philip, (6) St. James, (7) St. Luke, (8) St. John, (9) St. Andrew, (10) St. Thomas, (11) St. Bartholomew, (12) St. Simon.

‡ This date, as is shown by the Burford Register, should be 1579.



THE CORNEWALL MONUMENTS IN BURFORD CHURCH, SALOP.

[By permission of the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage.]

of his age 50, in the yere of Our Lord 1585,* leavi'g his lands and goods u'to his well-beloved brother Thomas Cornewayll, now livinge, who hath caused this monume't to be made for the memory of his worshippful pare'ts, and most lou'nge brother in the yere of Our Lord 1587.†

Although according to modern ideas the figures of Apostles may form a more appropriate embellishment of a Chancel than the legend of ancestry embodied in heraldic devices, none the less coat armour has always been held to be permissible in monumental decoration. Salaboss, who was not a Protestant, placed his Apostles inside as guardians of the deceased, and therefore it was nothing short of a well intentioned error in taste to convert ancestral shields into patrons. The doors should be re-reversed, and the monument restored to its original condition.

On the Triptych above the Apostles is, inscribed, doubtless by a later hand, "Regard not these pictures, but follow the Lord, as did the Apostles in lyffe and in word."

Under the Apostles :—

Syth death so certain ys and shoer,
And so uncertain ys the houer,
Regard the concell whych I gyve,
Lyve well to dye, dye well to lyve.

For as you are, so once was I,
And as I am, so shall you be,
Altho that ye be fayre and younge,
Wyse, welthy, hardy, stout and stronge.

Your debt you shall to nature pay,
Theyrefore thynke on the latter day,
And pray to God that He may send
You grace to make a godly end.

* The followng is the entry in the Burford Register, 1585. Buryed the worthy man Edmunde Cornewaile, Esquior, Baron of Burforde, the xvith daye of Julye.

† The almost total elision of the letter "N" in these inscriptions may have been an idiosyncrasy of Melchior Salaboss, but seems suggestive of Spanish rather than of Italian, as also the name Melchior. We note also that he employs the letter "U" as a substitute both for "V" and for "W."

O Lord our sowles receave,
 And ek our sinns forgyve,
 With joye this world we leave,
 And hope with Thee to lyve,
 Through Chryst Our Lord. Amen.*

By Jenet Wogan Baron Richard had (1) Edmund, his successor, (2) Thomas, who succeeded Edmund (3) Mary, who married James Warnecombe of Hereford, (4) Anne, who married Francis Walsh, of Shelsley Walsh in the County of Worcester. It is noteworthy that whereas he is the first Cornewall in what was then the novel Parish Register, his title was not given him, his son being nevertheless entered as Baron.

The epitaph on his elder son, Edmund, the tenth Baron, gives a very imperfect presentment of the man, around whom rapidly aggregated a series of legends. He was born in 1537, and had livery of his father's lands, 12 Eliz., 1569. Jones in his "Index" erroneously calls him Edward, thus contradicting the testimony of the monument above quoted. In consequence of his height and strength he obtained the name of the Stout Baron. Nash—"History of Worcestershire," Blakeway—"Sheriffs of Salop," and Gough—"Sepulchral Monuments," all narrate instances of his power, whereof not a few are absurdly apocryphal *e.g.*, that he lifted a waggon loaded with hay on Burford Bridge and landed it into the Teme, and that he could walk from Burford to Tenbury—two miles—in three strides, the last reaching the Castle Tump. But that he was a giant may fairly be inferred from his walking stick. The late Rev. J. Wayland Joyce, Vicar of Burford, wrote concerning this huge weapon:—"The walking stick of Edmund Cornewall, called 'The Great Baron' (this is incorrect), who died in 1585, is at this moment in the possession of a friend of mine in this neighbourhood. The enormous stature of Edmund Cornewall may be learned from the fact that the hook of that stick reaches almost to my shoulders. That height will designate the position of his waist. Report here says that he was seven feet four inches high, and this report is

* An equally simple, yet finer specimen of contemporary verse is engraved on one of the ancient bells in Burford Church, *e.g.* :—

At service time I sound,
 And at the death of men;
 To serve your God and well to die,
 Remember then."

Lines suggesting somewhat the reflective vein of George Herbert. [Refer to Pettigrew's "Chronicles of the Tombs.")]

fortified by the fact that this is the exact length of his recumbent figure as depicted on the triptych at the north side of the altar here. The figure is believed to be the exact representation of his mortal size."

Another and possibly more accurate account, given by Miss Isabel Cornwall, makes this monster staff to have hung from his girdle, being in length 5 feet, in weight 8 lbs., and constructed of wood and iron. On the head are inserted the letters "E. C.," and for motto, "In my defence God me defend!" Engraven also—probably at a later date—are the letters "H. B."* This curio is stated to be now in the possession of Mr. Wheler, of Newnham Court. The recumbent effigy of Baron Edmund is in solid oak. Gazing upon his gigantic proportions we can well believe that the legend of his having flung a man bodily over the park pales of Burford Castle is no romance.

He served as Sheriff for Salop, 1579. In the High Legh pedigree another sample of local doggrel appears.

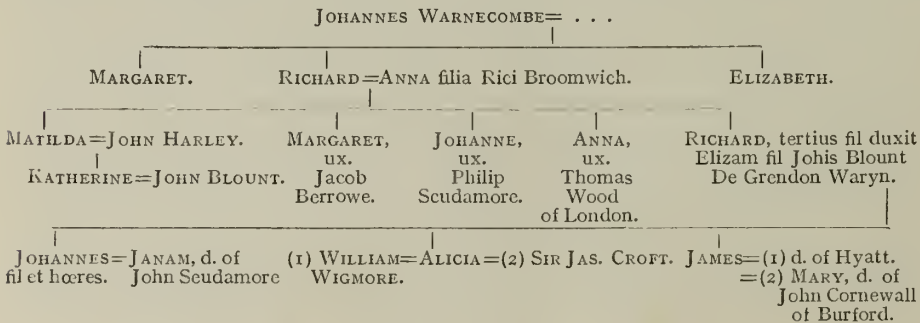
In hawks and hounds he took delight,
And eke in temed wayne.
Both horse and man for service fit,
He likewise did maintain.

In spite of these preferences which must have cost money, we find him enlarging the area of The Barons' Estates by the purchase of the Manor of Tenbury, from one Hall of Henwick by Worcester. This purchase included a Manor House, said to have been situate in the grounds of the present Court, and with that a Dower House in Cross Street. In this there remains an alcove cupboard painted in the style of the memorial triptych in Burford Church, and possibly by Melchior Salaboss. Yet another mansion in Tenbury owned by the Cornewalls was styled Plantagenet House. This was demolished about a century ago. These residences will account for the Cornewall entries in the Tenbury Registers. While thus proving a benefactor to his family, Baron Edmund further displayed a public spirit in obtaining a licence to widen the bridge over the Teme at Tenbury. This entirely at his own cost and charges. Being unmarried and childless he was able probably to economise, and it may be remarked that while an athlete of no common powers, and the idol of the surrounding country, his tastes were much the reverse of Philistine or bucolic.

* Query Barneby?

Thus Habington, in a vein of genuine admiration:—"He was in mind an emperor, from which he descended in wit and style so rare to comprise in a few words, and that so clearly, such store of matter as I scarce ever saw any to equal him, none to excel him. He was mighty of body and very comely, and exceeded in strength all men of his age. For his own delight he had a dainty touch on the lute, and of such sweet harmony in his nature, as if ever he offended, were he never so poor, he was not friend with himself until he was friend with him again. He led a single life, and before his strength decayed entered the gate of death." The late Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, whose beautiful college has added so great a charm to Tenbury, remarked on this testimony of Habington to Baron Edmund having been a lutenist, that in the Elizabethan age every gentleman could play an instrument or take part correctly in a madrigal, while at the present day it is an exception to find men, otherwise of culture, proficient as instrumentalists, and still more rare to meet with one capable of singing at sight the intricate parts of the Elizabethan "Triumphs of Oriana." Baron Edmund was alike splendid man, and gentle gentleman; neither can the enthusiastic panegyric of Habington be deemed excessive.

Of Edmund Cornwall's sisters, Mary married, July 14th, 1567, at Burford Church, James Warnecombe, of Ivington. The Harl MSS., 1140, f. 14, mention that he had been previously married to Eleanor, daughter of . . . Hyatt. Insomuch as the father of Mary Cornwall is here stated to have been John — an error iterated by Williams in his "Herefordshire Members"—the accuracy of the pedigree lies open to doubt. It is thus given:—



James Warnecombe, husband of Mary Cornwall, was, as stated above, second son of Richard (M.P. for Hereford City, 1529). With his brother-in-law, Sir James Croft, he represented the County of Hereford in 1562. A Barrister

of the Middle Temple; Recorder of Ludlow, 1550-61; M.P. for Leominster, 1536-9; for Ludlow, 1554-5; and for Hereford City, 1571-83; Mayor of Hereford, 1571 and 1578. In Townsend's History of Leominster, he is represented as Recorder and Standing Counsel for that borough, and a Member of its Corporation. A daughter of his, by his first wife, married a Harley.

The second daughter of Baron Richard by Jenet Wogan, Anne, married Francis Walsh of Shelsley Walsh, Worcestershire, heir of John Walsh, by Alice, daughter of Sir Christopher Baynham, Kn't. He died July 19th, 1596, his wife having borne him three sons and six daughters, whereof one married Cornwall of Buckland. M.I. given in Nash's "Worcestershire," vol. II., p. 350. (See Genealogist II, 347).

Although his name is omitted from all the pedigrees, it seems far from impossible that Robert Cornwall (alleged by Blome—"Magna Brittannia," to have stolen the heiress of John Bockland, of Bockland—later Buckland in Docklow—in the reign of Henry VIII.) may have been a son of Baron Richard and Jenet Wogan. His descendants bore the Cornwall arms, and their pedigree was entered as of Brockhampton at the Visitation of Herefordshire, 1634. (See Appendix).

At the decease of Edmund Cornwall, July, 1585 [for his Inquisition post mortem see Appendix], his younger brother Thomas succeeded as 11th Baron. He was born not earlier than 1538, and served as Sheriff for Salop, 1587. He married Katherine, daughter of John Harley,* Esq., of Brampton Bryan Castle, whose ancestry from the De Bramptons have already been stated. She had previously married John Cresset, Esq., of Upton Cresset. To Thomas Cornwall she bore four sons, viz:—(1) Sir Thomas, (2) Sir Francis, (3) Edward, (4) Rev. Richard. She died, 1623, aged 84, and was buried at Burford, February 17th of that year. He died, May 21st, 1615, age, as stated, 81.

The piety of their eldest son accorded his parents a handsome monument in the Chancel of Burford Church, on the south side of the Altar. He is represented in armour, she in a black costume in the formal style of the Jacobean

* John Harley's grandson, Sir Robert Harley, M.P. for Herefordshire played an important part in the Civil War, as also his gallant wife, Brilliana, daughter of Viscount Conway, the Minister of James 1st and Charles 1st, who was instrumental in deposing Archbishop Abbot in favour of Laud. Unlike her father, she was a strong Puritan, and her defence of Brampton Bryan Castle, her published letters, and the tragedy of her death, are historie. Mention will be made later on of the Conway family.

period. Both kneel, *vis-à-vis*, at a desk, with hands clasped and upraised in an attitude of prayer, while upon the desk on a Tablet are the lines, as given on page 212 :—

O Lord, our Soules receive,
And eke our sinnes forgive.
With joy this world we leave,
And hope with thee to live.
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

On the arch above is inscribed :—

“ This monument was made by the appointment and charge of Sir Thomas Cornewall, Knight, in the year of Our Lord God, one thousand six hundred and thirty.”

And beneath it this epitaph :—

“ Here lyeth the bodie of Thomas Cornewayll, sone of Richard, and brother of Edmonde Cornewayll, Baron of Burford, who took to wyfe Katherine, daughter of Sir John Harley, of Brampton Bryan, in the Co. of Hereford, Esquire, by whom he had issue, four sons, videlicet, Sir Thomas Cornewall, Sir Francis Cornewall, with Edward and Richard Cornewall. Sir Thomas the father, died the 21st day of May, 1615, and in the year of his age four score and one. Katherine died Feb. 16th, 1623, in the year of her age four score and four.”

It will be remarked that Sir Thomas, *proprio motu*, conferred the honour of Knighthood alike on his father and on his grandfather Harley, qualifying the former also by mentioning him as “ Esquire.” A portrait after the manner of Holbein, and in the costume of the Elizabethan era with ruff and slashed sleeves was among the collection of family portraits at Delbury Hall, Salop. This has been erroneously attributed to the above Thomas. Also the portrait of a lady, whose costume is not quite so distinctive, and may be possibly that of Catherine Harley or of Anne Lyttelton, the wife of Sir Thomas Cornewall, the eleventh Baron.

Of the issue of Baron Thomas by Catherine Harley the two elder obtained distinction. The second son Francis, stated to have been a great benefactor to Tenbury and to have presented one of the bells to the Church, was Knighted at Chatham, July 4th, 1604. He married Joyce, heiress of Edward Combes, Esq., of Wasperton, in Warwickshire, who was buried at Burford, July 16th,

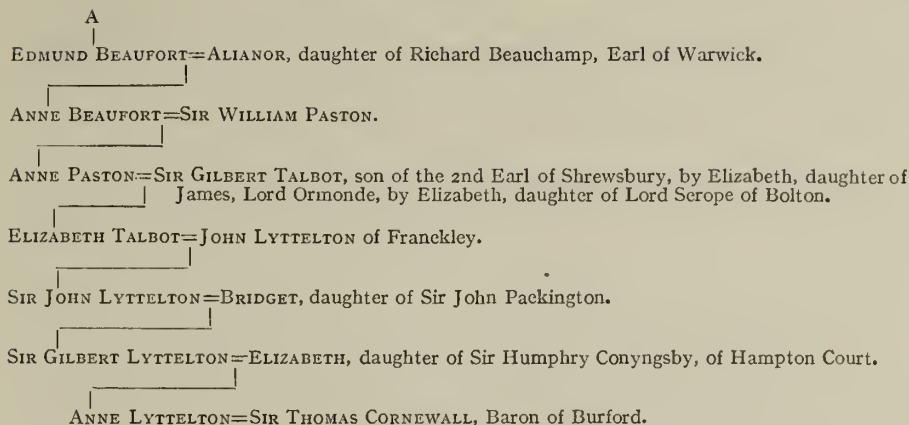
1603. (Harl. Soc. XII., 231.) He also was buried at Burford, July 7th, 1622. By her he had (1) Thomas, who being Serjeant Major in the expedition to Rhe, was killed there. (2) Richard, who was baptised at Burford, July 8th, 1603. Judge Bayley in error identified him with a Richard Cornewall apprenticed to the Merchant Taylors' Co., in 1607, and afterwards transferred to the Haberdashers Co., the entire term of service being reported in 1615. But first, a child of four years could not have been apprenticed; and secondly, in the entry at the Merchant Taylors' Co., this Richard, the apprentice, is described as son of John Cornewall, lately of Burchard, in the County of Hereford. Probably this John was one of the Cornewalls of Buckland (see Appendix); (3) Anne married to Anthony Woodhull, of Mollington, in Oxon, who died September 1st, 1675, aged 67. She died May 15th, 1678. M.I., Mollington Church (see Harl. Soc. v. 266.)

The third son of Baron Thomas Cornewall by Katherine Harley was Edward, who was married, by licence, August 31st, 1637, at Eastham Church, Worcestershire, to Mrs. Mary Hopton.* She is mentioned in the will of her sister-in-law Anne, née Lyttelton, widow of Sir Thomas Cornewall as "my sister, Mrs. Mary Cornewall." He was buried at Burford, September 16th, 1645.

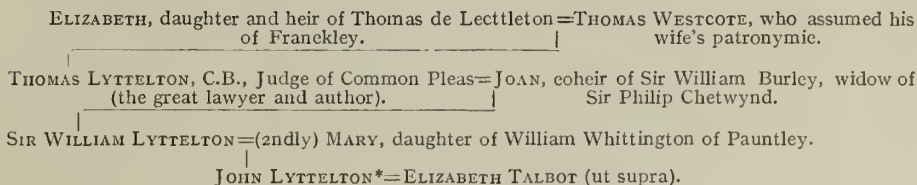
The youngest son of Baron Thomas Cornewall by Katherine Harley, was Rev. Richard Cornewall. Born in 1581, he entered Hart Hall, Oxford, May 13th, 1598, graduated as B.A. from Oriel College, April 20th, 1602, and proceeded M.A. from Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College) May 20th, 1605. He became Rector of Burford (1st portion) 1608, and was buried there March 23rd, 1610, dying unmarried and s.p.

The eldest son of this family, Sir Thomas Cornewall, succeeded his father as twelfth Baron. Perhaps, owing to his prominence at Court, or it may be on account of a certain natural dignity, he was styled "The Great Baron." He was born in 1573 and matriculated, as "arm. fil., at Ch. Ch. Oxford," July 24th, 1590. On the 11th of May, 1603, he was Knighted at the Charterhouse, being then in attendance on King James I. In the same year he was sworn servant to the King, and gentleman of the Chamber to Prince Henry, the elder brother of King Charles I., who entering Magdalen College, Oxford,

* It is impossible to identify this lady in the genealogical record of the Hopton family by Miss Madeline Hopton, entitled "Froma Canonica."



In virtue of the descent of Sir Gilbert Talbot from John of Gaunt, the Lyttelton family enjoy the privilege of quartering the arms of England with those of France within a bordure gobony. The name of the family was originally Westcote, *e.g.*



Sir Thomas Cornwall had livery of his lands in 1617. He would seem to have been the first to bear on his seal the motto "*La Vie durante*,"—borrowed from the rhythm of St. Bernard, or perhaps from "*O Salutaris Hostia*," and he evidently took a vivid interest in the family whereof he was head. The Burford Register under date January 12th, 1635-6, contains this entry: "Buried that worthy man Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford." He not only restored the monuments of his predecessors, which in lapse of time had fallen into decay, but further erected others, notably to himself and his wife during their lifetime, thus inscribed:—

“ These statues represent now living the forms of Sir Thomas Cornewayle, Kⁿt, and Anne his Lady, and daughter of Sir Gilbert Littleton, of Frankley, in the County of Worcester, by whom he hath issue :—Richard, Sir Gilbert,

* The Lyttelton family have held the Baronies of Mounslow, Hatherton, and Lyttelton. The latter is held by the present Viscount Cobham.

K'nt, Thomas, George, Robert, James, Alfred and John, twynes—and 5 daughters, videlicet Katherine, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret. This memento was made by Sir Thomas Cornewayle, K'nt, in the year of Our Lord 1630, and in the year of the age of himself, 58, and of his lady, 56.

To the said lady was subsequently paid an even higher tribute. On a small circular marble tablet surmounted with the Cornwall arms, is this inscription :—

IN MEMORIAM ELIZABETHÆ,

Thomæ Cornewel Militis et Baronis de Burford, et
uxoris ejus, filiæ natu quartæ hic depositæ, vicesimo
sexto die Octobris Anno D'M, 1675,

Si pietas et prisca fides, et Virgine digna,
Et senis et juvenis mira pudicitia ;
Si caritas inopes pascens, medicansque cubantes
Consequitur laudes justaque ferri rogi ;
Hanc merito celebrent præsens et postera sæcla
Præbentem hæc oculis conspicienda suis.
Sex nempe undenos et tres impleverat annos
Sanctaque fide manens, castaque larga manu ;
Nunc linquit mundum immundum cæloque potitur,
Et Christi sponsa semper amore nitet.
Heu fuit ! Heu Vitam consumpsit flamula febris,
Viva ast virtutis gloria morte caret.

These lines scarcely give evidence of erudition, being in fact rather below the conventional standard of the period. They betray an academical origin and render no more than was due to a lady of the Court, who was venerated by her contemporaries, and not least by her own blood relations who placed a brass to her memory in Hagley Church.

Although her husband in anticipation had erected so handsome a monument to his wife in conjunction with himself in Burford Church, she was actually buried at Eastham, as appears from the register of the parish ; *e.g.*, 1656—The Lady Ane Cornwall, of Eastham, widow, was buried the third day of ffebruary, Anno p'dict (1656-7). According to Nash—"History of Worcestershire," vol. 7, p. 364—there were in his time (*sc* 1781,) two slabs with the following inscriptions on brass plates in the Chancel of Eastham Church. (1). "Here lieth interred the body of Dame Anne Cornwall, wife of Sir Thomas

Cornewall, Kn't., and Baron of Burford in the County of Salop, and only daughter of Gilbert Littleton, of Frankley, in the County of Wigorn which said Dame Ann being of the age of eighty seven years, departed this life Anno Domini one thousand six hundred fifty six."

No trace of either of these memorials remains at the present time, the slabs as well as the brasses having disappeared.

Eastham Court, the Dower House of the Barons of Burford, was originally held by the Porter family. It came to the Cornewalls by purchase* and remains to a certain extent the same as when inhabited in the middle of the seventeenth century by Dame Anne Cornewall. Her will, as Dame Anne Cornewall, of Eastham, in the County of Worcester, widdowe, is dated June 23rd, 1654, and contains the following particulars :—" I leave unto Sir Gilbert Cornewall, my sonne, a tablett or jewell given unto my late deceased husband, Sir Thomas Cornewall, by Prince Henry. And from and im'ediately after the decease of my said sonne, Sir Gilbert Cornewall, I doe next by will devise the said tablett or jewell to Thomas Cornewall, Esquire, my grand-sonne, eldest sonne and heir apparent of my said sonne Sir Gilbert Cornewall. Residue to son Robert Cornewall, Esquire, and appoint him executor; Witnesses, Mich. Acton, John Barneby, and Edward Benson. Codicil dated June 24th, 1655. My grand-son, John Barneby, to be executor (as well as sonne Robt. Cornewall) Codicil dated Jan. 20th, 1656. To be buried at Eastham; £20 to daughter Mrs. Mary Reade; To my daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cornewall, three of my best bedds, etc., and my picture which hangs over the parlour and my wedding ring; my sister Mrs. Mary Cornewall; my niece Mrs. Elizabeth Barneby; my niece Mrs. Anne Hare; To grand-son, Mr. John Barneby, my husband's picture from head to foot, being in the parlour; My grand-child, Mrs. Ursula Phillips; my esteemed friend and kinsman, Dr. Harford; grand-child, Mrs. Mary Cornewall; grand-child Compton Reade, Esquire; † my son-in-law, Mr. John

* Nash—"History of Worcestershire" affirms that Eastham Court was acquired by Sir John Cornewall between 1395 (when William Wastene presented to the living) and 1404, when the said Sir John was patron. There is some uncertainty about this change of ownership from the Porters to the Cornewalls. Nash further is responsible for the statement that the Rectory of Hanley-William was united to that of Eastham, in 1560, when Richard Cornewall presented to both, though not the Lord of the Manor of Hanley William. Eastham Court remained in the possession of the Cornewalls till 1702, when it was aliened to Salwey Winnington.

In the Parish Book of Eastham are the following entries :—(1) "An order agreed on at the General Sessions *primo die Octobris*, Anno D'ni 1639. It is ordered that the Assessm't underwritten shall stand." (2) "The Ladie Cornewaile for her joynture land in her possession in Eastham, one yarde, one nooke, one halfe nooke." It would seem therefore that on her marriage, Eastham Court was settled upon her for life.

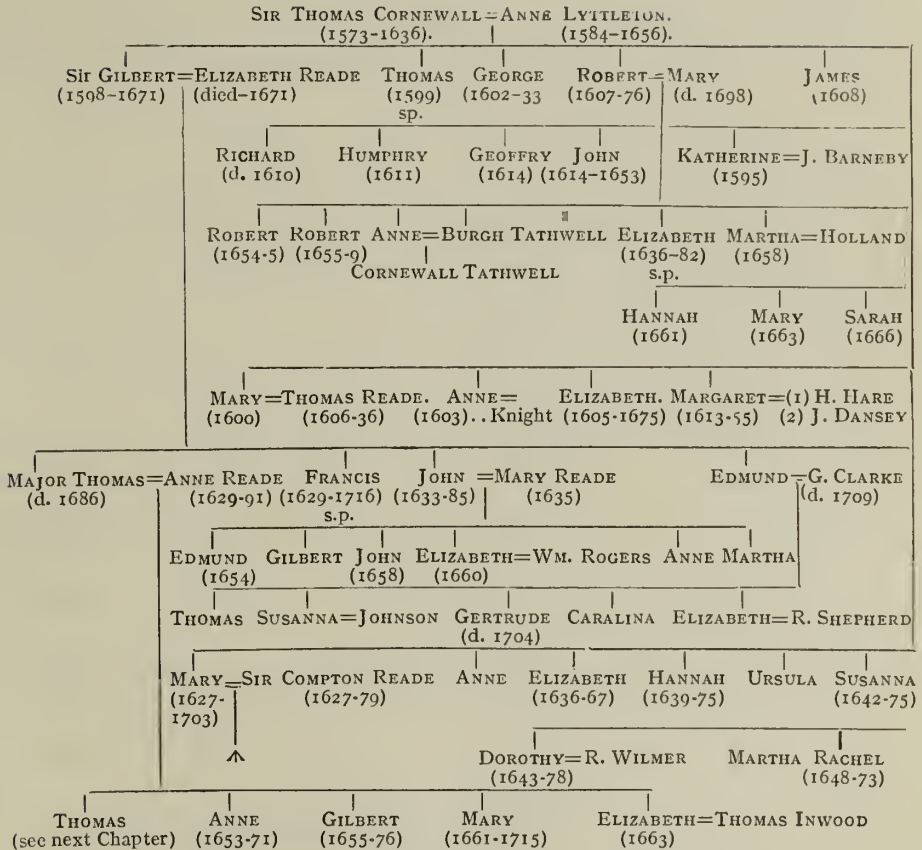
† Afterwards, *i.e.* 1661, Baronet.

Dansey ; grand-child Mr. Gilbert Hais, my watch and the millstones now fixed at Brilley ; grand-children Mary and Hester Dansey ; old servant Edmond Nott ; My daughter, Mrs. Anne Knight my diamond ring which I do usually weare ; Bishop Andrews, sermons to my cosen Phillips ; Great Church Bible to his sonne John ; Quarto Bible to Edmund Cornewall." Proved in C.P.C., April 24th, 1657, by Robert Cornewall, and power reserved to John Barneby (Ruthen 142.)

The will of her husband, Sir Thomas Cornewall, was proved at Hereford, 1636, but is missing.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.



ON the monument of Sir Thomas Cornwall, the 12th Baron of Burford, and of his lady, Anne Lyttelton, their offspring is duly catalogued in the following order: (1) Richard, (2) Sir Gilbert, (3) Thomas, (4) George, (5) Robert, (6) James, (7) Alfred and John (twins), with five daughters, viz., Katherine, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

Here we meet with absolute discrepancies. The monument gives one version, the Parish Register of Burford a version altogether different. We may take it for a matter of moral certitude that the latter is correct, and can only infer that the list of names on the monument must have been appended after the decease of Sir Thomas and the departure of his widow to Eastham Court. It will clear the ground if we give the entries from the Burford Register *seriatim*.

- e.g.*, 1595. Baptized Katherine, daughter of Thomas Cornewail, Esquior, Baron of Burford, the xvith daye of Julye [Katherine, therefore, was the eldest child of the family].
1598. Baptized Gilberte, the sonne of Thomas Cornewail, Esquior, the sixth day of June.
1599. Baptized Thomas, the sonne of Thomas Cornewail, Esquior, the xxxth day of September.
1600. Baptized Marye, the daughter of Thomas Cornewail, Esquior, the xvith day of September.
1602. Baptized George, the sonne of Thomas Cornewail, Esquior, y^o first day of August.
1603. Baptized Anne, the daughter of S^r Thomas Cornewayle, Knight, the xviiiith daye of December.
1605. Baptized Elizabeth, the daughter of S^r Thomas Cornewaille, Knight, the 23rd daye of Marche.
1607. Baptized Robert, the sonne of S^r Thomas Cornewaile, Knight, the xxiiird of August.
1608. Baptized James, the sonne of S^r Thomas Cornewaille, Knight, and Dame Anne his wief, the xvith daye of October.
1610. bur. Richardus Cornewaile otrus sepult. fuit xxiiid die Marcii [this may be the Richard of the monument].
1611. Humfridus filius Thomas Cornewaile militis et Dom. Annce ux. ejus baptizat fuit quarto die Augusti.
1613. Margareta filia Thomce Cornewail militis baptiz. fuit xxix die Auguste.
1614. Galfridus et Johannes filii Thomce Cornewaile militis baptizati fuerunt vicessimo nono die Septembris. [Concerning this last entry, unless Galfridus be in error for Alfredus, we have no record of the Alfred mentioned in the monument].

We have, therefore, in the order of birth : (1) Katherine, (2) Sir Gilbert, (3) Thomas, (4) Mary, (5) George, (6) Anne, (7) Elizabeth, (8) Robert, (9) James, (10) Richard, but query ? (11) Humphry, (12) Margaret, (13 and 14) the twins Geoffry (or Alfred) and John.

The difficulty, however, does not end here, for in the Burford Register we find under date 1639 the following entry : " Baptized Maria, the daughter of Arthur Cornwall, gent. and Anne his wife, the fourth of August." And again, 1641, " Arthur, the sonne of Arthur Cornewale, gent. and his wife, was Baptized Aug. 2."

Giving priority to the sons of this numerous family, Sir Gilbert, the eldest, succeeded his father. Of him presently. Thomas is said to have died in the Low Countries, s.p. George became a member of the Grocers' Company in the City of London and a Levant merchant, who, but for his early death might have attained opulence. His will is dated Nov. 19, 1627. Therein he mentions his brother James, his sisters, Mrs. Katherine Barneby, Mrs. Marie Reade, and Mrs. Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret Cornewall, with " Cosen," Mr. Charles Whitchcott, and his Brother Robert Cornewall, whom he appoints executor. Apparently he had settled in Aleppo, for in a Codicil there dated, Oct. 4, 1630 (Seager 20) he appoints one Edward Procter assignee of his business. He instructed his executor as to a bequest to Burford Church, inasmuch as in the Parish Register there is this memorandum, " That the 12th day of October, 1635, there was given to the parishe church of Burford, a faire Turkey Carpett of the value of five pounds twelve shillings, for a coveringe of the Communion Table, by Mr. Robert Cornwall, sole executor of the last will and Testament of Mr. George Cornwall, Merchant of London, his natural brother ; deceased att Aleppo in Syria ; the 7th of October, 1633." This is signed by the Burford Portioner-Vicars of that date, viz.,

James Heringe,	Thomas Bannister	} Portionaries.
3rd portion.	William Hughes	

Robert, the fourth son, is described as of Spertrey, or, as it was more recently styled, Spertree, a hamlet of Burford. His wife's name was Mary,* and from her will she would seem to have held in her own right a moiety of the tithes of Wolverlow. By her Robert Cornwall had (1) Robert, baptised at Bur-

* Styled in a pedigree, the author whereof is not named, " Mary of Tenbury."

ford, May 10th, 1654, and buried there April 13th, 1655 ; (2) Robert, baptised at Burford, October 24th, 1665, buried there April 2nd, 1669 ; (3) Anne, born Nov. 30th, and baptised Dec. 27th, 1649, at Burford. She married Burgh Tathwell, Esqre., of Raventhorpe, near Louth, Lincs., and had issue Cornewall Tathwell, baptised at Burford, October 11th, 1678. The following entry in the Burford Register gives the date and circumstance of her death. " 1698, Buryed Ann Tathwel, widdow, a stranger, Aug. 28. Affidt. from The Baron."

In the possession of the Rev. Alan Kingscote Cornwall of Burghope, is a correspondence between Cornewall Tathwell and a lady of the name of Cornwall. The date is Aug. 26, 1747. He writes, " I would call you cousin, but am in doubt whether this (enclosed) genealogic Table will entitle me to that honour, and beg you will let me know when you have examined it." He mentions the story of Baron Edmund having thrown a wagon loaded with hay from a bridge into the Severn (!) and a man over the Park pales ; also his father's grandfather, Robert, 4th son of Sir Gilbert Cornewall (!), and goes on to state that Sir Gilbert, his *brother* Sir Thomas Cornewall, and Thomas, a son of Sir Thomas, were all living in 1630.

There is no mention in his pedigree of Robert Cornewall's wife, by whom he had a daughter, who married Burgh Tathwell. But he says that Sir John Burgh, Burgh Tathwell's uncle, objecting that in marrying a Cornewall he had married beneath him, he produced this pedigree. With this very confused account he enclosed a letter from Mr. Robert Tathwell of Louth, who sent the Cornewall pedigree, stating that his grandfather " Gott it done at the Heraldry Office, and it cost him 40 broad pieces." This latter seems the more extraordinary from the terms of Robert Cornewall's will, concerning which presently.

The fourth child of Robert Cornewall of Spertrey was Elizabeth, baptised at Burford, May 1, 1656, and possibly identical with Mrs. Elizabeth Cornewall, who was buried at Burford June 6, 1682. The fifth child, Martha, baptised March 24, 1658, at Burford, married a Mr. Holland. The sixth child was Hannah, baptised at Burford, March 28, 1661 ; the seventh Mary, baptised October 8, 1663 ; the eighth, Sarah, baptised February 21, 1666. She is probably identical with the Mrs. Sarah Cornewall who was buried at Burford, July 25, 1678.

Robert Cornewall of Spertrey was buried at Burford, March 25, 1676. In his will, dated November 25, 1675, he mentions daughter Anne Tathwell. To

daughter Elizabeth Cornewall, my signet ring. My five daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, Hannah, Mary, and Sarah. To my wife, Mary Cornewall, my diamond ring. I also give to my wife Mary Cornewall, the "Pettigree" of the family of the Cornewalls, Barons of Burford, which I desire her not to sell or dispose of, but to leave the same unto my children. [Evidently she did not bequeath this pedigree to the Tathwells, or they would have been spared the forty broad pieces alluded to in Mr. Cornewall Tathwell's epistle]. To my daughter Elizabeth Cornewall, my ivory lute. [This is supposed to have been the lute of Baron Edmund, whose skill as a lutenist was praised by Habington]. My wife executrix and residuary legatee. She proved in the C.P.C., June 16, 1678 (Bence, 109).

Mary Cornewall survived her husband more than twenty-two years, being buried at Burford, but as "of Tenbury," June 8, 1698. Her will, as widow of Tenbury, bears date June 4, 1698, wherein she desires to be buried in the Chancel of the Parish Church of Burford. To daughter, Martha Holland, of the Parish of Tenbury, widow, a moiety of the great tithes of Wolverley, co. Worcester. Granddaughter Ann Holland, daughter of the said Martha. Grandchild Jane Holland. My two grandsons, George and Samuel Holland. Grandchild Mary Tathwell, the daughter of Ann Tathwell of Ravensthorpe in the County of Lincoln, widow. My daughter, Ann Tathwell. Grandsons Thomas Holland and Cornewall Tathwell. Appoints Martha Holland executrix, who proved the will in C.P.C., June 5, 1699-1700 (Noel 4).

The fifth son of Sir Thomas Cornewall by Anne Lyttelton was James. Beyond the fact of his baptism, 1608, and mention of his name in the will of his brother George, the merchant of Aleppo, nothing is known of him. He is not mentioned in his mother's will, and may have been associated with his brother in the Levantine trade. Richard, the sixth son, appears to have died in his birth, 1610.

Of the seventh son, Humphry, we have also no record beyond the entry of his baptism in 1611. He is stated to have died s.p., but this lacks verification.

Again, of Geoffrey, the eighth son and senior of the twin brothers, we have no record beyond the entry of his baptism, 1614. He has been supposed to be the Alfred of the monument, who again has been transferred to Arthur. The second of the twins and ninth son, John, styled as of Eastham, died s.p., and was buried at Burford, February 7th, 1653.

Of the daughters of Sir Thomas Cornewall by Anne Lyttelton, Katharine, the eldest, is thus entered in the Burford Register. "1607, Married John

Barnabye, gent.* and Cathere. Cornewall, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall, Knighte, xxviith of Januari. Witness, ffrancis Hill." Having been baptised in 1595, she was only twelve years of age on her marriage. He was a son of Sir John Barneby of the Hill, in the Parish of Bockleton. They had issue (1) (from the Burford Register), "1616. Katherina, filia Johis. Barnaby Ar., bapt. fuit primo Augusti"; (2) "1617. Baptized Joyce, the daughter of Mr. John Barnaby and Mrs. Katherine his wyf, the second of September, 1617."

The second daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall, Mary, born in 1600, was married at Burford. Thus. "1624. Married Thomas Reade, Esqre., and Mary, the daughter of S^r Thomas Cornewall, Knight, the eighth day of September." Thomas Reade, who was eldest son of Sir Thomas Reade of Barton House—the Palace of the Mitred Abbots of Abingdon—by Mary, 5th of the coheiresses of Sir John Brocket† of Brocket Hall, Herts, was born February 22nd, 1606, and,

* This marriage forms the only link between the Cornewalls of Burford, and the Cornewalls of Berrington—*vide supra*.

† The following Royal Descent came to the Cornewalls per Mary Brocket :—

JOHN OF GAUNT=3rdly CATHERINE, daughter of Sir Payne Roelt, widow of Sir Otis De Swynford.

JOAN DE BEAUFORT=2ndly RALPH NEVILE, E. of Westmoreland.

JOAN NEVILE=THOMAS, LORD FAUCONBERG.

JOAN DE FAUCONBERG=THOMAS BROCKET.

SIR THOMAS BROCKET=ELIZABETH, heiress of Philip Ashe.

EDWARD BROCKET=ELIZABETH THWAITES.

SIR JOHN BROCKET=LUCY, daughter of John Poulter of Hitchin.

JOHN BROCKET=DOROTHY HUSON.

SIR JOHN BROCKET=MARGARET, daughter of William Benstede, of St. Peter's, Herts.

SIR JOHN BROCKET=(1) HELEN, daughter of Sir R. Lytton, of Kenilworth.

MARY BROCKET=SIR THOMAS READE.

THOMAS READE=MARY, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall. ELIZABETH READE=SIR GILBERT CORNEWALL.

therefore, six years and a half his wife's junior, he being at the time eighteen and she twenty-four. He had entered in the same year as Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and it would appear that his union with an almost portionless lady, while yet in statu pupilaris, gave great offence to his parents, inasmuch as he resided permanently at Burford Castle, his second sister, as will be shown, having married Sir Gilbert Cornewall. Their children and some of their grandchildren were born at Burford, and three intermarriages in the generation following brought up the total of Cornewall-Reade alliances to five. This within thirty years. The families had become at the Restoration almost amalgamated.

Sir Thomas Reade, Knighted by James 1st at Royston, was grandson of Thomas Rede, who having inherited from his Aunt, Catherine, widow of John Audelett of Cumnor, manors in Oxon, Berks, Wilts, Gloucester, and Northants, purchased of Sir Richard Lee, the grantee on the dissolution of that Monastery, the Palace and Great Manor of Barton by Abingdon—subject to the condition of entertaining the King. This duty devolved upon Sir Thomas on at least two occasions, when Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria visited Oxford prior to the Civil War. He married Mary, fifth of the coheiresses by Helen Lytton, his first wife, of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket Hall, a gentleman who showed the Princess Elizabeth much attention when she was in confinement at Ashridge and afterwards; indeed, she was his guest when the Lord Mayor arrived to carry her to Westminster Abbey for her Coronation. Like himself, Sir John Brocket's first wife, Helen Lytton, of Knebworth, was strongly Protestant. It seems strange to associate the Victorian Lyttons of Knebworth, who are Lyttons in name only, with Puritanism, but the Lyttons took the side of the Parliament in the Civil war. These sentiments were shared by Sir John Brocket's daughter, and when the Civil war broke out, religious antipathy led to a separation between husband and wife. Shortly after his marriage Sir Thomas bought out the other four coheiresses of the Brocket estates, viz., the representatives of the families of Cuttes of Childerley, Cave of Bargrave, Barts, Carleton of Brightwell, Oxon, whence the Lords Dorchester, and Spencer of Yarnton, Oxon.* On the marriage of his third son John, who had been created a Baronet by Charles I. in 1642, he settled Brocket Hall, the Herts estates of Minsden and Hitch, and the Manor of Dunstew, Oxon, on that son, obviously a favourite, who shortly after espoused the cause of the Parliament, and gave his mother a home. Sir Thomas then joined

* The deed of partition of the Brocket estates is in the possession of Herbert Vincent Reade, Esq., of Ipsden House.

the King in Oxford, and while carrying despatches to the Earl of Northampton, being captured, was remitted for trial to the Committee for Herts, whereon sat his favourite son, Sir John Reade, Bart., and his wife's relatives, the Lyttons and Spencers. In the end he was permitted to retire to Dunstew, and then, having experienced the ingratitude of a favourite son, he bethought him of his own flesh and blood at Burford Castle. In his will these only are mentioned. Concerning which more anon. The narrative is one only too common at that period of internecine strife, viz., of a house divided against a house. [Authorities : *The Civil War Tracts* and *The Ipsden and Kirtlington Muniments*.]

Thomas Reade, husband of Mary Cornewall, died intestate at Burford Castle, vit. patr., and was buried in Burford Church, Dec. 14, 1634. Of the date of his wife's death we have no evidence. She was living in 1656, at the date of her mother's decease, and in 1668, the date of her sister Elizabeth's will, but is not mentioned in any later will. To Thomas Reade she bore (1) Sir Compton Reade, Bart., baptised at Burford Jan. 24, 1626, of whom presently ; (2) Edward Reade, baptised at Burford, May 27, 1627, who was bequeathed the estate of Ipsden by his grandfather ; (3) Thomas Reade of Appleford, Berks, baptised at Burford, August 10, 1628 ; (4) Cornewall Reade, baptised at Burford, Jan. 6, 1632, and buried July 11, 1642, at St. Helen's, Abingdon ; (5) Geoffry, baptised April 20, 1634, at Burford ; (6) Anne, baptised at Burford, Feb. 7, 1629—of her presently ; (7) Beatrice, baptised at Burford, Feb. 20, 1630, buried at Dunstew, Oxon, March 18, 1647 ; (8) Katherine, baptised at Burford, Feb. 14, 1631. She married, later than 1650, when she was described in the will of her maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade, as unmarried, Bridstock, son of Dr. Bridstock Harford, the Parliamentarian Commissioner, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hereford, Esq., of Sufton Court. To him, who represented the City of Hereford, in the Cavalier Parliament, she bore a son, Bridstock Harford, Mayor of Hereford, 1697. There is a small brass in Hereford Cathedral to Bridstock Harford, M.P., his wife Katherine—described therein as sister of Sir Compton Reade, Baronet—and his second wife, *née* Jones, with the arms of Harford—sa, two bends arg., on a canton the arms of Scrope, viz., az., a bende or—impaling Reade—gu. a saltire between 4 garbs or. Katherine Harford was buried in Hereford Cathedral, March 5, 1665. (9) Mary baptised at Burford, July 1, 1635. She was a posthumous child. Of her presently.

The third daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall by Anne Lyttelton was Anne, who was baptised at Burford, Dec. 18, 1603. She married a gentleman named Knight, of whom nothing is known.



SIR COMPTON READE, KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL OAK. FIRST BARONET,
THIRD CREATION. (1626-79).

(From the original portrait by Mrs. Beale, in the possession of the late Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart.)

The fourth daughter, Elizabeth, was baptised at Burford, March 23, 1605, died unmarried at Burford Castle, October 24, and was buried at Burford Church, October 28, 1673. Her will, dated November 20, 1668, describes her as Elizabeth Cornewall, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall of Burford, Knight, deceased. She desires to be buried at Burford. To my brother, Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Knight, my Lady-mother's picture from head to foot. Twenty nobles for a convenient monument to be placed over my dead body. My brother, Robert Cornewall. My sister Reade. To my sister Knight, my silver tobacco box. Land at Eastham, bought of Richard Walker of Eastham, to Edmund Cornewall, eldest son of my Nephew John Cornewall, in fee, but to pay his brother Gilbert £10. Residue to Aunt, Mrs. Mary Cornewall, and my niece, Anne Hare. She appointed as executors her good friend, Mr. John Smith, her nephew John Cornewall, and her nephew Bridstock Harford.* Proved in C.P.C. by Mary Cornewall and Ann Hare, als. Smith, Jan. 15, 1675-6 (Bruce 2). M.I. Burford.

The fifth daughter, Margaret, was baptised at Burford, Aug. 29, 1613. She married (1) Humphry, son of Humphry Hare of Orleton, and by him had Gilbert, baptised at Eastham, Oct. 28, 1641, and (2) Anne, baptised at Eastham, Dec. 27, 1640. She married (2) John Dansey, Esq., and by him had (1) John, baptised at Eastham, June 13, 1647, and was buried there Nov. 4, in the same year; (2) Roger, baptised at Eastham, March 29, 1649; (3) Anne, baptised at Eastham, July 25, 1650; (4) Heaster, baptised at Eastham, Feb. 6th, 1652. She was buried at Eastham, Nov. 1, 1655. It is probable that her daughter by Humphry Hare is the Anne Hare als. Smith mentioned in the will of her Aunt, Elizabeth Cornewall, and that this Mr. John Smith became Vicar of Tenbury. [*Vide supra*].

Gilbert, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Cornewall, who succeeded him as 13th Baron of Burford, was baptised at Burford, June 6, 1598, entered at Lincoln College, Oxford, May 5, 1615 (Foster in his *Alumni Oxonienses* erroneously gives his age as 15), graduated as B.A. March 21, 1616-17, was Knighted at Theobalds Dec. 1620, and elected member for Bishop's Castle, 1621-2.

To ascertain the part he took in the Civil War is difficult. It has been wrongly asserted that he sided with the Parliament. His son and heir, Thomas, espoused the King's cause, as also his Nephew Compton—later Sir Compton Reade, Bart. Here we may note a singular coincidence, viz., that the Cornewalls of Berrington and Cornewalls of Burford throughout were opponents, e.g., while the former were Yorkists the latter were Lancastrians; while the former

* Bridstock Harford, M.P. for Hereford in the Cavalier Parliament.

in the person of Sir George Cornwall, were active supporters of the New Learning, the latter were High Churchmen. In the Civil War something of the same antagonism showed itself, for the Berrington Cornwalls—excepting Edward of Moccas—were Roundheads, and, if Sir Gilbert Cornwall, as seems probable, took up an attitude of neutrality, the juniors of his household were Cavalier. That he was not a partisan of the Parliament we may infer from the extreme rancour exhibited towards him by heroic but fanatical Lady Brilliana Harley—this although she acknowledged him as her husband's cousin* and regarded one of his sisters (probably Elizabeth) as her bosom friend. She was named Brilliana owing to Brill in Holland, where her father was Ambassador, having been her birthplace. There she passed her childhood, having imbibed the ultra-Calvinistic tenets of the Dutch, and being in effect—as her amazing spelling and grammar shows—more Dutch than English. Her father, created by favour of James I. Viscount Conway, became an active ally of Laud in obtaining the deposition of Archbishop Abbott, and like that ambitious prelate, displayed towards King James and King Charles I. a spirit of sycophancy which contrasts strangely with his daughter's independence. That lady's partisanship was more than vehement. It could brook no contradiction, and we may fairly gather from her attitude towards Sir Gilbert Cornwall that he must have held views on religion and politics to her nothing short of detestable.

From her letters we extract the following paragraph, dated Nov. 30, 1638, and addressed to her son Edward, at Magdalen Hall, Oxford: "Your father was yesterday at Loudlow, wheare the caus was hard between Sir Gillberd Cornewill and his sisters, and it went against Sr. Gilberd Cornewall to his shame." Again, "Jan. 19, 1638-9. Your father is well. Yesterday he came from my Lady Cornewell's, wheare he was about the spute which shee and her daughters have with Sr. Gillberd Cornewell." Again, "Brompton Castell, April 11, 1640. My Cosen Cornewall is goon to her mother whoo is very sike." And, Dec. 11, 1640, "My Cosen Cornewell is heare; but I think when the Ember fast is past shee will be goone." None the less, Jan. 2, 1640-1, "My Cosen Cornewill is yet with me." And "Pheb. 17, 1640. Your friend, my Cosen Cornewell, is no

* Sir Robert Harley, son of Thomas Harley by Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet, who was born in 1548, had a grant of the Honour of Wigmore from James I., and was a member of the Council of the Marches, under the Presidency of William, Lord Compton. He died in 1631, and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Harley, who was born in 1579, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, his arms being in the College Hall. He was successively M.P. for Radnor and for Herefordshire. Made Master of the Mint with a salary of £4,000 (equal at least to £20,000 of our money) he was ejected for refusing to concur in the death of King Charles. The Lady Brilliana, his third wife, was born circa 1600, and married July 22, 1623. Her defence of Brampton Bryan Castle, which cost her life itself, is historic, and is narrated in Webb's "History of the Civil War."

changeling." But "Pheb. 5, 1641, Your Cosen Cornewell dous not remember her love to you." From which it may be inferred that the future Sir Edward Harley's suit had not prospered.

A further reason why Sir Gilbert Cornwall may have secretly, if not openly, sided with the King is to be found in Skeel's "Council of the Marches," which mentions his nomination by Charles II. as a member of that Council. That he took no active part in the war may be inferred from his not having been placed among the Knights of the projected "Order of the Royal Oak," and his immunity from sequestration. His only overt act on the King's side was by granting permission to Woodhouse, the Cavalier Governor of Ludlow, to dismantle Burford and Stepulton Castles. In this matter he may have had no choice, and he so far benefited that his home at Burford was not garrisoned by either side during the war—no small gain for a man of peace.

He married, about 1626, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Reade, of Barton House and Brocket Hall, who was baptised at St. Helen's, Abingdon, Aug. 15, 1599. Mary, her eldest sister, married Sir R. Dormer, of Crendon, Cavalier, and among the muniments of the Cottrell-Dormer's at Rousham Abbey, is that lady's marriage settlement showing that her dowry was £5,000. Her next sister, Frances, married Sir William Russell of Strensham, Bart., Governor of Worcester, the heroic Cavalier who offered to give his life for the City of Worcester when it was besieged by Rainsborough; while her youngest sister, Anne, married Winwood of Quainton and Ditton Place, a relation of the Conways and a Parliamentarian, whose father had been King James 1st's Finance Minister. It is more than probable that the dowry of Ladies Russell and Cornwall and of Mrs. Winwood was the same as that of Lady Dormer, Sir Thomas Reade being a man of great opulence; but of this we have no evidence.

It will appear below that Sir Thomas Reade in his will was liberal towards his Cornwall grandchildren, and Mrs. Winwood also during her lifetime.

Sir Thomas Reade's aunt had married Martyn of Shinfield, and their daughter married Wollascott, of Woolhampton, whose descendant in the 18th century married the Earl of Fingall, created afterwards Baron Woolhampton. Blount of Orleton narrates that Thomas Wollascott held lands in Richard's Castle at this period—the dower, apparently, of Sir Thomas Cornwall's mother—which lands had been aliened by Sir Gilbert Cornwall to his wife's Cousin, viz., Thomas Wollascott. It may be further remarked that another Cousin of his wife, John Brocket of Cayswell, Herts, married a daughter of Lacon, of Willey, Salop, and

is mentioned by Webb as one of the gentlemen of Herefordshire, who took the side of the Parliament in the Civil War. Further, a pedigree, *penes* Mrs. Baldwyn Childe, accredits Sir Thomas Reade with the possession of Bircher, near Eye, but this lacks verification. Like his father, Sir Thomas, Sir Gilbert afforded house-room to his numerous Reade relations at Burford Castle—as the Registers show—and this even after the death of Sir Thomas Reade in 1650.

Sir Gilbert Cornewall was buried at Burford, Oct. 5, 1671. His will dated April 24th, 1671, was proved at Hereford by sons John and Edmund, with power to son Francis, on Oct. 13 following. Therein he is styled Baron of Burford. He mentions his wife as Dame Elizabeth Cornewall. Daughters Anne, Hannah, Ursula, Susanna, Dorothy, and Martha. To grandchild Thomas Cornewall my “signett seal of armes.” Eldest son Thomas. Sons Francis, John and Edmund, executors. His wife, Elizabeth, was buried at Burford, Dec. 24, in the same year, 1671. Will, dated Dec. 15, proved at Hereford, Feb. 6, 1672, by her son Edmund. Therein she mentions son Edmund and daughters Hannah, Ursula, Susan, and Martha Rachel.

By Elizabeth Reade Sir Gilbert Cornewall had (1) Major Thomas Cornewall, his successor, of whom presently; (2) Francis, baptised at Eastham, Jan. 19, 1629—died s.p. 1716; (3) John, described as of Rochford, but in his early life tenant (Robinson says owner) of Stepulton Castle under his brother, the Baron. He was baptised at Presteigne, August 5, 1633, and married his first Cousin, Mary, daughter of Thomas Reade, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall, who was baptised at Burford, July 1, 1635, being a posthumous child, and is mentioned as still unmarried in the will of her maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade, dated June 28, 1650, who bequeathed her £1000. In the Ipsden muniment chest is a receipt for this sum given by John and Mary Cornewall to Sir Compton Reade.

By her he had (1) Edmund, baptised at Burford, May 12, 1654; (2) Gilbert, mentioned with his elder brother, Edmund, in the will of his great-aunt, Elizabeth Cornewall—he is probably identical with the Gilbert Cornewall of Piddleston (Puddleston), Co. Hereford, gentleman, who was licensed in the Faculty Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Oct. 19, 1676, to marry Margaret Powell of Piddleston, with consent of parents—“to marry at Piddleston or Laysters”; (3) John, baptised at Burford, April 21, 1658; (4) Elizabeth, baptised at Burford, Dec. 6, 1660, licensed, May 30, 1682, in the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, there described as of St. Margaret’s, Westminster, and daughter of John

Cornewall, of Burford, County Hereford (*sic.*) who consents to marry William Rogers, of St. Mary Abchurch in the City of London, at St. Margarets', Westminster, St. Mary Savoy, or St. Clements Danes; (5) Anne; (6) Martha. John Cornewall was buried at Burford, Aug. 6, 1685, and is described as of Rochford in his burial entry. Admon. granted in C.P.C. to Edmund Cornewall, his brother—Edward (in error for Edmund), his son; Elizabeth Rogers, als. Cornewall, Anne Cornewall, and Martha Cornewall, the lawful children of the deceased, having been duly cited.*

The fourth son of Sir Gilbert Cornewall by Elizabeth Reade was Edmund of Eastham, and later of Ludlow. There is no evidence as to the date of his birth and baptism, but on July 15, 1674, he married Gertrude Clarke by license at Tenbury. She was buried at Ludlow, Nov. 30, 1685. By her he had (1) Thomas, who described himself in his will, dated March 30, 1706, as Thomas, son of Edmund Cornewall, late of Ludlow, gentleman, deceased. He bequeathed "one third of what is in my uncle Cornewall's hands to Mr. Thomas Inwood of London, Colemerchant (*sic.*), for the use of my sister, Susanna Johnson, in trust that her husband may have nothing to do therewith, the other two thirds to be divided between my sisters Caralina and Elizabeth, appointing Caralina sole executrix." Proved in C.P.C. Jan. 13, 1707-8 (Barrett 4). (2) Susanna, who appears to have made an unfortunate marriage with "one Johnson." (3) Gertrude, buried at Eastham, Nov. 11, 1704. (4) Caralina, administratrix de bonis non to her uncle, Francis Cornewall, May 1, 1716. (5) Elizabeth, who married at Eastham by license, April 15, 1705, Richard Shepherd.

Of the daughters of Sir Gilbert Cornewall by Elizabeth Reade, Mary, the eldest, is stated by Dr. Marshall to have been born in 1627. She married at

* A monument in Hendon Churchyard, Middlesex, has this inscription: "John Cornwall, of Hendon House, in this Parish, Esq., eldest son and heir of William Cornwall of Kingston upon Hull, and of N. Frodingham and Headon, Co. Yorks, Esq., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Watson, Esq., Co. York; and descended from John Cornwall, Esq., a younger son of Sir Gilbert Cornwall, Knt., Baron of Burford, Co. Salop, by Mary, sister of Sir Thomas Reade of Barton, Co. Berks. Born Dec. 21, 1713. Died Jan. 27, 1800." This carries error on the face of it. Mary, sister of Sir Thomas Reade, married Henry Bulstrode, of Bulstrode, and Sir Gilbert Cornwall's mother was Elizabeth, daughter, not sister, of the said Sir Thomas Reade. Apart from that the Cornwalls of Headon were represented there by a Clergyman, married and with children, *i.e.*, about the date of the birth of John Cornwall of Rochford. Moreover, the statement of the late General Cornwall, that the father of the above William Cornwall of Hull was William, eldest son of John Cornwall of Rochford, is doubly erroneous; first, because we have no entry of the birth of any such son, and next because John Cornwall's wife, Mary Reade, was born in 1635, and was under 19 years of age when her son Edmund was born. Had she had a previous son, the date of her marriage would have been 1652, when she would have been under 17. Further, in the will of Susanna, sister of John Cornwall of Rochford, mention is made of his 3 sons and 3 daughters—no allusion to a fourth son. This was in 1675. There is every reason to believe that the Cornwalls of Hull descend from the Berrington or Burford lines of Cornwall, but not in the way indicated by the inscription on the Hendon monument.

Dunstew, Oxon, 1650, Compton, eldest son of her uncle, Thomas Reade, by Mary Cornewall, who was, therefore, her first cousin. Her grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade, who in 1645 at the age of 70 took up arms for the King, after the destruction of his great mansion, Barton House, the Palace of the Mitred Abbots of Abingdon, in 1646 (being, as has been stated, owing to political differences, estranged from his wife and his favourite son, Sir John Reade, Bart., of Brocket Hall), retired, on being released from captivity by the Parliamentary Committee for Herts, to his Manor of Dunstew, Oxon, where his grand-daughter, Mary Cornewall, acted as lady of the house, and probably also as nurse to a dying man. He passed away in December, 1650. His will, dated June 28, 1650, contains the following clause: "My lands in Collicke (Colwich), Bucks, and North Aston, Oxon, to my grandchild, Mary Cornewall, daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Baron of Burford, Salop, she to be sole executrix and legatee." Colwich is a sub-manor of Waddesdon, and as holding that manor *jure uxoris* Sir Compton Reade served as Sheriff for Bucks. That gentleman was heir (his father having died in 1635) to all the estates of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade, that had not been settled otherwise. He was baptised at Burford, Jan. 24, 1625-6, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, July 1, 1642, aged 16, but soon exchanged the academic toga for the soldier's uniform, raised a troop of horse for the King, and defended Barton House against Fairfax in May, 1646, until it was burnt. For these signal services to the Royal cause he was created a Baronet by letters patent, dated March 4, 1660-61, and placed first among the gentlemen of Berks for the projected Order of the Royal Oak. After his grandfather's death in 1650, he and his wife returned to Burford Castle, where they remained until the Restoration, shortly after which, viz., in 1663, he purchased Shipton Court, Oxon, from Sir Rowland Lacey, a mansion which remained with his descendants until the decease of the late Sir John Chandos Reade, in 1868, when a person who had been his butler took possession. By Mary Cornewall he had (1) Thomas Reade, of Christ Church, Oxford, who died vit. patr. and s.p. The following is the entry in the Register of Burford: "1653. Thomas Reade, the sonne and heir apparent of Compton Reade, Esq., and Mary, his wife, was borne the thirtieth (*sic.*) day of December, being Tewesday, about two of the clock in the morning, and was baptised the twentieth (*sic.*) day of the same month being tewesday." (2) Sir Edward,* his father's eventual heir and successor at Shipton Court, born June 30, 1659, and baptised at Burford,

* Sir Edward Reade, Bart., of Shipton Court, as High Sheriff for Oxon, proclaimed King James II. at Oxford.



MARY, DAUGHTER OF SIR GILBERT CORNEWALL, BARON OF BURFORD, WIFE OF
SIR COMPTON READE, KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL OAK AND BARONET (1627-1703).

(From the original portrait by Mrs. Beale, in the possession of the late Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart)

July 6, of that year. (3) Anne, baptised at Burford, June 22, 1652. She married Cornelius Vermuyden, Esq. (4) Mary, baptised at Burford, July 16, 1656, s.p. (5) Elizabeth, baptised at Burford, October 11, 1657. She married Sir Fairmeadow Penyston, 4th Baronet of Cornwell House, Oxon. Sir Compton Reade, Bart., died at Shipton under Wychwood, having received a spontaneous tribute to his generous character from Dr. Plot, the Historian of Oxon, Sep. 29, 1679, M.I. His wife, Mary Cornwall, died at Shipton, April 26, 1703, aged 76, and was buried there, M.I. Her portrait by Mrs. Beale is supposed to be the most ancient portrait painted from life of any Cornwall.

The second daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornwall by Elizabeth Reade was Anne, who is mentioned in her father's will. The third daughter, Elizabeth, was baptised at Burford, May 1, 1656. Her father being in very impoverished circumstances owing to law suits, a huge family, and possibly also to the general depreciation caused by the Civil War, she obtained a home with other of her sisters at her mother's youngest sister's, Mrs. Winwood—Sir Thomas Reade's youngest daughter—first at Quainton, Bucks—the Winwoods' seat, where there exists still a handsome almshouse with the arms of Winwood impaling Reade on its gable—and later at Ditton Park, which appears from a deed in the Ipsden muniments to have been then the joint-residence of the Conways and Winwoods. It passed subsequently to the Dukes of Buccleuch, and more recently to Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. Mrs. Winwood, who was childless, left a reputation behind her for benevolence. She would seem to have adopted four of the Cornwall ladies as well as Miss Mary Reade, Sir Compton Reade's niece, who married Brigadier Mackintosh, the General who commanded the clansmen in the rising of 1715, under the Earl of Mar. From the wills of these Cornwall ladies we may fairly assume that they regarded "Aunt Winwood" as their second mother. Elizabeth Cornwall died unmarried, and was buried at Quainton. Will dated May 2, 1665. "To be buried as my Aunt Winwood shall think fit." Mentions sisters Anne,* Susann,

* Sir Compton Reade's grandson, Sir Thomas Reade, Bart., contested Oxon in the Court interest against Sir R. Jenkinson in the Country or Tory interest, and was defeated. [See Davenport's "Sheriffs of Oxon"], but represented Cricklade in six Parliaments, being also in the Households of Kings George I. and II.; his brother, General George Reade, representing Tewkesbury, and both supporting Walpole. Sir Thomas married Jane, the youngest of the coheirresses of Sir Ralph Dutton. The husband of the elder coheirress was James Naper, of Lough Crew, and the story goes that old Sir Ralph summoned either to his presence, enquiring what book they had been reading? Sir Thomas Reade was not prepared with a reply, but his quick-witted Irish brother-in-law—ancestor of the present Sir George Cornwall, Bart.,—avowed that he had been studying the Latin Grammar. That sufficed. He became Sir Ralph's heir, assumed the name of Dutton, and his son was created Lord Sherborne.

Hannah, Ursula, and Dorothy, with brother John (of Rochford) and his children. Brother Compton Reade's 3 daughters. Brother Edward Cornewall. To William son of Sir William Booyer (Bowyer) the bond left me by my grandfather Reade. My uncle Winwood. My sister Martha Cornewall sole executrix. Proved in C.P.C., March 18, 1667 (Hene 29).

Hannah, the fourth daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall by Elizabeth Reade, was baptised at Burford, May 19, 1639. She, too, appears in early girlhood to have found a home with her aunt, Mrs. Winwood. She died unmarried. Will dated September 28, 1675. Proved October 25, in C.P.C. (Dycer). Administration October 22, 1678, to Randall Willmer, husband and administrator of Dorothy Cornewall, als. Willmer, who during life was sole executrix of the goods of the said Hannah Cornewall. She mentions Brother Thomas' (the Baron) 4 children. Brother Francis Cornewall, £50. Brother Edmund Cornewall's daughter when 21. Brother John Cornewall's daughter, Elizabeth, when 21, £30, and if she died under 21, to her sister Anne. Edmund and Gilbert, sons of Brother John. God-daughter Hannah, and her sisters Elizabeth and Martha when 21 (daughters of Robert Cornewall of Spertrey). Sister Anne Cornewall. Brother and sister Jeffreyes.* My sister Jeffreyes all plate in London, Burford, Spertrey, Bristol, and at uncle Winwood's, at Ditton Park. The Parish of St. Nicholas, Bristol. Cousins (*i.e.*, nieces), daughters of Sir Compton Reade and her sister Mary.

The fifth daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall by Elizabeth Reade is alleged to have been Ursula. An Ursula is mentioned in the will of Elizabeth Cornewall as "sister" [*vide supra*], and an Ursula Phillips in the will of Lady Cornewall, widow of Sir Thomas Cornewall, as god-child. There is, however, no entry of an Ursula Cornewall in the Registers of Burford, Tenbury, Eastham, or Presteign.

The sixth daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall by Elizabeth Reade was Susanna, baptised at Burford, March 14, 1642. She was one of the Cornewall ladies adopted by aunt Winwood, and would appear to have resided with that lady at Quainton, prior to her removal to Ditton Place, a move possibly occasioned by sanitary reasons, Quainton, which lies low, being to the present day notorious for epidemics. Her will was dated Sep. 21, 1673, wherein she is described as one of the daughters of Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Baron of Burford, deceased. She mentions sisters Anne, Hannah, Ursula, and Martha, brothers Francis, Edward, and sister Dorothy; Brother John's children, being six in number, three sons and

* We cannot determine this relationship. Anne, daughter of John Barneby of the Hill in Bockleton, by Joyce Acton, married (1) John Coningsby; (2) Henry Jeffreyes.

three daughters (which negatives the Hendon inscription). Rings for Brother Thomas, Sir Compton and sister Reade, Uncle and aunt Winwood, Uncle Robert, Brother John, and Cousin Champneys. Appoints Brother Edward and Sister Dorothy as exors. Codicil—nuncupative—June 18, 1675, appoints Sister Anne executrix in lieu of brother Edward. Proved in C.P.C. by Anne Cornewall. Power reserved to Dorothy Cornewall, June 25, 1675 [Dycer]. She died between June 18 and June 25, 1675, and was buried at Quainton, Bucks.

The seventh daughter, Dorothy, was baptised at Burford, Jan. 2, 1643. She married later than June 25, 1675 (when she proved the will of her Sister Susanna as Dorothy Cornewall, spinster), Randall Willmer of Stratford atte Bow, Middlesex and Upper Helmsley, York—of which manor he was Lord—also Lord of Bloys and Grassalls, son of George Willmer of York. He held the office of Collector of Petty Customs on Strangers in the Port of London, otherwise called “The Cocket Seal”—a grant for life dated July 4, 1670. By him she had an only child, George Willmer. She died September, 1678, letters of administration to her husband being dated Nov. 19, 1678. He married, secondly, Sarah, youngest daughter of John Stanforth of York, and by her had two sons and a daughter. He married, thirdly, at St. Mary's, Castle Gate, York, Aug. 6, 1717, Isabel Wood, who bore him one son and one daughter. Buried at Castle Gate, March, 29, 1712. Will proved May 15, 1712. During the lifetime of Dorothy Cornewall Randall Willmer* resided at Brentford, described as in the Parish of Ealing, where she died and was probably buried.

The eighth daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall by Elizabeth Reade was Martha Rachell, who was baptised at Burford Feb. 14, 1648. She died unmarried in 1673, and being one of Anne Winwood's adopted daughters, was buried at Quainton. Will dated July 2, 1670. Mentions Brother Thomas (the Baron), sister Elizabeth, deceased. Brother Edmund. Sisters Anne, Hannah, Ursula, Susanna, and Dorothy. Niece Martha, the daughter of Brother John. Money in Uncle Winwood's hands. Cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Uncle Robert. Niece Elizabeth, daughter of Brother John. Nephews Edmund and Gilbert, and niece Anne, his children. Brother Sir Compton Reade and his Lady, and their 4 children,† Thomas, Edward, Anne, and Elizabeth. Codicil, Sep. 30, 1673, revokes legacy to Cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Uncle Robert. Proved in C.P.C.

* Arms of Willmer of Upper Helmsley: Gules. A chevron vair between 3 eagles displayed or. Crest. An eagle's head or between two wings expanded vair.

† Beatrix, the fifth child of Sir Compton Reade and Mary Cornewall, had died prior to that date.

by Anne and Susanna, sisters of the Testatrix, being the Exors. mentioned in the will (Bunce 10).

We now come to the eldest of this numerous family, viz., Major Thomas Cornwall, who succeeded his father, Sir Gilbert Cornwall, as 14th Baron of Burford. He espoused the Royal cause in the Civil War, and was nominated one of the projected Knights of the Royal Oak for Salop. He married his first cousin Anne, daughter of Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Reade, Knight, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, who was baptised at Burford, Feb. 2, 1629.*

We have not the dates either of his baptism or marriage, which, however, must have taken place prior to 1651. During his father's lifetime he occupied Stepulton Castle, which, though in Herefordshire, formed part of the Parish of Presteign in Radnorshire. There, according to the Register of that Parish, the following children were born to him and Anne Reade: (1) Thomas, born March 4, and baptised April 1, 1651-2; (2) Anne, baptised July 26, 1653; (3) Gilbert, born March 9, baptised April 8, 1654-5; (4) Mary, born and baptised Nov. 10, 1661; (5) Elizabeth, born and baptised Oct. 16, 1663. Of these Thomas succeeded his father—of him presently. Gilbert Cornwall, the second son, entered at Ch. Ch., Oxford, Feb. 4, 1672-3. He died Nov. 10, 1676, and a Mural Tablet on the North Wall of the Nave of Burford Church tells his brief story, *e.g.*, A circular shield. The arms of Cornwall, and below the following inscription:—

Here lyeth
Body of Gilbert
Cornwall, Second
Son of Thomas
Cornwall, Baron of
Burford, and Anne His
Wife. Departed this
Life, Nov. 10, Anno
Dom. 1676. Anno
Ætat. Suæ. 21.
In Com. Salop.

* The Cornwall-Reade marriages in all were 5, *e.g.*, (1) Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwall, married Thomas Reade; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Reade, married Sir Gilbert Cornwall; (3) Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornwall, married Sir Compton Reade; (4) Anne, daughter of Thomas Reade, married Major Thomas Cornwall; (5) Mary, daughter of Thomas Reade, married John Cornwall.

In the centre of the Nave is a slab on the floor covering the grave, with this inscription in Capital Letters :—

Heere lyeth the Body
of Guilbert Cornewa
yle The Second Son
of Thomas Corne
wayle Baron of Bur
ford. The Yeare of His
age Twenty I., who
Died of the Smale
Poxe, the 10 of November
and in yeare of
our Lord God
1676.

Anne, the elder sister of Gilbert, died of small pox at Stepulton Castle, June 11 (Whit Sunday), 1671, in her 18th year, and was buried at Presteign, M.I. (See Broomhill's MSS., 42, folio 261-6.)

Mary, the next daughter, was mentioned in her father's will 1686. She died unmarried in Nov., 1715. Will dated Nov. 13, and proved at Hereford in C.P.C. on Nov. 29, by Hannah Watts of Boraston, exor. and residuary legatee. Therein she is described as of Burford, spinster. She mentions Thomas, Baron of Burford, her nephew, nieces Anne Cornewall and Elizabeth Fox, sister Elizabeth Inwood, Nephews George and Richard Cornewall.

The youngest daughter, Elizabeth, married by license at Burford, Feb. 24, 1685, Thomas Inwood, Coal Merchant, of London.

Major Thomas Cornewall was buried at Burford July 22, 1686. His will, dated July 10 of that year, was proved at Hereford Feb. 22, 1687, by his widow, who was sole exor. He bequeathed all the standards at Stepulton Castle, in the Park House, and in the house at Burford, to his son and successor, mentioning his surviving daughters.

His widow, Anne Reade, was buried in woollen—at that time regarded as an indignity*—at Burford, March 14, 1691. Will dated June 10, 1689, as of

* Refer to Pope's Moral Essays, *e.g.* :

“Odious ! In woollen—’twould a Saint provoke”—

Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.

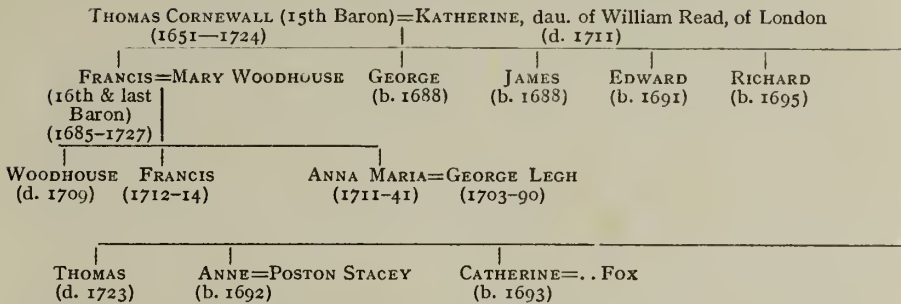
“No. Let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shroud my lifeless face !”

"Tembury," in the County of Worcester. She desires to be buried by her husband in Burford Church. Mentions her son Thomas and his wife, daughters Mary, and Elizabeth (Inwood). Son-in-law, Thomas Inwood, whom she appoints exor., and his daughter Roseanna. The will was proved in C.P.C. at Hereford, April 4, 1692.

We reserve mention of Thomas, the penultimate Baron of Burford, to the following chapter. Inasmuch as Major Thomas Cornwall spent more than half his life at Stepulton Castle, and his brother John occupied the Castle for some years, the statement of Robinson that, when the Castle was slighted in the Civil War by Woodhouse, with Sir Gilbert Cornwall's assent, it was made ruinous, can scarcely be credited. No doubt both Stepulton and Burford Castles suffered from the process of dismantling, and it may be surmised that "the Park House," mentioned in Major Thomas Cornwall's will, was the old Castle, and "the House at Burford," a new house into which the family had moved owing to the Castle being no longer tenable. But the work of destruction was not immediate in its effects, and as regards either Castle the damage effected by Woodhouse must have been supplemented by the action of the weather.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE LAST BARONS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.



THOMAS, son and heir of Major Thomas Cornwall, the 14th Baron of Burford, succeeded his father as 15th Baron in 1686. He was born at Stepulton Castle, March 4th, 1651-2, and baptised at Presteign on April 1st following. In 1706 he sold to Auditor Harley of Eywood, son of Sir Edward Harley of Brampton Bryan, the Stepulton Castle estate. He married Catherine Read, daughter of William Read of London, who probably was a relative of his brother-in-law Inwood. Her name was not spelt in the same way as that of his mother's family, which in the 16th century (as is testified by the deeds in the possession of Herbert Vincent Reade, Esq., of Ipsden, and also in the Muniments at Kirtlington of Sir George E. Dashwood, Bart., who represents the Reades of Brocket Hall in the female line) was invariably Rede, without the "a", in the 17th century being changed to Reade [*vide* the Registers of Burford and Bockleton Churches as well as those of Hatfield, Herts, Shipton and Ipsden, Oxon, and of St. Helen's, Abingdon]. In the "Record of the Redes" there is no mention of any member of the Reade family at that date bearing the name William, and it may be stated positively that Catherine Read was not of their blood. It has been surmised that she belonged to the family of Read of the Forge in Cleobury Mortimer, of whom one, the Rev. William Read,* became Portioner of Burford

* A document exists in Registers' Chest of Tenbury Church, wherein it is stated (date 1827, signed by Mr. Hall) that Thomas Read, gent., purchased the advowson of Tenbury from Lord Mollineux—date 1716. Further, that William Read (sic) from Brocket Hall, Herts, was presented to the above Vicarage of Tenbury, March 17, 1716, by William Bradley, as Trustee for the Read family. Foster states that this Rev. William was son of Thomas Read, of Cleobury, and that he matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, April 10, 1712, being then 17. Dr. Marshall, *York Herald*, further stated that he was presented to Tenbury in 1718—not 1716—and that he was also Rector of Burford 1st portion—in 1727. There never was a William Read, of Brocket Hall, in true, though there may have been in base, blood, but of this there exists no evidence. We may regard Foster's account as being accurate.

in the middle of the 18th century, and from him descended Sir Thomas Lawrence the artist. But a careful search in the Cleobury Registers negatives that supposition, and it is more likely that the marriage may be attributed indirectly to the Inwood connection. She was buried at Burford, April 28th, 1711, where also he was buried January 14, 1724. Administration *de bonis* June 4th, 1728, to Vincent Wood, as executor of the will of his son, Francis. It was probably owing to his marriage with a portionless woman of obscure origin that this, the penultimate Baron of Burford, ended his life in debt and poverty, if not in disgrace. By her he had (1) Francis, his successor, baptised at Tenbury, October 2nd, 1685; (2) George and James, twins, baptised at Burford, April 19th, 1688; (4) Edmond, baptised at Burford, November 18th, 1691; (5) Richard, baptised at Burford, January 12th, 1695-6; (6) Thomas, described as "an ideot," buried at Tenbury, February 28th, 1723; with daughters (1) Mary, baptised at Tenbury, January 19th, 1686, and buried at Burford, August 1st, 1705; (2) Anne, baptised at Burford, November 8th, 1692, married at Hereford Cathedral, October 29th, 1722, to Poston Stacey; (3) Catherine, baptised at Burford, January 6th, 1693, who married a gentleman named Fox.

Francis, the 16th and last Baron of Burford, in 1708 married Mary, daughter of James Woodhouse of Woodhouse near Leominster, supposed erroneously to have been an heiress, under circumstances which will be explained. By her he had (1) Woodhouse Cornwall, who was buried at Burford, March 17th, 1709-10; (2) Francis, baptised at Burford, September 22nd, 1712, and buried there March 12th, 1714; (3) Anna Maria, baptised at Burford, May 12th, 1711, his eventual heiress.

With Baron Francis, who died in the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, 1727, being described as "late of Tenbury," the story of the Barons ends in squalor. It is not easy to apportion the blame of this lamentable collapse between Baron Francis, his wife, and his father. The legend that he died in Worcester gaol is negated by the probate of his will, which will cannot be deemed creditable. It is dated from Tenbury, February 2nd, 1726, and he styles himself Esquire. Therein he bequeaths to Mrs. Eliza Mansfield, "who now lives with me," an annuity of £40. To Mrs. Mary Cornwall, "my wife," one shilling. To my daughter, Anna Maria, £10 over and above her fortune as settled by Act of Parliament. He appointed John Greene of Tenbury Residuary Legatee and Executor, but this person, as also Mary, relict of Baron Francis, renounced, and administration was granted eventually in the C.P.C. to the Guardians of



FRANCIS, LAST BARON OF BURFORD, WITH HIS WIFE, MARY, DAUGHTER OF JAMES WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Anna Maria Cornewall, viz., John Castell and Vincent Wood, Esq., she being a minor. A further administration was granted, May 23rd, 1732, to the above Anna Maria, then the wife of George Legh, of High Legh, Cheshire. Concerning this lady presently.

From the recitals of an Act passed 4 George I., No. 35, and styled "An Act for exonerating and discharging the Manors, etc., of Francis Cornewall from certain articles of agreement made before the marriage of the said Francis," it seems clear that his marriage must have proved unhappy. Its preamble recites that whereas, by certain articles of agreement dated August 31st, 1708, between Francis Cornewall of Burford of the first part, and James Woodhouse, of the Woodhouse, Co. Hereford, Esq. (since deceased), and Anne, his wife, and Mary Woodhouse, spinster, their only daughter, of the other part, the said Francis, in consideration of a marriage portion, conveyed his estate to Trustees (a part to be charged with an annuity of £200 to his father, Thomas Cornewall, and after his decease with a further annuity of £50 to Katherine, mother of said Francis), to the use of the said Mary for life, remainder to heirs in tail; and further that the said James Woodhouse settled his estates on his daughter Mary; and, whereas the marriage took effect and they have issue Anna Maria Cornewall, their only child then living; and whereas, said James Woodhouse was so encumbered that he could not perform his covenants, and died sometime since in Jamaica.—And, whereas, said Mary Cornewall, wife of Francis, by Indenture dated May 27th last past, in consideration of £40 to be paid to her yearly during the joint lives of her and said Francis Cornewall, in case they should live separate, and of an annuity of £100 after the decease of the said Francis;

And further, whereas Francis Cornewall contracted great debts, so that he is in danger of being ruined, and that he desires the sum of £3000 to be paid to his daughter Anna Maria at his death, with the above annuities to his wife; The Hundred of Overs and Park of Burford to be exonerated from the above articles, *i.e.*, of marriage settlement dated August 31, 1708.

This act in effect enabled the entire Burford estate—amounting at the time to barely 1000 acres—to be aliened, subject to the annuities named and to the paltry sum of £3,000, to Anna Maria Legh. The estate was sold to Humphry Bowles, a glass manufacturer of London, from whom it passed to the Rushout family, and is now in the possession of Lady Northwick. The Castle at Burford was demolished by Mr. Bowles; the late Mr. Wayland Joyce assigning as its

site a farm called Dean Park. Not a wrack of the old Barons remains, saving and except their monuments in Burford Church, from whence even their ancient armour was removed to be desecrated or destroyed. To those who have followed these pages it will be evident that the family never recovered the attainder of Baron Thomas. In consequence, not only was the splendid demesne of Hampton Court lost, but within two generations the Bucks and Northants estates also. Enormous families and injudicious alliances completed the work of devolution, which needed but the recklessness of Baron Francis to culminate in irreparable disaster. With the sale of the Burford estate the Barony itself, dependent on tenure, terminated finally. The Act, it will be observed, ignored the Barony altogether. Had the Castle—probably in ruins—and its Park with the manorial rights, been assigned to Anna Maria Legh, her husband would have become Baron *jure uxoris*, and the honour itself—preferable surely to a modern Peerage?—would have been continued in her descendants. Her interests, however, were obviously and inequitably subordinated to those of her father's clamorous creditors, in whose favour the Act was passed. The doctrine, *Lex abhorret perpetuitatem*, has been pressed in defiance of the rights of heirs under remainder too frequently in Parliament, until the opposite doctrine, *Summum jus summa injuria*, has got to be regarded as a truism. It was inequitable to deprive the heir of her estate, wherein her father had only a life-interest; it was unrighteous to rob her of a title which Parliament did not bestow and had no right to forfeit.

The alliance between Anna Maria Cornwall and George Legh of High Legh in Cheshire may be referred to the fact of the uncle of the said George having been Rector of Eastham in 1718, in which year Jane, his daughter by Anne his wife, was baptised April 25th [Eastham Register]. In 1702 Baron Francis had signed his name as witness to the Induction to Eastham of the Rev. Ambrose Sparry. He also signed affidavits in the Tenbury Register to three deaths in 1723, but no longer as Baron, simply as Mr. Cornwall.

By George Legh, (heir of Henry Legh of High Legh—born 1679—by Letitia, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton), born July 10th, 1703, Anna Maria Cornwall had Henry, heir to High Legh; George Langton, died in infancy; Letitia, who married the Hon. Egerton Leigh; and Anna Maria, unmarried. She died in 1741; her husband in 1790. They were buried at Rostherne. Henry Cornwall Legh was born May 24th, 1734, and served as Sheriff of Cheshire 1791. He married, 1761, Elizabeth, coheir of Robert Hopkinson of Heath, Yorkshire, and by her, who died April, 1808, had



GEORGE LEGH, ESQ., OF HIGH LEGH, WITH HIS WIFE, ANNA MARIA, DAUGHTER
OF FRANCIS, LAST BARON OF BURFORD.

George John, his successor at High Legh ; Henry Cornwall, who died s.p. 1793 ; Elizabeth Dorothea, unmarried ; and Anna Maria, who married, January 3rd, 1788, Thomas Pitt, Esq., of St. James', Westminster. George John Legh was born 1768, and served as Sheriff of Cheshire, 1805. He married, July 14, 1803, Mary, daughter of John Blackburne, M.P., of Hale, and by her had :—

(I.) George Cornwall, his successor.

(II.) Rev. Henry Cornwall, Rector of Welsh Hampton, born 1811, who married, 1839, Mary, eldest daughter of Martin Williams, Esq., of Brynwyn, Montgomery (who died 1887), and died in 1847, leaving (1) Henry Martin Cornwall eventual heir to High Legh ; (2) Gertrude Mary, who married, August, 1875, Charles Walker, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, son of G. T. Walker, Esq., of Norton, Worcester ; (3) Evelyn Cornwall ; (4) Francis Elinor Cornwall ; (5) Maria Agnes Cornwall, who died 1862.

(III.) John Cornwall, born June 8th, 1814, died March, 1815.

(IV.) John Cornwall, born July 27th, 1815, died October, 1823.

(V.) Richard Cornwall, born June 10th, 1818. He married, June 28th, 1852, Thomasina Antonia, daughter of Frederick Sedley, Esq., and died at Malta, January 10th, 1876, leaving by her, who died March 21st, 1884 : (1) Herbert Cornwall, eventual successor to High Legh, Colonel, King's Rifle Corps, born March 21st, 1858, married May 24th, 1893, Edith Selina, eldest daughter of Henry Cavendish Cavendish of Chyknell, Salop ; (2) Sydney Cornwall, late Lieut. R.N., born October 31st, 1862 ; (3) Arthur Cornwall, born July 24, 1872, married, December 14th, 1895, Harriet Beatrice Lucy, daughter of Rev. Dr. Jones, Vicar of Carington, Cheshire ; (4) Edith Cornwall, born 1854, died 1855.

(VI.) Edmund Cornwall, C.B., late Colonel of the 97th Infantry, born October 14th, 1821, married, July 20th, 1852, Julia, daughter of Neville Parker, Esq., Master of the Rolls at Frederickton, by whom he had Neville Edmund Cornwall, born January 16th, 1854, and Mary Helena Cornwall.

(VII.) Mary, died 1886.

(VIII.) Anne Elizabeth, died in infancy.

(IX.) Anna Elizabeth, married, 1832, Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton, who died April 5th, 1881.

(X.) Frances, married Rev. Beilby Porteus Hodgson, son of the Dean of Carlisle.

(xi.) Hariet, married Captain Herbert Taylor, 85th Light Infantry, eldest son of Edward Taylor of Bifrons.

(xii.) Emma.

(xiii.) Caroline, died March, 1883.

(xiv.) Elinor, died in infancy.

The eldest son, Major George Cornwall Legh of High Legh, born 1804, B.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford, High Sheriff of Cheshire, 1838, Colonel of the Cheshire Militia, M.P. for Mid-Cheshire, married, 1828, Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of Edward Taylor of Bifrons, and died in 1877, s.p. A strong Tory, he was popular in his county and High Legh enjoyed during his long tenure a reputation for hospitality. In early life he held office in the diplomatic service as Attaché at Vienna. He was succeeded at High Legh by his eldest surviving Nephew, Henry Martin Cornewall Legh, Lieut.-Colonel Grenadier Guards, who was born in 1839, served as High Sheriff for Cheshire, 1884, and married, January 22nd, 1896, Constance, daughter of John Ashton Case, Esq., of Thingwall Hall, Lancashire, and widow of Philip Ainslie Walker, Esq. He died in 1904, and was succeeded by his cousin, Colonel Cornwall Legh—*vide supra*.

As representing the Barons of Burford in the female line, the Leghs of High Legh enjoy a privilege unique among Commoners, viz., of bearing supporters, *i.e.*, two lions rampant ducally crowned or. They are a family of great antiquity in Cheshire, deriving directly from Thomas De Lega of East Hall in Rostherne, living in the reign of Richard II. They espoused the Royal cause in the Civil War, and throughout have held their own in a county above all others illustrious for its old families.

In 1886 Mr. Earwaker, F.S.A., contributed to the Cheshire Archæological Society a valuable paper on the ancient Charters and Deeds at High Legh. Among these some relate to the Cornewalls, albeit three only antedate the year 1700. This paper has been reprinted in pamphlet form and with a coloured illustration of the Legh arms as confirmed by Glover, Somerset, in 1580, and endorsed in 1613 by St. George, Norroy—a coat which may thus be described: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Legh, arg. a lion rampant, gules; 2 and 3, az. 3 eagles displayed, 2 and 1, or within an orle of 8 cross crosetts of the second. Alpraham. Crest a demilion gules langued and collared or.

For some centuries two branches of the same original stock have been situated at High Legh, in the parish of Rostherne, their demesnes being styled respectively

East Hall—Cornwall Legh, and West Hall—Egerton Leigh. A high wall separates these demesnes, each of which possesses its own Chapel, its own Chaplain, and its own Hall, while the Lords of East Hall, the Cornwall-Leghs, spell the parish as High Legh, and those of West Hall—Egerton Leighs—render it as High Leigh. In past days these close neighbours were at feud, and Mr. Earwaker remarks that the Egerton Leighs bear in error the arms of the Leghs, but with the field or instead of argent, whereas their proper coat is gules a pale fusillé argent. In 1582 the two families of High Legh disputed concerning their respective coats, and the matter was referred to the Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., then Earl Marshal, who summoned the parties with their witnesses to attend a cock-match at Chapel en le Frith. He had in charge at Buxton Mary Queen of Scots, and ordered Garter to attend this singular rendezvous, who, however, being engaged on Queen Elizabeth's service in Denmark, could not be present. Norroy and Somerset were then deputed to represent Garter, and the latter eventually gave a verdict in favour of the Leghs.*

The total number of deeds and documents at High Legh consists in all of eleven hundred, whereof three are Cornwall pedigrees, viz., by Vincent, Townsend and another, and in the same collection is the finely illuminated pedigree of Wogan. Townsend alleged that the Cornwall alliance gave the Leghs 86

* The following skit on the Leghs and Leighs was penned by Rev. A. J. Richardson, in 1879, and was received by either party with good humour. His bias was Occidental.

“Tis an odd state of things a stranger would see,
 If he came on a visit perchance to High Leigh;
 To his mind it would cause great confusion and bother,
 To find things so mixed the one with the other:
 Two establishments separate, two Halls and two Squires,
 Two parsons, two chapels, two bells, and two choirs!
 Whilst the magnates themselves could not fairly agree,
 As to spelling correctly the name of ‘High Leigh’;
 One stoutly insisting on ‘i’ with the ‘e,’
 The other on nothing betwixt ‘e’ and ‘g’;
 On map and on sign-post you’d meet with the ‘i,’
 P.O.O. were without it, and folks wondered why?
 Then the Agent found out when he took the big ledger down,
 The estates all mixed up with the farms of Lord Egerton;
 And directions for letters and parcels were wrapped in
 A regular muddle ’twixt Colonel and Captain;
 For if to the Hall they should chance be addressed,
 It was doubtful if meant for the ‘East’ or the ‘West’;
 But for rights of precedence ’twas doubtful which had ‘em
 For neither could trace up much further than Adam!
 So what you’re about be particular, please,
 For Cheshire is full of cats, cheeses, and Leighs,
 Leghs of Lyme, Leghs of Adlington, everything Legh,
 From the innermost bounds to the banks of the Dee;
 And for dropping a letter what comes there’s no telling,
 So you’d best mind your ‘i’ and look after your spelling.”

This effusion is dated “High Leigh,” which perhaps accounts for the writer’s antipathy to “Legh.”

quarterings. Two deeds of the 15th century have five armorial seals of the Cornewalls in good preservation, and we remark that a deed relating to Adam De Legh, or De Lega, of the date 1230 is witnessed—with others—by Lawrence De Merbury. In 1673 this entire collection of deeds could not be discovered. Sir Peter Leycester desired to refer to them for his *History of Bucklow Hundred*, but they had been secreted for safety during the Civil War. Towards the close of the 18th century, *i.e.*, in the time of Townsend, they had been unearthed by George John Cornwall the then Squire, and Mr. Earwaker in the seventies sorted and classified them. As a treasury of family history they must be deemed of priceless value, few muniment chests being of such magnitude and importance. By the courtesy of the present Colonel Cornwall Legh we are enabled to give illustrations of two of the family portraits at High Legh.

CHAPTER XV.

UNLINKED LINES.

CORNEWALL OF BUCKLAND.

IN Blome's *Britannia* (1637) it is stated that a younger son of a Baron of Burford "stole" the heiress of Bockland of Bockland (Buckland in Docklow). This in the reign of Henry VIII. In Burghill Church is a brass mural monument :—" Here lyeth the body of Robert Masters, Gent., late Lord of the Manor, who travelld with Thomas Candish, Esq., to Virginia, and afterwards about the globe of ye whole worlde, and after his returne marryed Winefrid, ye daughter of Thomas Cornwall of Buckland, Gent., by whom he hath 2 sones and 7 daughters. He departed this life the 3d of June, Anno Dom. 1619."

Arms, arg. a lion rampant holding a rose, impaling (Cornewall) erm. a lion rampant ducally crowned or within a bordure engrailed sable.

By the side of the coat of arms is a globe with a bende and fesse.

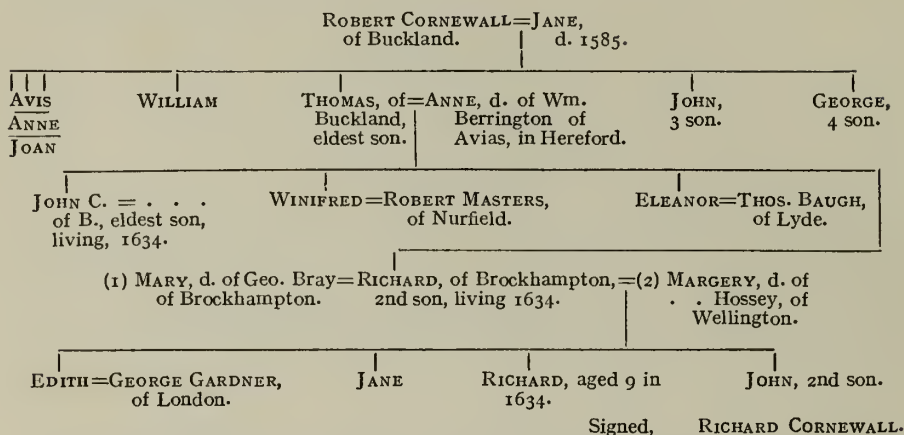
These arms bearing the field ermine show a connection with the line of the Barons of Burford, and not with the Berrington line of Cornewalls, who bore for the field of their coat argent. The earliest mention, however, of the Buckland line is found in the Visitation of Herefordshire, 1634, when the pedigree was entered by Richard Cornewall of Brockhampton, a younger son, who may be identical with the following, erroneously attributed by Judge Bayley to Richard, son of Thomas Baron of Burford, which Richard was in 1607 only three years of age, *e.g.*,

MERCHANT TAYLOR'S COMPANY.

" Rics. Cornwall filius Johes Cornwall nuper de Burchard in Com. Hereff. generosi defuncti pro se apprend Jacobo Shawe de Ludgate Hill pro novem annis a festo Sr Johes Bapte ult preter Dat vicesimo nono die Junij Anno Dom 1607." (Apprentice Book, vol. V. p. 113).

"Richard Cornewall made free by his service with James Shawe deceased, afterwards translated to Humffrey Lee, Haberdasher, and the whole service reported by the sayd Humffrey Lee. (Court 9 October, 1615)."

The following is the 1634 pedigree :—



We note further in the Visitation of Worcestershire, 1682, that Anne, daughter of Richard Walsh of Stockton, who died 1682, married John Cornwall of Buckland.

The Parish Church of Buckland is not Docklow, but Humber. We append the items given in the Registers of that Parish, which we are unable to fit with the Visitation, or with the pedigree of Mr. Wolrych of Croxley, Herts., *e.g.*,

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER AT HUMBER.

- Wedded. John Cornwall and Anna Wall (?) of (utterly illegible). 1588.
- Wedded. Richard Stubb ? and Jane Cornwall. 1589.
- Married. John Cornwall, Gentleman, and Elizabeth (undecypherable). 1594.
- Married the 18th day of September (?) Head and Anna Cornwall, by licence, 1630.
- Married. Wm. Cornwall, Gentleman, Margaret Loxley ? Nov. 24th, 1632.
- Baptized. George, the son of Richard Cornwall, gentleman, and Grace his wife. 5th Feb., 1632.
- Baptized. Frances, the daughter of Richard Cornwall and Grace his wife. Feb. 14th, 1633.
- Baptized the 5th of Feby., 1635. Anne, the daughter of Richd. Cornwall and Grace his wife.

Baptized. The 16th Oct., Elizabeth the daughter of Ricd. Cornwall and Grace his wife. 1636.

Buried. John Cornwall, Gent., 28th day of Oct., 1628 (query 1638 ?)

Buried. Margaret, the wife of Wm. Cornwall, Gent., 1634 (query 1644 ?)

Feb. 12th day was baptized the son of Richard Cornewall, Gent., and Grace his wife. 1650.

John, the son of Jane ? Cornwall of Burford (?) (illegible). Born the 1st day of Jany. 1655.

Jno. Cornwall of Wickton was buried upon the 23rd June. 1679.

—— Cornwall of Wishton (? Wickton) was buried the second of —— 1679.

John Cornwall and Ann —— (query Walsh ?) were married the 12th day of July. 1680.

John Cornwall of the Parish of Marden, Gent., was buried Jany. 8th. 1696.

Mr. Geo. Cornewall was buried Sept. 2nd. 1700.

Mr. Wm. Cornewall buried Decr. 18th. 1710.

To these items we are able to append from the Register of Marden the following :—

“ 1725. Mr. James Cornwall of ye City of Chester, Gent., and Mrs. Catherine Cornwall of Kyperknowl were married Oct. 16th.”

And in the Register of Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, in 1694-8, four children of Humfrey and Elizabeth Cornwall were baptised, one being also buried there in 1695. In 1706 Elizabeth Cornwall married John Cresswell, and in 1711 Elizabeth, wife of Humfrey Cornwall, was buried.

We have also perused a deed of July 15, 1740, between Robert Unett of Birchend and Thomas Cornewall of Buckland, who signed with the Cornewall arms. About 1750 the estate of Buckland was aliened.

Another deed relating to land in Great Marlow, and dated 1636, showed that a Robert Cornwall was of Thame.

Lastly, the Register of Brimfield, Herefordshire, gives details concerning a branch of the family who settled at Nun Upton in that Parish, *e.g.*,

Richard Cornewall of Nun Upton gave the Register to this Church, 1671. [It ends 1812].

Hellen, daughter of Humphrey Cornewall, and Mary his wife, baptized July 18, 1733.

Humphrey, son of Humphrey Cornewall, and Mary, baptized Nov. 2, 1734.

Humphry Cornewall buried July 5, 1752, aged 17.

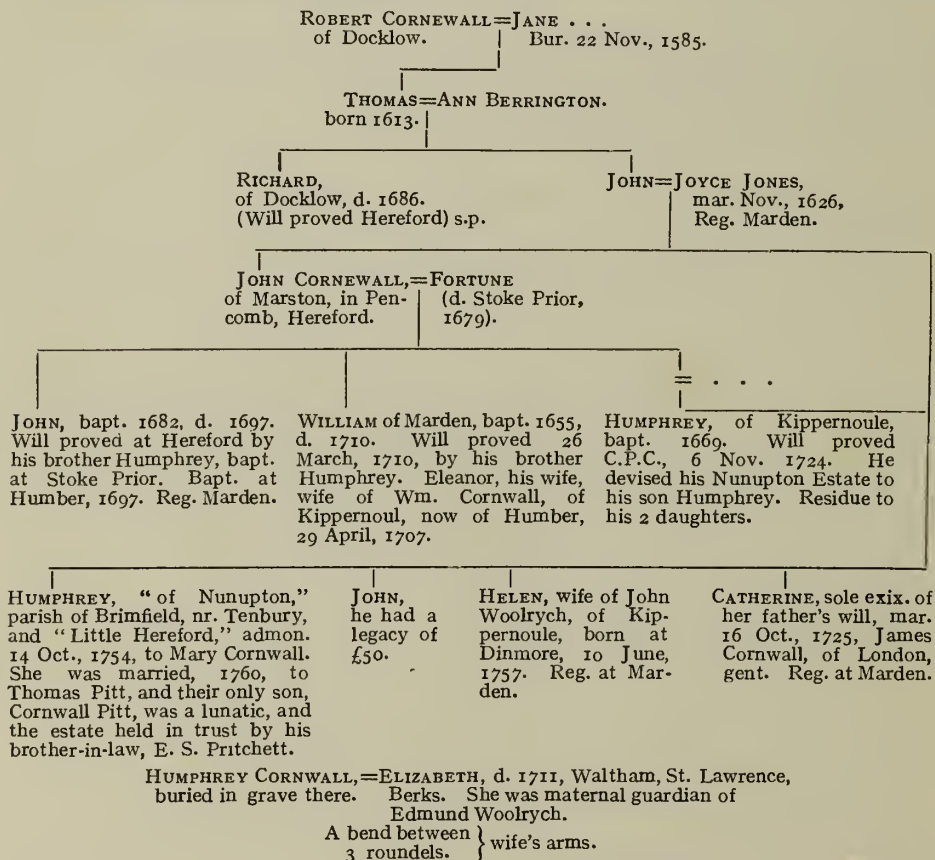
Humphry Cornewall, gent., buried July 4, 1754.

Mary Cornewall, widow, buried Feb. 17, 1763.

Thomas Cornewall Pitt of Nurton, Middleton, buried April 5, 1845.

[A stone in the Chancel floor marks the grave of Thomas Pitt, late of Nun Upton, who died in 1811.]

The lacunæ in these entries are numerous. Mr. Wolrych of Croxley, the descendant of the Wolrych family of Dinmore, has favoured us with the following, which, however, does not account for all of the above details, and passes over the Brockhampton line entirely.



This John Woolrych was ancestor of Woolrych, of Croxley. [See Burke, Shirley, Foster, &c., &c.]

THE CORNEWALLS OF ELSTEAD.

This line was for long supposed to have been linked with that of the Barons of Burford, through a William, alleged to have been eldest son of John Cornwall of Rochford by Mary Reade. Recent researches, however, have shown an earlier origin for this distinguished line of Cornwalls, while the following epitaph in Hendon Church is manifestly erroneous in other details, *e.g.* :

S. SIDE.

John Cornwall, of Hendon House, in this Parish, Esqre, eldest son and heir of William Cornwall, of Kingston upon Hull, and of N. Frodingham, and Headon, Co. York, Esqre, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Watson, Esqre, Co. York, and descended from John Cornwall, Esqre, a younger son of Sir Gilbert Cornwall, Knt., Baron of Burford, Co. Salop, by Mary, sister of Sir Thomas Reade, Knt., of Barton, Co. Berks.

Born Dec. 21, 1713.

Died Jan. 27, 1800.

Susanna Cornwall, daughter and co-heir of Stephen Peter Godin, of Cullands Grove, Southgate, Co. Middlesex, Esqre, relict of John Cornwall, of Hendon House, Esqre.

Born 17 Jan., 1735.

Died 7 Aug., 1801.

N. SIDE.

John Cornwall, &c., &c.

Honble. Susanna Hall Cornwall, &c., &c.

B. 17 Oct., 1772.

D. 21 June, 1802.

William Henry, &c., &c.

Louisa Grace, second daughter of Lord Robert Kerr, &c., &c.

Susanna Caroline,
&c., &c.

The first of the line appears to have been the Rev. William Cornwall, minister of Heddon, or Headon, Yorks., 1642, who seems identical with the William Cornwall who graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1639.

His relative, William Cornwall of North Frodingham and Headon, co. York, was a merchant of Hull, and rose to great eminence in that city, being four times elected Warden of the Trinity House—1691, 1699, 1704, and 1711. Unfortunately no more is known of his wife than that her baptismal name was Hannah, and that she was buried in Trinity Church, Hull, three months after her husband. He died January 29, 1716-7, and also lies in Trinity Church. He had a brother Thomas, who married Mary Bailey.

William and Hannah Cornwall had three sons and four daughters. Of these Esther and Mary died shortly after birth, and Elianore after four years; Anna attained the riper age of thirty, and had become the wife of Thomas Ellis.

Of the three sons, John, the eldest, was baptized at Trinity Church, Hull, 1679, and in 1711 married Mary Hydes. Their two infant children died respectively in Nov. and Dec., 1714, and John himself died in the previous October. Perhaps they were the victims of small pox, or some such fell disease, but the inscription to their memory in Trinity Church gives no details :—

“ Here lies interred the Body of Mr. John Cornwall, merchant, who departed this life in the Faith of Christ, the 20th of October, 1714. He married the Daughter of Alderman Hydes, by whom he had one son and one Daughter, who are also here interred. *Ætatis suæ 35.*”

William, the second son of William and Hannah Cornwall, was born in 1683, and died two years later. When a third son was born in October, 1686, he also was named William, and he and Anna alone survived their parents. William was left sole executor and proved his father's will at York, February 12th, 1716-7, all lands, tenements, houses, and estates being bequeathed to him, besides all “ goods and chattels and personal estate.” The only exceptions in the will are to “ my cousin, Mary Raven,” £5; to “ my son and daughter Thomas and Ann Ellis,” £100; and the payment of a debt of £60; besides “ one silver tankard, ye gift of ye owner of my ship Headon to me.” The tankard was engraved with the following lines, which may be full of hidden meaning, but are hardly in the style of the Spenser of a century before !

“ The gift of R. Spencer to
 W. Cornwall, 1685.
 Hands off, I pray, handle not,
 For I am blind and you can see.
 If you love me lend me not ;
 For fear of Breaking bend me not.
 No cut to unkindness, no woe to want,
 When means fail, friends grow scant.”

William Cornwall undoubtedly found himself well endowed with this world's goods on the death of his father. He was already a widower, for his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Watson, Esqre., had been buried at Hull on August 25th, 1714, leaving him at the age of thirty with three little children, Sarah,* John, and William. He subsequently married Sarah, daughter of Brooksbank, Esqre., and had by her seven children. Four of these, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, and Bathshua, were buried at Hull, between the years 1721 and 1730 ; another Sarah married Leggatt, Esqre., and the two youngest, Judith and Mary, appear to have made a home together at Westerham in Kent, a far cry in those days from Yorkshire. They are buried in a brick grave in the Rectorial Chancel in Westerham Church, under a white slab bearing this inscription :—

“ Mrs. Mary Cornwall, Daughter of William Cornwall, Esqre., of Hull, Yorkshire, by Sarah his wife, died 14 Aug., 1798, aged 62 years.

“ Mrs. Judith Cornwall, Daughter of the above William and Sarah Cornwall, died 23 January, 1807, aged 76 years.”

From another source we learn the pathetic fact that Mrs. Mary Cornwall was burnt to death by her veil catching fire while she was sealing a letter.

William Cornwall buried his second wife at Hull, Feb. 3rd, 1732-3, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Wood, Esqre., about the year 1734, as appears from a deed of assignment in trust, made previous to his marriage. A letter from him is extant, dated from Hull in 1739, and addressed to his daughter “ Sally ”—presumably the lady who became Mrs. Leggatt. She was visiting her dead mother's friends in London, and the anxious father begs her to remember “ They will expect you to resemble her, and this will be ye best

* She married —. Robinson, Esqre., of Redhall, Co. Lincoln.

way to maintain their good opinion." Then follows a fond reminiscence of her character :—

" High grace, the dower of queens ; and therewithal
Some wood-born wonders sweet simplicity."

And the letter ends with a few words of fatherly affection : " I often want you and am ready to call for you, nothing but ye hopes of your advantage should separate us so long."

We catch a glimpse here of happy family life, and a letter written by Sally's half-brother John in 1732 displays nothing of the servile deference usually expected of sons in those days. He had sailed from Hull to London in so rough a gale that the ship was nearly driven ashore, and the voyage unduly prolonged ; none the less did he appreciate the cakes and pie provided by a thoughtful aunt, and notes that he took good care of them ! It was probably through his relations in London that he became acquainted with the Godin family, who lived at Cullands Grove, Southgate, co. Middlesex, and he eventually married Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Stephen Peter Godin, Esqre., and selling his estate in Yorkshire, settled in his wife's county. At Hendon, about a quarter of a mile from the Church, they found on sale the old mansion of the Whichcote family, and here they settled down to many years of prosperity and benevolence. Lysons in 1795 describes the house as " the property of John Cornwall, Esqre.," and adds " there are 60 children in a Sunday School, 30 of whom, being girls, are clothed at the sole expense of Mrs. Cornwall." John Cornwall died at a ripe age in 1800, and his wife some 18 months later, and both are buried in the Churchyard at Hendon in a vault over which their family have erected a tomb. They had one son and seven daughters, of whom Sarah died in infancy, and of the others, Rebecca m. Sir John Simeon, Bt. ; Susanna m. Samuel Heywood, Esqre. ; Elizabeth m. Baron Rendelsham ; Augusta m. James Stanley, Esqre. ; Sophia m. Edward Boldero, Esqre ; Mary Ann m. Hon. Herbert Gardner.

John Cornwall, the only son and seventh child of William and Elizabeth Cornwall, was eight-and-twenty when his father died, and had for six years been married to Susanna Hall, the only daughter of Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford. The happiness of this union is shewn by a letter written in 1802, in which he says : " I have not a thing to wish for, a charming wife whom I love from my heart, a fine family full of health and strength

. . . money enough to accomplish every wish in reason, and friends to use, I hope, if ever misfortune should befall me. . . . A happier and more thankful man does not exist on God's earth." It is tragic that, two and a half months after this letter was written to his wife, John Cornwall died suddenly at Hendon, from an injury to his head on the staircase while coming down to dinner. He was buried in the family vault at Hendon, being but thirty years of age. His young widow cared no longer for her once happy home, and quickly selling it, took her six little children to London, where she is remembered as a *grande dame* in Grosvenor place. She died more than fifty years later, and was buried in the vault at Hendon, having remained a widow for her children's sake. She devoted her life to them, and would often tell them of an event that occurred when she was five years old. She was taken to Portsmouth for the rejoicings on the return of Rodney's fleet, victorious over the French, and the captive Comte de Grasse put her on his knee and praised her brother,* a boy of ten who had fought under their gallant father on "The Duke," and had been wounded. "If all *my* men had fought as well as your little *broder*," he said, "I should not have lost the day."

One little daughter of John and Susanna Cornwall died in infancy, and another, Susanna, at the age of twenty-three, having been married for sixteen months to John Ashley Warre, Esqre., of Cheddar Fitz Payne, co. Somerset. She is buried at Epsom, where a beautiful monument by Chantrey represents her with the infant son, who survived her but seven months.

Of the other two daughters, Augusta m. Francis Boyle Shannon Wilder, Esqre., and died childless in 1858, and Sophia (d. 1875) m. Rev. Robert William Shaw, youngest son of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bt., and had six children: Robert John (d. 1903), m. Ella de Visme Thomas (4 sons, 2 daus.); John Monson, m. Sarah Pain Francklyn; Hugh Cornwall (d. 1881); Sophia Anna, m. Rev. Harry Lancelot Wingfield (6 sons, 4 daus.); Ellen Frances (d. 1854); Margaret Augusta, m. 1st Rev. Spencer Philip Harvey (1 son); 2nd, William George, Esqre. (2 daus.)

The three sons of John and Susanna Cornwall entered respectively the three leading professions of their day. William Henry, the youngest (b. 1799) was given a commission in the Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards by the Duke of Cambridge, and was then selected by William IV. to attend upon Prince George of Cambridge. He accompanied him in various foreign tours, and later

* Afterwards 2nd Baron Gardner.

became equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, and also to the Queen Dowager Adelaide. His wife, Louisa, 2nd daughter of Lord Robert Kerr, was appointed one of Queen Adelaide's Bedchamber Women, and together they accompanied her majesty to Madeira and were with her in devoted attachment till her death. Major Gen. Cornwall was then selected by Queen Victoria as her Marshal, and afterwards as her Assistant Master of the Ceremonies. He died without issue in 1855, and is buried, with his widow who died a year later, in the family vault at Hendon. He excelled in the arts of heraldry and painting, and exhibited in the Royal Academy.

Alan Gardner Cornwall, second son of John and Susanna Cornwall (b. 1798) was M.A. of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, and took Holy Orders. He was Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria, and in 1827 became Rector of Newington Bagpath cum Owlpen, and also in 1839, of Beverston cum Kingscote, co. Gloucester. In 1828 he married Caroline Marianne, youngest daughter of Thomas Kingscote of Kingscote, Esqre. He died in 1872 and she in 1875, and both are buried in the Kingscote family vault in Kingscote Churchyard. Their 44 years of married life were spent at Ashcroft House, co. Gloucester, and their children numbered fourteen, three of whom (Susan, Robert, and Ashley) died young and are buried at Kingscote. Their eldest son, Alan Kingscote (b. 1830) m. Sophia Ann, dau. of Robert Whitmore, Esqre., and had four children : (1) Alan Whitmore, b. 1858, m. Alice Louisa, dau. of Edward Cripps, Esqre. (4 sons and 3 daus.); (2) Archibald Robert, d. inf.; (3) Minna Elizabeth Mary; (4) Isabel Josephine. The remainder of the family of Alan and Caroline Cornwall is as follows :

Caroline Augusta (d. 1898), m. John Bengough, Esqre. (6 sons, 4 daus.); William Henry Gardner (d. 1897), m. Margaret Campbell (1 son, 5 daus.); Clement Francis, m. Charlotte Pemberton (4 sons, 2 daus.); Henry Pennant (d. 1892), m. Mary Eyre (3 sons, 1 dau.); Robert Hugh Wilder (d. 1881); Edmund Septimus; Harriet Louisa; John Fitzalan, m. Louisa Young (1 son, 1 dau.); Gilbert Edward; Emily Susan. Two of the above, Clement and Henry, settled in British Columbia, where their families still reside; Clement rose to eminence as Lieut. Governor of the Province.

John Cornwall of Burford Lodge, co. Surrey, eldest son of John and Susanna Cornwall, was born in 1795, entered the navy in 1809, and was wounded at the destruction of ten armed vessels in the Gulf of Policrasto in 1811. He joined in due course the "Repulse," the "Thames," and the "Gloucester," and in the latter

conveyed the Duke of Devonshire when Ambassador to St. Petersburg. During the conflagration at the Arsenal at Cronstadt he, as senior officer, so materially assisted in subduing the ravages that the Emperor in acknowledgment presented him with a handsome ring. He was posted in 1851, and became retired Rear-admiral in 1870, a few months before his death. He married in 1822 Charlotte Susan, daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw of Kenward, co. Kent, Bart., by whom he had seven children : Susan Charlotte ; John (b. 1826, d. 1860) ; Augusta Caroline (d. 1899) ; Edmund William, (d. inf.) ; Edmund William (b. 1836) ; William Wolfran Gardner (b. 1840) ; and Anna Louisa (d. inf.). John and Charlotte Cornwall are buried in Elstead Churchyard, and the residence they built stands in Elstead village.

The eldest living son, Edmund William, was disinherited on account of his marriage with Ann Greenfield, which his father disapproved ; he and his wife then made a home in New Zealand for their two sons, but all children by the marriage are also disinherited. Burford Lodge is now inhabited by the younger son, William Wolfran Gardner Cornwall. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1861, and retired in 1887. He married, 1st, Emily, dau. of George Banister, Esqre., and 2nd, Emily, dau. of Fredk. Haggard, Esqre. By his first wife he had two children : (1) John Wolfran, b. 1870 ; entered the Indian Medical Service ; m. (1904) Effie Esmé, dau. of Surgeon General Sinclair, I.M.S. (1 dau.) ; (2) Clare Emily.

[For the above account we are indebted to Miss Isabel Cornwall, of Burghope, Winsley, Bradford-on-Avon.]

CORNEWALL OF BATH.

James and Thomas Cornewall of Bath are alleged to have been sons of Henry, son of Robert Cornewall of Berrington, by Edith Cornwallis. Of this we possess no evidence. Thomas Cornewall died in 1782 and was buried at Walcot Church in Bath ; James, who was born in 1713, died June 13, 1785, having married Miss Carey, said to have been a member of the Devonshire Careys. By her he had Thomas, born at Bath, December 22nd, 1777. He joined the Apollo Frigate, at Yarmouth, August 9th, 1799, and subsequently became a member of the Hon. E.I.C.S. He married at Rome, June 30th, 1804, Elizabeth Mellor, and died August 14th, 1856. By his wife he had (1) Charles Herbert, his successor ; (2) James, died in infancy ; (3) Lucretia Harriet ; (4) Harriet Elizabeth* ; (5)

* So named after her godmother, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Herbert, sister of the 3rd Earl of Carnarvon.

Elizabeth Carey. The eldest son, Charles Herbert Cornewall, was born Sep. 3rd, 1816, and died Nov. 11th, 1852. By his wife Julia Garland he had an only child, Julia Agnes, born Dec. 26th, 1852, who married, Aug. 1st, 1872, R. J. Cornewall-Jones, Esq., and has issue (1) Percy Richard, born May 24th, 1873; (2) Mary Agnes Cornwall, born May 24th, 1873, a nun of the Order of the Immaculate Conception; (3) Basil John Baptist Cornewall, born April 24th, 1876, late an officer in the P. and O., now a Josephite Father at Weybridge; (4) Edith Julia Cornewall, born Sep. 17th, 1883.

Other unlinked lines deserve mention, more especially the Monamy Cornwalls, settled at Chelsea in the 18th century, and now represented by Rev. A. P. Cornwall, M.A., of Chichester.

Also the Cornewalls of Worcester, allied to the Carpenter family, of whom was Lord Carpenter. They are represented by the Ritchie family, of Brentwood.

THE GENEALOGY OF ROBERT CORNWALL, OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, ESQUIRE.

SIR RICHARD CORNWALL — JANE, eleventh daughter and co-heir of Simon Milborne, of Berrington, in the County of Hereford, Knight.

SIR GEORGE CORNWALL = MARY, daughter of John Bruges, the first Lord Chandos.
of Berington, aforesaid, Knight.

HUMPHRY CORNWALL = ELIZABETH, daughter of John Bradshaw, of Presteign, Co. Radnor.
of Berrington, Esq.,
son of Sir George

JOHN CORNWALL=MARY, daughter of
of Berington, Esq., William Barnaby,*
1st son, living of the Hall, in the
County of Here-
ford.

JOHN CORNWALL=MARY, daughter of
of Berington, Esq., William Barnaby,*
HUMFRY CORNWALL, 2nd son
married and had issue.

FRANCIS CORN
3rd son.

WALL, JAMES CORNV
4th son.

WALL, ANNE, married John Davie of Tuthill, i

MARY, married
to Richard,
Blunden, of
Richard's Castle

ELIZABETH
CORNWALL.

HUMPHRY CORNWALL,
son and heir apparent,
1634.

CONYNGESBY CORN
2nd son, 1634.

WALL,
EDWARD CORNELL
3rd son, 16

WALL,
34.
GILBERT CORNW
4th son, 1634.

WALL,
GEORGE CORNWALL,
5th son.

WALL,
THOMAS CORNWALL
6th son, 1634.

JOHN CORNWALL = MARGARET, daughter of
7th son, 1634, arrived | Captain James Smith.
in Ireland with |
Cromwell, Anno.— |

ELIZABETH CORNWALL. Extracted from the

MARY CORNWALL.
Herald's Office, London.
FRAS.

CATHERINE CORNWALL.
n, 27th Sept., 1785.
TOWNSEND, Windsor Herald

THOMAS CORNWALL
son and heir.

ALL=ELIZABETH, daughter of
James Cox.

ELIZABETH CORNWALL.

CATHERINE CORNWALL.

ROBERT CORNWALL=MARY, daughter of James
 eldest son. | Leacock, of Desart Martin,
 | County L. Derry.

THOMAS CORNWALL.

JOHN CORNWALL.

ANN CORNWALL

CATHERINE CORNWALL.

MATTHEW CORNWALL,
died an infant.

THOMAS
CORNWALL.

JOHN CORNWALL

L=MARGRETT, daughter of
| William Faulkner, Gent.

ELIZABETH CORNWALL,
married to Robert
O'Kane Co. J. Derry.

SARAH CORNWALL,
married to William
Galway, Co.
L. Derry.

ROBERT CORNWALL=GRACE, daughter of John
eldest son. | Pearson, of the City of
Dublin, Merchant.

WILLIAM CORNWALL.

LETITIA CORNWALL

NORE.—That the Original Pedigree, certified by Fras. Townsend, Windsor Herald, does not include the marriage of John Cornwall, (7th son of John Cornwall) and Margaret Smith; nor does it mention the said John's coming into Ireland with Cornwall.

CHICHR. FORTESCUE, Ulster.

The five last Descents of the above entered, entered at the Request and upon the Testimony of the above named Robert Cornwall, of the City of Dublin, Esquire, this 8th day of April, 1788, by me,
CHICHR. FORTESCUE, Ulster.

* *i.e.*, Barneby, of The Hill, in Bockleton.

APPENDIX.

PART. I—INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, ETC.

[N.B.—The order of the Text is followed.]

BRYAN DE BRAMPTON,

[23 Ed. I., No. 136.]

Held at Leominster, 1294, on the oaths, with others, of Henry de Cornewayle.

He held the Manor of Ayston of Edmund de Mortimer by one Knight's fee, viz., for doing ward in Wigmore Castle and providing one fully equipped horse for 40 days during war between the King and the Prince of Wales. The next heirs are Margaret, aged one year and more, and Elizabeth, 9 weeks.

Held at Brampton, for lands and tenements of said Bryan in Salop. He held 20 acres in the Park of Kymlet in chief from the Lord King by the 20th part of one Knight's fee, for which he did homage. Also 3 acres in chief of the same park by service of paying to the Lord of Scotedon 1 brick yearly. He held in the Manor of Brampton of Lord Edmund Mortemar by service, *i.e.*, by providing one horseman at Wigmore during war for 40 days. Item, that said Bryan held lands in Brockton of Lord Edmund Mortimer by service of providing one horse and man at Wigmore during war time. Item, said Bryan held rents in Weston of the Lord of Clone by service of making 2 appearances at the hundred of Josselow. Also rents in Stonive of the Earl of Arundel by service of six shillings yearly. And they say that said Bryan held ten acres in Stannage of Robert de Mortemar by service of suit at Stepulton providing one footman with bow and arrows. Margaret and Elizabeth, daughters and heirs. Margaret on the Vigil of St. Jude, 22 Edw. I., aged one year. Elizabeth aged 5 weeks on the Thursday before the Conversion of St. Paul, 23 Ed. I.

PETER DE CORNEWAILL.

[CHANCERY, No. 10.]

Held at Orleton, Hereford, A.D. 1386. Jurors say the said Peter held at his death of fee by service to Roger de Mortimer lands in Ashton and Buryton. Edus, his son, aged 12½ years, his heir and ward of Bryan de Cornewall, Knight, Lord of Bereford.

LEWIS DE CORNEWAILL.

[CHANCERY, No. 76.]

Held at Gaynesburgh, April 11th, 1422. Jurors say he held the Manors Thunnak and Laghton with other lands. That as heir of Peter de Cornewaille he

granted to Richard de la Bere and others in trust said Manors and lands under the Honour of Lancaster, charged with a rental of £20 to a Chantry in Gaynesburgh founded by Edmund de Cornewayl, Knight. He died November 30, 1421. His son Edmund, his heir, aged 10 years.

IBID.

[CHANCERY, No. 76.]

Held at Leomynster, April 1, 1423. Jurors say that Lewis Cornewail closed his last day in the parts of France. That he was seized with Agnes his wife of the Manor of Ashton and Stanage in the Marches of Wales, and being so seized granted to Richard de la Bere and others the said Manor in Trust. Said Manor of Stanage is held of Richard Cornewayle, Lord of Stepulton. Edmund his heir.

EDMUND CORNEWALE.

[CHANCERY, No. 38.]

Held at Worcester, 1453. Jurors say he was seized of a 4th part of Hampton Lovett, and heing so enfeofed Walter Devereux, Kynard De la Bere, and Edmund Ruding. He died Dec. 4, 1452. Thomas Cornewayle, his son and heir aged 9 years.

IBID.

[CHANCERY, No. 38.]

Held at Bromyard. The jurors say he was seized of a moiety of the Manor of Ashton with appurtenances and of the manor of Stanage in the March of Wales held of Thomas de Cornewaille as of his Castle of Stepulton. They say also that a fine was levied in the 4th year at the Court of King Edward III, between Edmund and Elizabeth his wife, plaintiff, and Robert Russell of Deynesham [Strensham], deforciant, as to the other moiety of Ashton, which William Lychefeld, Knight, lately held, by which fine Edmund and Elizabeth acknowledged the said moiety to be the right of him, Robert, who surrendered the same to Edmund and Elizabeth for life, and after to remain to Edmund, son of Edmund and the heirs of his body. Remainder to Bryan, remainder to Peter and his heirs. Aforesaid Edmund, son of Edmund and Elizabeth, died s.p. Bryan entered and had issue John and Isabel. At Bryan's death the moiety descended to John, at whose death his daughter Elizabeth succeeded, which Elizabeth married William Lychefeld, Knight, and by him had Margaret, who died s.p., the said William holding the moiety by the Law of England. After, said Isabel married John Blount and had issue Humphry Blount, who at the death of Lychefeld entered as a cousin and heir of Elizabeth, wife of William Lychefeld. Said Humphry enfeofed John, Lord Dudley, and William Sandy, by which enfeofment they were seized until Edmund Cornewale unjustly disseised them. Upon which John, Lord Dudley and William Sandy re-entered. Edmund died on Monday after S. Andrew. Thomas Cornewaille, aged 8 years and more, his heir.

IBID.

[CHANCERY No. 38].

Held at Lincoln Castle. Jurors say that Edmund Cornewayle was seized of the Manors of Thunnayke and Laughton, etc.: That he enfeofed Walter Devereux, Kynard Delabere, and Edmund Ruding of Wyth, Vigorn: That Thunnake is held under the Duchy of Lancaster, and Laughton of Robert Petwardyn. Thomas Cornewayle, his son, aged 9.

THOMAS CORNEWALL, KNIGHT.

[EXCHEQUER FILE 210. No. 1.]

Held at Hereford, Nov. 19th, 1501. Jurors say that Thomas Cornewall was seized of a moiety of Ashton in tail. After whose death the same descended to Richard, his son and heir. It is held of the King by the Honour of Wigmore. Also of Stannage in the Marches of Wales, held of Thomas Cornewall of Burford, Knight. Richard, heir of said Thomas, aged 21 and more. [Another Inquisition to the same effect, viz.: Chancery, Vol. 15, No. 97. Writ at Westminster].

RICHARD CORNEWALL, KNIGHT.

[EXCHEQUER. SERIES II. FILE 431].

Held at Leominster, 1533. Jurors say that Richard Cornewall held a moiety of Ashton, and the Manor of Stannage, in the Marches of Wales, and enfeofed Thomas Cornewall, Knight, John Russell of Sraynesham, Knight, Thomas Lee of Langley, John Nanfant, and William Cornewall as to his lands in Ashton, Moreton, Byreton, Stoke, Leominster, and Stannage, to the use and intention of his last will and testament. To levy 300 marks for Joyse his daughter. Mentions Jane, his wife, and others. George Cornewall, his heir, 24 years of age.

GEORGE CORNEWALL, KNIGHT.

[CHANCERY. PART I. 123].

Held at Llansylyn, Denbigh, 1562. As to the Manors of Rengild and Kenlleth Owen, sometime belonging to Owen Glendordy (Glendower) attainted; after to Margaret, Countess of Richmond. The late King (Henry VIII.) granted the above to Richard Cornewaile of the body (guard) of the said King, from whom it descended to George Cornewall, who died at Lempster without heir male lawfully begotten. Whence the aforesaid premises reverted to our Lady, The Queen (Elizabeth).

GEORGE CORNEWALL, KNIGHT.

[CHANCERY. PART II. No. 28].

Held at Horncastle, 1563. George Cornewall held the Manors of Thunnock and Lawghton with lands in adjacent villages. Shows that he leased for 7 years the Manor of Thunnock to William Towers. Similarly he leased the Manor of Laughton to Christopher Wraye of Glentworth. Further he enfeofed John Blunte and Richard Snythe to the use and behoof of himself and after to the use of William Nanfan of Brutes (Birts) Morton in Vigorn, and to his heirs. And, in default of such lawful issue, of the Queen. William Nanfan survived him and entered. Humphrey Cornewall, son and heir, age 12 years.

MARY CORNEWALL.

[CHANCERY. PART II. No. 144.]

Held at Leominster, 1609. Mary Cornewall, late wife of Francis Lovell. George Cornewall, after Knight, was seized of Berrington, Castleton, Ashton, and Moreton. He married said Mary at Eye, May 6, 35 Henry VIII., and enfeofed Richard Palmer, John Abrahall, and Richard Hereford, that they should enfeof said George and Mary. Mary survived, and was sole seized in her demesne. She enfeofed Thomas Blunt and John Gore, who granted the premises to her for life, and at her decease to Humphrey Cornewall, otherwise Meysey, her son, and to his heirs lawfully begotten—remainder to her daughter Bridgett, remainder to the right heirs of her, Mary. Afterwards she married the aforesaid Francis Lovell. The Jurors say the said Humphry Cornewall of Berrington, is son and next heir of Mary, and son and heir of said George Cornewall, Knight, of their bodies lawfully begotten. And the said Humphry is 48 years of age.

HUMPHRY CORNEWALL.

[Vol. 471. No. 120.]

Held at Hereford, 1634. He died seized of Berrington, Ashton, Moreton, Castleton, held under the King by his Earldom of March. John Cornewall, his son and heir, 40 years of age.

[The above Inquisitions refer to the Berrington Line of Cornewalls. Those which follow to the Barons of Burford].

SIR JOHN HOWARD.

[5 EDWARD 3, 2ND, No. 80.]

Held at Norwich 5 Edwd. III., to enquire concerning the lands and tenements which were of John Howard, knt., of the county of Norfolk. Jurors say by their oath that John Howard, knight, the elder, gave and by his charter confirmed to Richard de Cornwall, parson of the church of Walsoken, the manors of Estwynch, Estwalton, Wygenhale, and Thyryngton, with their appurts. in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward, father of the King that now is. To have and to hold the said manors, lands, and tenements for the whole life of him Richard. [Here follow the values of the properties]. And that aforesaid Richard was seized of the aforesaid premises and had seizin thereof until the Tuesday next before the feast of The Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, the fifth year of the King that now is, on which day the premises were in the hands of the lord King by occasion of an excess (excessum) of said John Howard before John de Stonor and John de Cambridge, justices assigned to hear and determine divers felonies, &c. And that the aforesaid Richard, on the 9th June, 16th year of the King Edward, father of the King that now is, made there his letters patent to one Master William de Rudham then his attorney, that the aforesaid John and Joan his wife should dwell in the aforesaid manors in these words: "To his beloved friend, Master William de Rudham, Richard de Cornwall, Rector of the church of Walsoken, greeting. Know that I have granted to Sir John Howard Knight and Joan his wife my sister, that

[The remainder
mutilated.]

they may dwell and remain in my manors which I have of the gift of the said John in the county of Norfolk. And therefore I charge you not to fail to deliver the said manors to the said John and Joan by indenture without delay, ratifying whatever is necessary therein. Given at Laghton."

GEOFFREY DE CORNEWALL.

[9 EDWARD III. FIRST NUMBERS. No. 14. CHANCERY].

Writ dated 1 June, 9 Edward III., 1335, to enquire after the death of Geoffrey de Cornwall [no title], for Essex only. This is taken 2 October, 9 Edward III. [A.D. 1335]. Richard de Cornwall, son and heir of the said Geoffrey, aged 24.

In the Escheators Series there are Inquisitions on the above named Geoffrey [no title] for Worcester and Salop.

RICHARD DE CORNEWALL.

[17 EDWARD III. FIRST NUMBERS. No. 50. CHANCERY.]

Writ dated 24 October, 17 Edward III. [A.D. 1343], to enquire after the death of Richard de Cornwall, son and heir of Geoffrey de Cornwall. [No title given to either person.]

IBID.

[PATENT ROLLS. PART II. M. 19.]

1 November, 1343. Grant to William de Cusancia of the marriage of the son and heir of Richard de Cornubia, tenant in chief, the King's Ward.
Mandate to Sibyl, late the wife of the said Richard to deliver the body of the heir to the said William.

IBID.

[17 EDW. III. 1ST NOS. No. 50. CHANCERY.]

Held at Dauentre, 30th Oct., 17th year of Edward III., Richard, son of Geoffrey de Cornwayll, deceased, and Sibil his wife conjointly held the manor of Thorp with appurts of the fee of Chokes by the service of two parts of the moiety of a knight's fee, and a moiety of the manor of Norton, on the day the aforesaid Richard died, of the grant of Geoffrey Cornwalye and Margaret his wife, by virtue of a fine in the King's Court at York levied in the second year of the aforesaid King's reign. To have and to hold the aforesaid manor with appurts. to aforesaid Richard and Sibil and their heirs for ever. Rendering therefrom per ann. to aforesaid Geoffrey and Margaret for the whole life of him, Geoffrey £40 sterling, and to the heirs of him Geoffrey one rose for all services. And if it happened that the said Richard and Sibil die without heirs, then after the death of them Richard and Sibil the aforesaid manor of Thorpe shall wholly remain to aforesaid Geoffrey and Margaret and the heirs of him Geoffrey quit of the other heirs of aforesaid Richard and Sibil. And the aforesaid Richard held in his demesne as of fee on the day he died another moiety of the manor of Norton with appurts.

of the grant of Joan who was the wife of Richard de Cornwayll (the elder). To have and to hold to the said Richard and his heirs from aforesaid Joan and her heirs by the service of a rose yearly. Geoffrey, son of aforesaid Richard, is next heir and . . . years old at the Feast of Nativity of Blessed Mary last past. And said Richard died on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Dionysius last past.

[PATENT ROLLS. 21 EDWARD III. PART I. M. 18. d.]

18 April, 1347.

Commission of oyer and terminer to William de Shareshull, William de Chiltenham, and Laurence Bruton, on complaint by the abbot of Hayles that John, son of Geoffrey de Cornwayll and others broke his close at Hales, county Gloucester, carried away his goods and assaulted his men and servants, whereby he lost their service for a great time. [*i.e.*, Sir John de Cornewall, father of Lord Fanhope.]

[ENROLMENT OF INQUISITIONS. No. 61.]

Inquisitions made in March and April (*sic.*) 22 Edward III. [A.D. 1348]; one is as to the lands which were of Margaret who was wife of Geoffrey de Cornwall, [no title given to him], and which she had of the inheritance of her father Roger de Mortimer, and which are in the hands of the King, by reason of the minority of Geoffrey, son and heir of Richard de Cornwall, son and heir of Geoffrey de Cornwall. The manor of Burford is amongst those lands, as is Curwyard, in the county of Worcester, held by knight service of Burford by John Wyard.

N.B.—This is not an ordinary inquisition post mortem, but one of apparently a series of inquisitions as to lands of deceased persons in the hands of the King for various reasons, chiefly by reason of minority of heir.

SYBIL DE CORNEWALL.

[SERIES I. CHANCERY. FILE 95. No. 37].

(ORIGINAL MUCH FADED.)

10 June 23, Edward III. [A.D. 1349]. Sybil de Cornewaille held nothing in demesne of the King in chief in the county of Northampton on the day she died, because on Monday next after the feast of Saint Valerian, [A.D. 1347] the said Sybil gave the manor of Throp' and half the manor of Norton to John de Botryngham (?), brother of the aforesaid Sybil, and John de Vydston, to hold for the term of the lives of them or the longer liver of them, of the aforesaid Sybil and her heirs, by the service of one pair of gloves value 1d., etc. The manor of Throp' is held of the lord . . . in chief as of the fee of Chokes and the moiety of the manor of Norton and the two messuages and half virgate of land are held of the lord Thomas de Beauchamp, late Earl of [Warwick ?]

The aforesaid Sybil died on Saturday next after the feast of the Ascension last past [A.D. 1349], and Geoffrey de Cornewaille, who is of the age of 13 years, and under the guardianship of the said Earl, is the next heir of the said Sybil.

IBID.

[PATENT ROLLS. 23 EDWARD III. PART II. M. 13.]

5 August, 1349.

Prescntation of Master John, son of John le Ferour of Northampton, to the portion, with cure, which Geoffrey de Burford (*sic*) lately held in the church of Burford, in the diocese of Hereford, in the King's gift, by reason of his custody of the lands and heir of Richard de Cornewaill, tenant in chief.

IBID.

[CLOSE ROLLS. 26 EDWARD III. MEMBRANE 31.]

To Robert de Hadham, escheator. Order to retain in the King's hand the manor of Throp near Daventre, and a moiety of the manor of Norton, and not to intermeddle further with the other moiety of the manor of Norton, of which Richard, son of Geoffrey de Cornub [ia] was seised alone, restoring the issues thereof to Thomas de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick, as the King has learned by inquisition that Richard at his death held a moiety of the manor of Norton in his demesne as of fee, and that he held jointly with Sibyl his wife the said manor of Throp and the other moiety of the manor of Norton for themselves and the heirs of their bodies of the gift of Geoffrey de Cornewaill and Margaret his wife, and that the entire manor of Norton is held of the said Earl by knight's service, and the manor of Throp is held of John de Molyns as of fee of Chokes, and the earl has besought the King to order his hand to be amoved from the said moiety of which Robert alone was seised, and to cause the issues thereof to be restored to him, as immediately after Richard's death he obtained the wardship of the body of Geoffrey, Richard's son and heir, and of the said moiety of which Richard alone was seised, and the said moiety was taken into the King's hand among the lands of Margaret de Cornewaill, grandmother of the said Geoffrey, son of Richard, whose heir he is, who held in chief and who died long after possession of the body of the heir, and the said moiety was obtained by the Earl, together with the manor of Throp and the other moiety, after the death of Sibyl, who survived the said Margaret.

GEOFFREY DE CORNEWALL.

[SERIES I. FILE 135. NO. 67. CHANCERY.]

Proof of age of Geoffrey, son and heir of Richard de Cornwall, kinsman and heir of Margaret de Cornwall, both deceased, taken at Wistanstow, before the escheator of Salop, 12 September, A.D. 1356].

WILLIAM DE LA MORE [Mere ?], aged 60 years, says that the same Geoffrey was of the age of 21 years and more at the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary last past, because he was born at Stepelton and was baptized in the church of St. Andrew of Presteind, on the aforesaid day of St. Mary, A.D. 1335. He remembers because he says that he was then with the said Margaret in the place of squire [*armigeri*], and was sent to Richard de Turpeton, then Abbot of Wyggemore, to pray the same abbot to be godfather to the aforesaid Geoffrey.

JOHN DE LA RODE, aged 40 years, says that the said Geoffrey was of the age of 21 years and more at the feast aforesaid last past, because he was born at

Stepelton and baptized at St. Andrew's on St. Mary's day, A.D. 1335. He remembers because, on the same feast day that the said Geoffrey was born, he married Rose, daughter of Roger de Weston.

PETER DE CALWETON, RICHARD LE BAILLIF, and JOHN DE EGADON likewise agree as to the age of the aforesaid Geoffrey. They remember because they say that on the said day of the birth of Geoffrey they were at Stepelton and saw the same Geoffrey carried to the church aforesaid, and baptised and carried back to the Castle of Stepelton with chanting and a great escort of many praising God for the birth of the aforesaid Geoffrey.

ROGER DE AULDON and JOHN LE THEYN of Bromo, likewise agree with the aforesaid jurors as to the year and place. They remember because on the day of the birth of the aforesaid Geoffrey the town of Stepelton was destroyed by fire.

THOMAS LE WODEWARD, aged 54 years, agrees likewise. He remembers because he says that Joan his wife was nurse to the said Geoffrey immediately after his birth.

JOHN JONES, aged 60 years, agrees with the aforesaid jurors. He remembers because on the same day his eldest son John was born, and the same John has been reputed to be of the same age as the aforesaid Geoffrey.

SIR RICHARD DE CORNEWALL.

[31 ED. III. 1ST. NOS. 6. CHANCERY.]

Held at Burford, the 24th September, 31 Edw. III., according to the tenor of a writ of the lord King. Richard de Cornewaille, knt., held no more lands or tenements in the said county on the day he died than those returned into the Chancery by inquisition, except a moiety of the bailiwick of the hundred of Oueres granted to him and his heirs by the charter of the lord King by the service of rendering yearly into the King's Exchequer 6s. 8d. Geoffrey is the son and next heir of said Richard, and is 22 years old.

[This is the only Inquisition wherein Baron Richard is styled Knight.]

GEOFFREY DE CORNEWALL.

[39 EDWARD III. FIRST NUMBERS. NO. 12. CHANCERY.]

23 October,
1365.

To enquire after the death of Geoffrey de Cornewall. [No title].
Inquisitions attached for Hereford and Essex.

In those for Herefordshire it is found that Geoffrey died abroad on 18 May "last past," *i.e.*, 1365, and that Brian was his son and heir, aged 10. In the Inquisition for Essex the age of the heir is not given "because he lives away and in the county of Salop."

Attached to the same writ are several further inquisitions [all taken about the feast of the Epiphany, 1366, a few months after those noted above, and all as to the custody of the lands of the deceased during his heir's minority] for Herefordshire, Northampton, and Devon. In all those the deceased Geoffrey is called "chevaler."

CECILY DE CORNEWALL.

[43 EDWARD III. FIRST NUMBERS. NO. 22. CHANCERY.]

Writ to the Escheator of Salop and the Marches to enquire after the death of Cecily who was the wife of Sir Geoffrey de Cornwall, knight.

Inquisition attached, taken at Burford, 24 August, 43 Edward III. [A.D. 1369]. She died 26 July "last past," *i.e.*, 1369. Brian de Cornwall is son and next heir of the said Geoffrey and Cecily, and aged 14.

And writ to the same person dated 10 February, 43 Edward III. [A.D. 1369-70], to enquire as to knight's fees, etc., of said Sir Geoffrey de Cornwall, "chevaler."

THOMAS CORNEWALL, attinctus.

[5 EDW. IV. NO. 46. CHANCERY.]

A.D.
1465.]

Held at Monslowc, co. Salop, 20 April, 5 Edward IV., before Hugh Harnage, the king's escheator in co. Salop and the marches of Wales, by virtue of his office, and upon the oaths of Thomas Hanlyn [and others] who say that Thomas Cornewall late of Berfforde in the said county, attainted in Parliament, 4 Nov., 1 Edw. IV., was seized in fee on 4 March, 1 Edw. IV. of the manor of Burford and the advowson of the Church of Burford, and the hundred of Overs, and of 20 acres, &c., in Lentewrdrdyne and Adforton in the honor of Wigmore, &c.

Inquisitions taken at Daventre, co. Northtn., 16 April [5 Edw. IV.] the jurors say that the said Thomas was seized of the manors of Norton and Throp juxta Daventre, &c., co. Northampton. [Both documents very stained and faded.]

SIR EDMUND CORNWAILL, KNT., Hereford and the Marches of Wales.

[5 HEN. VII. FILES 407 AND 415. EXCHEQUER.]

A.D.
1490.]

or Rochford]

or Rodd]

Inquisition taken at Hereford the 28th April, 5 Henry VII., before John Abrahale, esquire, the King's Escheator, in the county aforesaid and the Marches of Wales, by virtue of a writ of diem clausit extremum after the death of *Edmund Cornwaill, Knight*. By the oath of George Scudamore and others, that aforesaid Edmund Cornwaill was seized of the moiety of the manor of Rathford, in the County of Hereford, with its appurts., in his demesne as of fee, and he also died seized in his demesne as of fee of the hamlets of Attercrofte, Wapplich, Combe, Tytteley, Roode and Kasstopp in the said county, parcel of the manor of Stepulton, in the Marches of Wales. And he took to wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hord, esquire, who is still in full life. And aforesaid Edmund Cornwaill died on the day or feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the 5th year of the King that now is. And that Thomas Cornwaill is son and next heir of aforesaid Edmund and is 16 years old and more.

SIR THOMAS COREWALL.

[EXCHEQUER INQUISITIONS. FILE 434. 1537.]

A.D.
1537.]

Inquisition taken at the City of Hereford, 22nd Oct., 29 Hen. VIII. Before Richard Wallewyn, esquire, the King's Escheator in the county aforesaid, after the death of *Thomas Cornwall, Knight*. Thomas Cornwall long before his death was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the manor of Stepulton, with members and appurts. in the county aforesaid. And of and in the manor of Leyntwardyn in Wigmore's land in the county aforesaid. And so seized thereof by his deed to the Jurors in evidence shown dated at Stepulton 21st Jany., 18 Henry VIII., gave the same manors with appurts. to John Leygton, George Corbett, esquires, and John Adams, gent., to the use and behoof of the aforesaid Thomas Cornwall and Anne, then his wife, for term of the life of said Thomas and Anne, and the survivor: And after, by virtue of the Act of Parliament, 27 Henry VIII., for transferring uses into possession, the said Thomas Cornwall and Anne his wife were seized of the premises in their demesne as of freehold reversion to the right heirs of said Thomas. And afterwards on the 19th August, 29 Hen. VIII., the said Thomas died and said Anne survived him and kept herself within by right accruing. And after the death of said Thomas the reversion of the premises descended to Richard Cornwall, esquire, as son and heir of said Thomas. And said manor of Stepulton is held of the King in chief as parcel of his Barony of Burford. And the manor of Leyntwardyn with appurts. are held of the King as of his honor of Wigmore by the service of a red rose per ann. for all services. And that Richard Cornewall, esquire, is his son and next heir and 38 years old and more at the time of the death of said Thomas Cornwall, Knt.

RICHARD CORNEWALL [*vide* Calendar.]

[16 HENRY VIII., No. 109. CHANCERY.]

Inquisition taken at Wotton-under-Edge, co. Glouc., 29 Oct., 16 Henry VIII., of proof of the age of Johanna, wife of Richard Cornewall, Esq., dau. and heir of Henry COGAN and Catherine his wife, &c. The Jurors say that the said Johanna was of the full age of sixteen years on 18th August, 15th year of the lord King that now is [&c., &c. Gives evidence of witness as to date of birth, &c.]

RICHARD CORNEWALL, Esq.

[11 ELIZABETH. No. 161. CHANCERY.]

A.D.
1569.

Held at Ludlow, Salop, 4th August, 11 Eliz., The jurors say upon their oath that long before the death of Richard Cornewall, named in writ, another Richard Cornewall, esq., was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Boreford and of the hundred of Overes, and by his deed dated at Boreford the Monday next after the feast of All Saints, 15 Hen. 6, by virtue of letters patent and license under the Great Seal granted inter alia to Edmund Cornewall of Boreford, and others, the manor of Boreford and the hundred of Overers, and enfeoffed them of the same. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Edmund Cornewall, &c.,

and the heirs of the body of said Edmund and Elizabeth his wife lawfully begotten. And the aforesaid Edmund Cornewall had issue of his wife Thomas Cornwall, esq., and after the death of said Edmund and his co-feoffee, the said manor and hundred descended to said Thomas Cornewall as son and heir, who entered and was seized of the same. And that said Richard was then dead and said Thomas died seized thereof, after whose death the premises descended to one Edmund Cornewall, Knight, as son and heir of said Thomas Cornewall, esq., by virtue of which the said Edmund entered the premises and died thereof seized, after whose death the premises descended to Thomas Cornewall, Knt., [son and heir of said Edmund, son of Thomas, and said Thomas Cornewall, Knt., entered and died seized of the premises, after whose death the premises descended to aforesaid Richard Cornwall, esquire, named in writ, as son and heir of aforesaid Thomas Cornewall, Knt., by force of which the said Richard Cornwall, esq., entered into the premises and died hereof seized. And aforesaid Richard Cornewallis named in writ died 14th June last past. And that Edmund Cornewall, esq., is son and heir of aforesaid Richard, and 33 years of age and more.

JANE, late wife of RICHARD CORNEWALL, Esq.

[12 ELIZ. No. 154. CHANCERY.]

A.D. Inquisition taken at Stone in the County of Gloucester, the 2nd March, 12
1570. Eliz., before Will Morwent, esq., escheator of the county aforesaid, after the death of Jane Cornewall, late wife of Richard Cornewall, esq., daughter and sole heiress of Henry Ogan and Katherine his wife, late deceased. Jane Cornewall was seized in her demesne as of fee of and in a fourth part of two messuages, two carucates and one virgate of land, xxti. acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood in Oldbury, Thornbury, Tatham, and Valefield, in the county aforesaid. And of a fourth part of the manor of Tortworth, and a fourth part of the advowson of the church of Tortworth. And of a fourth part of the manor of Charfield, with a fourth part of the advowson of the church there, and of a fourth part of the manor of Huntingford, and a fourth part of the advowson of the church there in the county aforesaid. And so thereof being seized married Richard Cornwall, esq., and had issue by him Edmund Cornwall now living, by virtue of which the said Richard was seized in fee of the premises in right of his wife. And aforesaid Jane so thereof seized in her demesne as of fee the 10th August, 37 Hen. 8 died. And Richard survived her and was seized of the premises in his demesne as of freehold from the day of her death to the 23rd July last past before the taking of this Inquisition, on which day he died, after whose death the aforesaid premises descended to aforesaid Edmund Cornwall, esquire, as son and heir of said Jane. Edmund Cornwall at the time of the taking of this inquisition is thirty-two years of age and more.

Wogan]

Tacham]

EDMUND CORNWAILL, Esq.

[27 ELIZ. No. 69. CHANCERY.]

A.D. Inquisition taken at Ludlow in the county of Salop, 14th September, 27
1585. Eliz., after the death of Edmund Cornwaill, esquire. Long before the death of

Edmund Cornwaille, Esquire, named in writ, one Richard Cornwaille, esq., one of the ancestors of aforesaid Edmund was seized in demesne as of fee of and in the manor of Boreford, and of and in the hundred of Overs and by his deed dated the Monday next after the feast of All Saints, 15 Hen. 6, by virtue of Letters patent, &c., granted to Edmund Cornewall of Boreford, and others, the aforesaid manor and hundred, and enfeofed them of the premises.

[Remainders and descents as on Inquisition of Richard Cornwall, 11 Eliz.]

And aforesaid Richard Cornwaill, esq., son of aforesaid Thomas Cornewall, Knt., died thereof seized, after whose death the aforesaid manor and hundred descended to Edmund Cornewall, esq., in the writ named as son and heir of aforesaid Richard Cornwall, and he died seized thereof. And that aforesaid Edmund Cornewall in the said writ named died the 13th July last past before the taking of this Inquisition without issue of his body lawfully begotten. And that Thomas Cornwall is his brother and next heir, to wit, son of the aforesaid Richard Cornewall, esq., of his body lawfully begotten, and is of age at the time of the taking of this inquisition forty-six years and more.

JOAN, wife of JOHN DE LEYNTHALE.

[EXCHEQUER. NEW SERIES I. FILE 27].

Held at Roghton, Salop, 1387. She held of the King a messuage and virgate of land in Roghton, by service of keeping a moiety of the King's forest of Morff. Said John is living, and holds for the term of life. Katherine, their daughter, heir, aged 8.

MARGARET, wife of ROLAND LENTHALE, KNIGHT.

[CHANCERY. 1 HEN. VI. No. 38.]

Held at Arundel, 1423. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, was seized of divers manors in Sussex derived of Richard, late Earl. After, and before he married Beatrice, said Thomas demised said manors to said Margaret for life, at whose death they came to John, Lord Arundel, and Mautravers, cousin and heir of said Thomas. Reference to other manors held by Margaret Lenthale. John, son of John, heir. Margaret died April 30, 1423.

IBID.

[1. HEN. VI. 35.]

Taken at Shrewsbury, 1423. Thomas, late Earl of Arundel, was seized of the Castle of Dalylee, of the grant made to Richard, late Earl, grandfather of said Thomas, to wit, father of Richard, father of aforesaid Thomas and his heirs made of the body of Alianora, daughter of Henry of Lancaster, the elder, late Earl of Lancaster. The same granted the above and other lands to Margaret, named in the writ for term of life, with reversion to said Thomas and his heirs. Said Margaret died March 7 last past [this date does not agree with previous inquisition]. John, son of John Arundel, heir.

EDMUND LENTHALE, Surrey and Sussex.

[CHANCERY. FILE 129. No. 34].

Held at Dorking, 1447. Edmund Lenthale died April 18, 1447. John Lenthale, his cousin, heir, to wit, son of Walter, brother of Roger, father of Roland, father of said Edmund. Said John, 21 years of age.

[Another inquisition: At Lewes identical, and also a third at Chelmsford].

ROLAND LENTHALE.

[CHANCERY. 29 HEN. VI. No. 27.]

Held at Hereford, 1451. Rouland (*sic*) Lenthale and Lucy his wife, held the manor of Monklane conjointly. Lucy died, and Roland continued to hold. At his death the manor came to Rouland their son. Mentions a grant to father and son of £40 annually, per the Mayor and Bailiffs of Hereford. Rouland, the elder, died 1450. His son Rouland aged 25.

IBID.

[SALOP].

Held at Ludlow, 1450-1. Roland Lenthale, Knight, and his wife Margaret, sister and co-heir of Thomas, late Earl of Arundel, in right of said Margaret were seized a 3rd of two parts of Holt Castle and lordship of Bromfield and Yale. Margaret died and Roland continued. Afterwards Edmund, their son, enfeoffed William Bishop of Sarum and others by Royal licensc. At the death of Edmund s.p., the lands, etc., of his mother reverted to her next heirs, John, Duke of Norfolk, and George Neville. Roland died on the Sunday next before St. Katherine, 1451. Roland, his son, age 25 years.

[A further inquisition to the same effect held at Reygate, *i.e.* Reigate, Surrey, and a third at Stratford, Essex.]

IBID.

[MARCHES OF WALES.]

Held at Hereford, 1451. Shows that Henry V. granted Sir Roland Lenthal and Margaret his wife, the Castle and Town of Haverfordwest.

IBID.

[HEREFORD].

Held at Leominster, 1455. Shows that Hen. VI. granted Sir Roland Lenthal the Priory of Wotton, Warwick, the manors of Munkelane, Hereford, Westwortham, Norfolk, and Molkely, Warwick; Monkelane being part of the alien Priory of Couches. Reversion to John, his son and his heir (by Lucy Grey) then to Alianora and her heirs, then to Elizabeth and her heirs, then to Katherine and her heirs, then to the right heir of Roland. This (the inquisition being partly illegible) as regards the payment of £20 annually from the "issues" of the County of Hereford. Roland, brother of John, heir to Sir Roland Lenthal.

THE HOUSE OF CORNEWALL.

ROLAND LENTHALL, Esq.

[EXCHEQUER. FILE 406. NO. 2.]

Held at Hereford, 1488. Said Roland was seized of Hampton by Hope with appurtenances, held of the King as parcel of the Earldom of March. He and Isabella his wife held the Manor of Munkelane conjointly. Roland died and Isabella survived him, and now holds the manor. Roland died s.p., John, his brother and heir, is aged 50 years.

JOHN LENTALL.

[CHANCERY. VOL. 13. NO. 15. SALOP.]

Held at Bridgenorth, 1498. Elizabeth Beauchamp were seized of the Manor of Kemburton, and married Edward Nevill, and had issue George, Lord Bergavenny. They demised said manor to John Lentall for life. John, Lord Louche, is cousin and heir of said John Lentall, to wit, son of Katherine, daughter of Lucy, mother of aforesaid John Lentall, and is 24 years of age.

APPENDIX.

PART II.—WILLS.

[Following the order of the Text.]

SIR THOMAS CORNEWALL.

1500, penultimo die February." 16 Henry VIJ.

Thomas Cornewall of Buryton in the parish of Eye, co. Hereford.

To be buried in the chancel of the parish church of St. Peter the Apostle of Eye.
To my three daughters, Matilda, Johan, and Alinore, I give one hundred marks
apiece towards their marriage.

The residue I give to my son Richard. The said Richard and Master Thomas
Morton, Archdeacon of Hereford, I make executors, and Sir Thomas Cornewayle,
Knight, Lord of Burford, my cousin, supervisor.

Proved 13 May, 1501, by Master Thomas Morton, Archdeacon of Hereford, Thomas
Cornewalle, Knight, Christopher Throkmerton, and Richard Cornewalle.

P.C.C. 22 Moone.

DAME ELYNOR HOUGHTON, formerly Lowe, Mole [and Cornwall?] Fryers Prechurs, Worcester.
1510, March 12.

I, Dame Elynor Houghton, being of hole and perfyte mynde, &c. My bodye
to be buryed in the church of the fryers prechurs in Worcester. I bequeath to
the Greyfryers in London to pray for the soule of my husband, whose body lyeth
there buryed xxs. [Bequests to church and poor]. My newew, Henry KNYGHT.
An honest priest to sing in the parishe church of ENVYLDE to pray for soule of
Richard Lowe, Hugh MOLE, Sir Thomas of CORNWALL, and Sir William HOUGHTON,
my husbandis. To the Trinitie Chappell of Worcester, to John WESBORNE the
yonger, Anne WESBORNE, his sister, Edmund YATE, and William COKE, my servants
and Master Thomas FRETHORNE [sundry small bequests]. The residue to Henry
KNYGHT, my newew, and Master Thomas FRETHORNE, executors. My good lorde
Bisshopp of Durham overseer. In witness whereof, &c.

Proved at Lamehith the last day of May [1514], by Henry KNYGHT. Power
reserved for the other executor.

P.C.C. 34 FETIPLACE.

A.D.

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, KNT. HEREFORD, &c.

1562, Oct. 8.

(P.C.C. 13 Chayre).

Sir George CORNEWALL, Knight.

i.e., Eye.

I give to the Cathedral Church of Hereford iijs. iiijd. To the church of Yee
iijs. iiijd. To my cozin Willm. NANFAN, Esquire, and to the heires males of his

bodie lawfullie begotten all my manors, lands, &c., in counties Lincoln and Hereford, except one yerelie rent of vijli. xiijs. iiijd. reserved out of my manor of Howton, co. Hereford. I will unto Marie, daughter of Sir John BRUDDGS, late Lord SANDOSE, deceased, xli. yerelie out of my manor of Burington. To Elenor, my base sister, the wife of John BLUNTE, of Bromyard, junior, gent., the said yerelie rent out of the manor of Howton. To Raffie EATON and Jane, his wife, xxli. yerelie during their lives, out of my landes, &c., belonging to the manor of Thonnocke, co. Lincoln. To Anthonie, daughter of the said Raffie EATON, xxli. To Thomas APPOWELL of Whitchurch, gent., a house called Thambertofte, within the Forest of Deane, and all my right, &c., in a tenement, &c., in Englishe Lycknor, at the yerelie rent of xs., to be paid into MONMOUTHE, his heirs, &c. Unto John BAKER, als. DAVIES, my interest, &c., in two corne mylnes, &c., of the Queenes lordship of Leomynster. I give unto Willm. CORNWALL, gent., a yearly rent of xli. out of my manor of Th A deed of feoffment made by me of all the said manors, lands, &c., unto the use of the said Willm. CORNWALL, delivered to the hands of Sir James BASKERVILLE, Knight, safelie to be kept for diverse good and resonable considerations not to be delivered to the said Willm. To Edward CHELL, my servante, LOWRY, my servante, xls., &c. To John BLUNT, junior, and Ealinor, his wife, all my estate, rights, &c., in the tithes of Westharnes, otherwise called The Grange, co. Hereff. To John ABBRUGGS, gent., my estate in the tithe of Bryreley. To Roberte HYDE, scholmaister of Lempster, my estate in the tithes of Stoke. Unto Thomas DALLOWE my estate in the tithes of Stockton. To Sir James BASKERVILLE, Knight, my estate in a house, &c., in St. Augustine's Greene, Bridstow, paying unto the Ladie HERBERTE, widow, vli. xs. Unto the said Willm. CORNWALL my tente, my awnsinge, and my drome. The residue to Sir James BASKERVILLE, Knt., John BASKERVILLE, Richard HARFORDE, and Willm. TOMKENS, Esquier, executors. Sir Roger VAUGHAN, Knt., and Thoms. Herbertes, Esquier, overseers.

i.e., Bicknor

? Thonock, blank in Register]

Memorandum. That the executors hathe relinquished and yelded upp the probacon of this will to my Ladie CORNWALL, the xxijth of November, 5 Elizabeth, in the persence of Edwarde HEXTON, gent., Leonarde Maysey, Thomas VAUGHAN, Willm. LEIGHTON, Willm. ADAMS, Richard HILL, James BASKERVILLE, John BASKERVILLE, Willm. THOMPSON, Richarde HARFORDE.

On the 11th March, 1562, a Commission issued to Dame Mary CORNEWALL, the relict of the said deceased, the executors named renouncing.

(P.C.C. 13 CHAYRE.)

A.D.
1645. Nov. 13.

JOHN CORNEWALL, OF BERRINGTON, CO. HEREFORD.
(P.C.C. 164 FINES.)

I give to my daughter Mary CORNEWALL, £100, and to my daughter Katherine CORNEWALL, £100, out of the £400 which lies in the hands of Sir Robert COOKE, of Huntingfield, which shall satisfie them for the £200 of theirs which was in the hands of John POWELL, Esqre., of Bedsne. I give to my wife £40. To Anne

LETTWICKE £10. To my sonne John CORNEWALL £5. To my servant Edward POWELL £5. And I doe appointe my sonne Humphrey CORNEWALL to be my executor. In witness whereof, &c. John CORNEWALL.

Proved at London, 16 July, 1647, by Humfrey CORNEWALL, the son and executor named.

(P.C.C. 164 Fines.)

Humphry CORNEWALL.

HUMPHRY CORNEWALL OF BERRINGTON,

MAY 23, 1633.

To the poor of Eye £20. To James Cornewall, son, 20 nobles a year from Culner Meadow. In default of payment he to have right of entry. To Elizabeth Cornewall, his grandchild, daughter of son John, the rent reserved on a Lease granted to Richard Jeffreys of Overton lands in Moreton. She to have "muntions" of said lands to her and her heirs provided she be ruled by my executors and her father; if not £10 only and the lands to my right heirs. Daughter Elizabeth all lands in the manor of Stannage in co. Radnor, and all lands that belong to Warburton's farm, but if she die sans issue then said lands to revert to my right heirs. To each of his younger children £20 for a ring. Executors not to remove the "Standerds of my household table, and other articles of furniture, and to leave the 'Greene Chamber' furnished to John," his eldest son. If said John predecease his wife Mary, then furniture to be hers.

His wife Elizabeth and son James, Executors. Legacies to servants.

HUMPHREY CORNEWALL OF LUDLOW, CO. SALOP.

(P.C.C. 105 EXTON).

1686, Feb. 11.

I give to my daughter EGBEROW £5. To my daughter Bridgett £300. To my dau. WHITNEY £300. To my dau. Carolina £300. After my debts and legacies are paid the rest of my goods to be divided equally amongst my foure younger sonnes, viz., Cyriac, Wolfhran, Humphrey, and Edward. My house in Broad Lane, Ludlow, which I purchased of Mr. BOTTRELL, and the orchard I bought of William PIGG, gent. A plock of pasture ground, called the Wellins, in Sigmore field nere Moreton, co. Hereford, which I purchased of William VALE, of Moreton, and half an acre near Easebrooke gate in the Parke field which was purchased of Christopher VALE of Moreton. To the poor of Ludlow £5. My daughters Bridgett CORNEWALL and Carolina CONREWALL executrixes.

Codicil: To my son Humphrey CORNEWALL £8 a yere out of my house in Brand Lane, &c. My daughter AGBORROUGH to assist my executors. 18 Feb., 1687.

Proved at London, 3 Aug., 1688, by Bridgett CORNWALL and Caroline CORNWALL, the daughters and executrixes.

(P.C.C. 105 EXTON.)

VICE-ADMIRAL CHARLES CORNEWALL.
OF BERRINGTON, CO. HEREFORD.
(P.C.C. 4 BROWNING.)

1716, Dec. 22.

I give to my daughter Henrietta and every other of my daughters £1,000 at marriage or age of 21. Unto my son Job and each of my younger sons £40 a year. My brother-in-law, William HANMER, of Fenns, co. Flint, Esq., my uncle William HANMER, rector of Worthen, co. Salop, my uncle Cyriack CORNEWALL, of Castleton, in par. of Eye, co Hereford, Esq., my aunt AGBEROW, of Mooreton in said par. of Eye, widow, and my brother-in-law Job HANMER, of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Esq., trustees. My sons Robert and Job. My brother Henry CORNEWALL £50 a year for life. My brother Frederick CORNEWALL in remainder. I appoint my son Robert sole executor.

Proved at London, 26 Jan., 1718-9, by Robert CORNEWALL, the son and executor named.

In margin : Honorabilis vivi Caroli CORNEWALL, Arm, Vice Admiralli.
(P.C.C. 4 BROWNING.)

CYRIAC CORNEWALL OF EYE, CO. HEREFORD.

(P.C.C. 79 BROWNING.)

1717, March 11.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Cyriac CORNEWALL, of Eye, co. Hereford, being in perfect health, &c. I give to my nephew Fred. CORNEWALL, clerk, £500 if I die without child. To my wife Martha CORNEWALL *alias* BEZANT all my freehold during her life and after her decease to my said nephew, &c. My said wife Martha sole executrix and residuary legatee.

not 1720[

Proved at London, 8 May, 1719, by Martha CORNEWALL, widow, the relict and executrix named.

On 25 Aug., 1721, a commission issued to John DAVIES, the husband and administrator of the goods of Martha DAVIES *alias* CORNEWALL, deceased, whilst living the relict and executrix of the said Cyriac CORNEWALL, to administer the goods left unadministered, &c.

On 29th Nov., 1743, power was granted to Theophila VAUGHAN (wife of Alexander VAUGHAN), the daughter, next of kin, and administrator of the goods unadministered of Martha DAVIES, otherwise CORNEWALL (wife of John DAVIES), decd. (whilst living) the relict and executrix, &c., of Cyriac CORNEWALL, late of Eye, co. Hereford, deceased, to administer the goods left unadministered, &c.

(P.C.C. 79 BROWNING.)

ROBT. CORNEWALL, OF LUDLOW.

To be buried at Eye. To my eldest son, Charles, who is plentifully provided for, 20 shillings for mourning ring. To my son, Frederick, his heirs and assigns, my house in Ludlow, Barneby House, with the Close adjoining. He to be sole Exor. To sons Henry and George £20 to buy mourning. Poor of Eye £8. Poor of Ludlow £5. To my servant Mrs. Elianor Phillips, £20, with sundry goods and furniture. She to occupy my house for 3 months after my decease.

Dated Oct. 18, 1704.

Proved at Ludlow, 1 Jan. 22, 1705.

COL. CHARLES JENKINSON, d. 1750, and AMARANTHA, his wife, d. 1785, father and mother of the 1st Earl of Liverpool and of the wife of Speaker C. W. Cornwall.

CHARLES JENKINSON, OF "WHITCHWOOD FORREST," CO. OXFORD, ESQ.

Proved 26 March, 1751.

(P.C.C. 83 BUSBY.)

' 1749-50," Feb. 14.

I, Charles JENKINSON, of Whitch Wood Forrest, co Oxford, Esquire, "weak and infirm," &c. To be buried at the parish church of Shipton-under-Whitch Wood, if I shall happen to die at my Lodge in Whitch Wood Forrest. I do confirm the Deed of Settlement made upon my marriage with my beloved wife Amarantha, and give unto her all my freehold lands, &c., whatsoever, and all my goods, &c., whatsoever, not the least doubting of her care of our children, &c., and I make my said wife sole Executrix.

(Signed) CHAS. JENKINSON.

Proved at London, 26 March, 1751, by Amarantha JENKINSON, widow, the relict and sole Executrix named.

(P.C.C. 83 BUSBY.)

AMARANTHA JENKINSON, WINCHESTER, HANTS.

Proved 9 August, 1785.

(P.C.C. 428 DUCAREL.

1770, Jan. 5.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Amarantha JENKINSON, near the City of Winchester, co. Southampton, widow, &c. To be buried in the parish church of St. Thomas in Winchester, near my dear daughter. I give to my daughter Elizabeth, wife of Charles Wolfran CORNEWALL, £2,000 Stock. To my son Charles, he having had already his aunt Betty CORNEWALL's legacy, £100 and my silver cup. To my son John £700 Stock, he also having had his aunt Betty CORNWALL's legacy. My executrix to put up a Monument to my late dear husband and mother in the parish church of Shipton in Oxfordshire. All the rest and residue I give to my daughter Jane, sole executrix.

(Signed) AMARANTHA JENKINSON.

Codicil, 15 Jan., 1780. The sums bequeathed to my daughter Elizabeth and son John to be understood as in Stock at the average price at which it shall stand, &c.

Proved at London, 9 Aug., 1785, by Jane JENKINSON, spinster, the daughter of the deceased and sole executrix named.

(P.C.C. 428 DUCAREL.)

[The above are the Wills of the Berrington Cornewalls. The following relate to the Barons of Burford.

ELIZABETH, Widow of Thomas, Baron of Burford.

1489, Jan. 3.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. I, Elizabeth Cornewell in my good mynde and remembrance make my Will, &c. My body to be buryed in the churche of Saint

BRISTOL.]

Marke, within the chapell of Saint Nicholas. To our moder chirch our Lady of Worcetr. iiijd., &c. To the Abbey of Augustine, vjs. viijd. Unto the bilding of the tower of Boroughford, &c., xxxli. To the house of Saint Marke by Bristowe, &c., xxli. Unto my son Edmund Kornewelle, my daughter his wif, his eldest daughter, his youngest daughter, to Jenet Ive, my god daughter Elizabeth CHIPPEMAN, Maryon KACHEMA, Jane AP HOPTON, MARGARET DOLLE, Anne WENT, Johane BLEWET, Ser John RANDOLF, brother of the gauntis, my servant Richard WENT, Ser Philip A. BEYNAM, my godson Moryce HOLYDAY, my servant John PENSON and his wif, Thomas PENSON and his wif, my godson Edmond PENSON and his wif [sundry small bequests]. The residue of all my goodes I bequeth unto Ser Edmond Cornewell, Knyght, Ser John RANDOLF and Richard WENT, to dispose as it shall seme nedefull for my soule, executors.

Proved at Lamebith, 6 June, 1489, by Humfrey Holt, proctor for the executors named.

(P.C.C. 23 MILLES.)

THOMAS CORNEWALL, of Haverhill.

1497, Jan. 20.

To the parson of Kedyngton and the parson of Littel Woothing, xs. &c. To John mysonne my place in Litell Walden to him and to his sone that he hadde by his first wif. To Robert my sone my place in Haverhill, lands, &c., in Haverhill, Sturmer, Kedyngton, and Woothing, remainder to Edmund my sone, Thomas my sone, and Henry my sone. To Nicholas my sone mylands, &c., in Thaxstede [Essex.] To Agnes and Elizabet my daughters xiijs. iiijd. apiece, &c. Sir John Frankelyng, Robert Cornewall, Thomas Newman, and Nicholas Cornewall my sone executors. Written by the hande of Thomas Cornewall.

Proved at Lamebith, 14 Nov., 1499, by the executors named.

(P.C.C. 7 MOONE.)

REV. RICHARD CORNEWALL.

1566, March 8.

I, Richard CORNEWALL, clerk, being sick in boddie, &c. To be burried in the chauncell of HUMBER. I give my kinsman Edward £10. To Richard his yonger brother £10. To Alice my kinswoman £10. To Ursula my kinswoman £10. To Jane my kinswoman, Elizabeth my kinswoman, my kinsman Ellis, William my kinsman, Johan my kinswoman, John my kinsman, Richard my kinsman and Thomas my kinsman, £10 apiece. Moreover, I doo nominate and appoint the said Thomas my sole executor to gather and receive all theis my legacies of Master Richard HEREFORD, Esq., and Mr. BLANDE of Worcestour for the rents of my prebend of YNCKEBOROWE. I give to Henrye ROBBINS £10. Theis beinge witnesses, Richard CORNEWALL, Henrie JOHNSONS, clerk, Georg HARFORD, laborer, and Elinor the wife of William YVERS.

Proved at London 15 May, 1566, by John CORNEWALL, proctor for Thomas CORNEWALL, the executor named.

On 28 Oct., 1566, administration with the will annexed was granted to Richard ROBINS. [No relationship or reason stated.]

(P.C.C. 12 GRYMES.)

APPENDIX.

PART III.—ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Page 1.—“Cornwall” is evidently the Saxon rendering of Cornouaille. There is still a Cornouaille in Brittany, opposite Cornwall, and the Bretons, like the Cornish, are Celtic. We remark that the name Cornwall was more frequently spelt Cornewaile, and sometimes Cornouaille itself in old documents.

Page 28.—Footnote. Concerning the identity of Richard de Cornewall and his sister Joan, wife of Sir John Howard, refer to page 161.

Page 51.—The statement that the evidence of arms tells in favour of the legitimate theory must be largely qualified; for in Sir Harris Nicholas’ Roll of Arms, 1308, the arms of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, are given among the list of peerages *abattu*, *i.e.*, extinct. This tells against the legitimate theory.

Page 70.—It seems tolerably certain that it was Fulc Lee, not Thomas Lee, who married Eleanor Cornwall (refer to page 84). The inquisition and will of Sir Thomas Cornwall of Berrington and Thonock have already been given. For Thornock read Thonock.

Page 74.—For Visitation of 1934 read 1634.

Page 80.—A William Cornwall mentioned in 1640 as a recusant. Query of Buckland?

Page 84.—Footnote. “The spurious Reade Baronet.” This refers to the Baronetcy of Reade of Brocket Hall—date of Patent, 1642—extinct, not to that of Barton (or Shipton Court), which still survives in Sir George Compton Reade, ninth Baronet—creation 1660.

Page 85.—Sep. 18, 1620. Sir Robert Harley wrote to Humphry Cornwall and others reminding them to nominate a Collector of the loan for Bohemia in the Hundred of Wolphy.—Hist. MSS. Comm., 14th Report, Part II.

Page 90.—Elizabeth Humphreys was of the family of Humphreys of Pennant in Montgomeryshire. The heiress of that house marrying Richard Price of Knighton became ancestress of Sir Richard Green Price, Bart.

Page 91.—In the key pedigree the descending line from Col. Charles Jenkinson should fall on Charles Jenkinson, 1st Earl of Liverpool, and not on his first wife, Amelia Watts.

Page 93.—March 6, 1700. Letter of Charles Cornwall to Robert Harley at Westminster, announces his intention to stand for Herefordshire at the next election.—Hist. MSS. C., 14th Report, Appendix, Part II.

Ibid.—Nov. 2, 1700. Lord Weymouth to Robert Harley, “I hear there will be a contest in your County, and that you are inclinable to Captain Cornwall, which will go a great way with me. I beg you let me know which side is most likely to prevail with your freeholders.”—Hist. MSS. C., 14th Report, Appendix II.

Page 93.—Charles Cornwall to Robert Harley, at Lincoln’s Inn, writes concerning which of them should stand as Knight for the County of Hereford.—Hist. MSS. C., 14th Report, Appendix II.

Ibid.—Viscount Weymouth to Robert Harley, Nov. 15, Longleat. “The affair at Weobley has hitherto no ill prospect, but Mr. Birch threatens law. Colonel Cornewall concerns himself much there in opposition to me, which I have not deserved of him, nor shall much apprehend.”—Hist. MSS. Commission, 14th Report, Appendix, Part II.

Ibid.—The same to the same, Dec. 3. “By the mismanagement of my agents our cake is dough at Weobley, etc.”

Page 94.—Charles Cornewall to Robert Harley, 1700-1, Jan. 5, Moccas. “Since by a letter from Lord Coningsby I observe you cannot be prevailed with to declare for me, I have consulted my friends and have resolved to poll it to the last man, provided you will give me an assurance that you will not be against me, and thereby give friends a liberty to dispose of themselves, and me to engage what I can of them.”

Ibid.—Sir Herbert Croft to Robert Harley. “We shall have no contest in the County as Captain (*sic*) Cornewall has resolved to desist, etc.”—Hist. MSS. C., 15th Report, Appendix, Part. 4.

Ibid.—Abigail Harley to Edward Harley at Ch. Ch., Oxford. “I wont pretend to say who will be chose at Weobley. To the great joy of that noble Corporation there are 3 Candidates. Sir John Germain has sent an agent who with the help of Captain Charles Cornewall hopes to do wonders.”

Page 101.—Letter of Sir Edward Harley. “I received great civilitye from Sir J. Morgan, Sir John Barneby, etc., and particularly from Captain Edward Cornewall.”—Hist. MSS. C., 14th Report, Appendix, Part II.

Page 103.—Robert Harley to Sir Edward Harley. “Colonel Cornewall and his little son are at Moccas.”—Hist. MSS. C., 14th Report, Part II.

Page 125.—Richard Knight to Robert Harley, 1710, April 4. “Sir Joseph Jekyll had no respect showed him, but was affronted rather, and suspected somebody put aquafortis on his coach traces, for it fell in in Bromfield; and to gain more respect he ordered Mr. Cornewall to be prosecuted for the sermon he preached at Poole, but the Grand Jury refused, though Sir Joseph pressed it with some zeal not becoming his high station. Mr. Cornewall preached the same sermon before the Judges at Salop with applause. The text, *Psalm* 94, 16, “Who will rise up for me against the evil-doers, etc.”—R. Hist. MSS. C., 15th Report, Appendix, Part IV.

Page 144.—The relationship between the Mortimers, Barons of Wigmore—later Earls of March—and the Mortimers, Barons of Richard’s Castle, has been deemed obscure, if not doubtful. It is suggested that Robert de Mortimer, who by Margaret de Say, obtained the Barony of Richard’s Castle, was son of Hugh de Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore by Matilda, daughter of William de Longespée, and grandson of Ralph de Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore, Temp. William I. If that be so, he was the youngest brother of Roger de Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore, who died in 1215. This remains *sub judice*.

Page 160.—The escheats relating to Geoffrey de Cornewall referring to the Manors of Thorpe and Norton are dated 17 Edw. III., and that relating to Margaret, his widow, 22 Edw. III.

Page 160.—The various escheats seem to indicate that Baker was wrong in assigning Geoffrey a wife. Richard, or Sir Richard—his knighthood is doubtful—was, as stated, served heir of Margaret, but that was of his mother, Margaret de Mortimer, not of a supposed sister-in-law. Dr. Marshall and Judge Bayley were therefore right in assuming that Geoffrey died unmarried and probably also young. The key pedigree, p. 154, is correct as regards this item.

Page 162.—The Seymours at this period were Lords of Brockbury, now Brobury, and also of Yatton, a Sub-manor of Much Marcle. (Refer to Duncumb's Herefordshire, and its continuation by Judge Cooke.)

Page 189.—Key pedigree. For the statement that Sir Roland Cornewall had three daughters, refer to Harl. MSS., 1984, fol. 199, 6. But this may be in confusion with Sir Thomas Cornewall of Berrington, who also had three daughters.

Page 199.—The grant of wine to Elizabeth Lenthal, wife of Baron Thomas Cornewall, was from Hen. V.—not Hen. VI.

Page 199.—The inscription on the ancient Hampton Court portrait of King Henry IV. states (*vide* p. 193) that he gave the picture to Lenthal, who sold it to Cornewall of Burford, who sold it to the ancestor of the Lord Coningsby, temp. Hen. VI. So far as the portrait goes this may be correct, although it is most unlikely—indeed, impossible—that the attainted Baron of Burford could have sold it to a Coningsby. The portrait went with the Court, and the devolution of that mansion and demesne seems obscure. The Inquisitions cited above show that Hampton Court passed from Sir Roland Lenthal, its builder, to his eldest son by his second wife Lucy Grey, viz. Roland Lenthall, who, dying s.p. in 1488, it passed to his brother, John Lenthal. He died s.p. in 1498, and as to Kemberton Lord Zouche, heir of his eldest sister, Lady Zouche, was served his heir. This we learn from the Salop Inquisition. Unfortunately there can be found no Hereford Inquisition on John Lenthal, and also no will. It is possible that the Hampton Court estate may have been divided between his three sisters, in which case Sir Thomas Cornewall, as representing his grandmother, would have inherited a share which seems to have been purchased by the Coningsbys, *circa* 1510. He must have had a motive in aliening his estates of Cornewall Ever, Bucks, and Norton and Thorpe, Northants. We know, however, by evidence already adduced, that he was extravagant, and no doubt to be attached to the Court of penurious Henry VII. involved heavy expenses. It seems virtually certain that at least a moiety of Hampton Court was owned by Sir Thomas Cornewall between 1498 and 1510, but whether by descent, or, as the inscription on the portrait suggests, by purchase, cannot be determined.

Page 201.—1443 as the date of the death of Roland Lenthal is an error for 1488.

Page 201.—John Lenthal, who died s.p. 1498 (*vide* key pedigree), married Anne Bessils of Bessilsleigh, Berks.

Page 202.—Footnote. This accidentally repeats what has already been stated in the text.

Page 207.—Lysons—Devon—asserts that the Pollards purchased King's Nymphet temp. Hen. V. This is erroneous; we have not been able to assign a date to the transfer from the Cornewalls to the Pollards. It may have been as early as 1473, but more probably the Manor was one of those aliened by Sir Thomas Cornewall, prior to 1510.

Page 207.—In the Feet of Fines, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, is a final concord between Edmund Cornewall, Richard and Edmund Wygmore, complainants, and Roger Hopwood with Katherine his wife, deforciant, concerning the Manor of Milton with appurtenances. Deforciant owned the premises to be the right of Cornewall as those which he and the others had of their gift. For this quit-claim Baron Edmund Cornewall gave £40. He was apparently first cousin of the Wygmore complainants.

Page 207.—In the pedigree of the Hopwoods of Pembridge Eleanor Cornewall is given as the wife, not of Roger Vaughan, but of John Wigmore, who died in 1545. Roger Vaughan may have been

her first husband—but query? She is entered as wife of John Wygmore and as “Eleanor filia Baronis De Burford.”—Refer also to Eyton’s Salop.

Page 215.—For “have already been stated” read “has already been stated.”

Page 215.—“whose ancestry from the De Bramptons have.” Read for “have,” “has.”

Page 216.—“wife of Sir Thomas Cornewall, the Eleventh Baron.” For “eleventh” read “twelfth.”

Page 217.—In the Life of Prince Henry, by Dr. Birch, Secretary of the Royal Society, Sir Thomas Cornewall is styled “Gentleman of the Privy Chamber Extraordinary.”

Page 223.—Key pedigree. For “Lyttleton” read “Lyttelton.”

Page 223.—The key pedigree unfortunately is confused owing to the retention of horizontal lines, which should have been omitted, *e.g.*, omit horizontal line from “Martha” (line 3) and from “Sarah” (line 4). Omit horizontal line from “Margaret” and perpendicular line between “Hare” and “Clarke,” and insert perpendicular line from “Susanna” to “Rachel.” With these too numerous corrections the key pedigree will be found to give a correct precis of the descent.

Page 227.—For “Ravensthorpe” read “Raventhorpe.”

Page 228.—Royal Descent. For “Sir R. Lytton of Kenilworth” read “Sir R. Lytton of Knebworth.”

Page 233.—The date of Elizabeth Reade’s birth must have been later than 1599. The Elizabeth Reade baptised in August of that year at St. Helens, Abingdon, was daughter of a gentleman of Wallingford resident in that town, and not of Barton House. He was ancestor of the Berkshire Lodgers, but was not related to the Barton Reades.

Page 235.—Footnote. For the Hendon monument refer *infra*—UNLINKED LINES—to “Cornwall of Elstead.”

Page 235.—Footnote. For “Sir Gilbert Cornewall’s mother” read “John Cornewall’s mother.”

Page 237.—Footnote. This should be starred to Sir Compton Reade—line 4. Omit star to “Anne” on the last line of the text.

Page 243.—Hist. MSS. Commission, 14th Report, Vol. III. Portland MSS., p. 401. Robert Harley to Sir Edward Harley, Sep. 5, 1687. “I hear, the Baron of Burford is not Knighted.” This was Thomas, the penultimate Baron whose *mesalliance* may fully account for his having been passed over.

There remains the problem concerning the date when the field ermine was assumed by the Barons. It appears to have been borne by Sir John Cornewall, father of Lord Fanhope, who also bore it. But it did not displace the argent of the original field with the Barons for several generations later, and at the “Field of the Cloth of Gold” Baron Sir Thomas Cornewall’s coat is given with the field argent, not ermine. The arms of the Barons of Burford are absent from Glover’s and Charles’ Roll, also from the Second Calais Roll of *Notes and Queries*, Oct. 23, 1875.

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